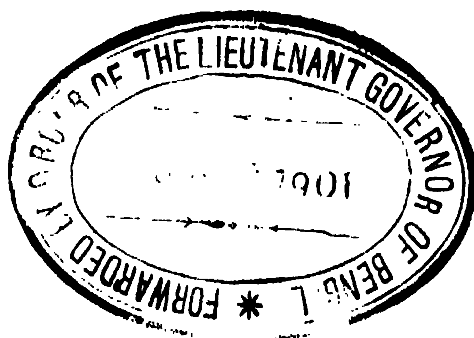
REPORT



ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1899-1900.



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SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL.

The occurrence which attracted most public attention in Bengal in the year of this report, was the disaster at Darjeeling. The landslips which followed on an unparalleled rainfall caused much loss of life, attended by many pathetic circumstances, and the injury to property was immense. Simultaneously there occurred floods in the Sonthal Parganas and the Bhagalpur district, in which, while the damage to property was much less, the loss of life was greatly heavier. Generous aid was given by the public to the sufferers in both calamities, and rapid and very efficient measures have been taken by the Engineers for the protection of Darjeeling.

In the course of the winter it became evident that the failure of the crops in the Ranchi plateau would require the opening of relief works. Test works were commenced in December 1899, which were gradually developed, and relief closed in the September following, with a total expenditure of nearly 2½ lakhs.

In the same area a sudden and organized outbreak took place among the hill-men at the end of the year 1899, partly of an agrarian and partly of a religious character. Several murders were simultaneously committed in different parts of the district, and troops had to be called out to aid the police in the suppression of the disturbance. The necessary punishments have been inflicted, but the local Tenancy law does not give sufficient security of tenure and will be amended.

Plague re-appeared in Calcutta in February 1900 with greater severity than in either of the two previous years, and in the rural parts of the Patna district there was an outbreak the virulence of which was due to organized concealment by the people and the strong hold the disease had obtained before it was discovered. Other parts of the Province escaped. The Government persevered in the measures it has prescribed—disinfection in the towns, evacuation in the country.

The long discussions over the Calcutta Municipal Act came to an end; and the Bill under consideration throughout the previous year was passed. The new constitution which it gave to the Corporation has now been brought into effect, and its operation will be attentively, and of course critically, watched. The Corporation raised a loan of 25 lakhs for the extension of its drainage works, and extended its filtered water-supply to the South Suburban Municipality.

The block of traffic at the Kidderpore Docks led to the construction of new sheds at a cost of 18½ lakhs for the accommodation of wheat and oilseeds. Four and-a-half lakhs were spent on additional coal-berths, and nearly 12 lakhs were spent on the coal-yard at Shalimar. The increase of the foreign trade of Calcutta over the previous year was valued at 77 lakhs, and the export of coal alone has risen from 55,000 tons in 1894-95 to 210,000 tons in 1897-98 and 326,000 tons in 1898-99. A Committee is now examining the economy and efficiency of the administration of the Port and the best method of introducing the mechanical working of coal. The Committee on a Central Railway and station for Calcutta has not yet reached its conclusions. Many questions of the highest importance to the prosperity of the city are, however, approaching solution as to the connection of the port with the coal-fields on the one hand and the wheat-producing areas of the North-West Provinces on the other.

Tour of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province was held by Sir John Woodburn. In April he inspected the district offices in Howrah and Hooghly; in July and August he visited the districts of Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Malda, Rajshahi, Pabna, Murshidabad and Nadia; in December Chittagong and Noakhali; in February Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran and Patna; in March he made a tour in the plague-infected areas in the Patna district.

The Board of Revenue and the Secretariat.

3. The Hon'ble Messrs. G. Toynbee and W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., were the Members of the Board of Revenue throughout the year. In the Secretariat the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government, went on furlough for nine months, from the 24th March 1900, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., was appointed to act in his place. On the appointment of Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., as Census Commissioner for India from the 7th October 1899, the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I., was confirmed as Secretary in the Financial and Municipal Departments.

Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services.

4. The examination for these Services was held from the 4th to the 7th April 1899: 94 candidates obtained permission to compete and 88 appeared at the examination. Of these 8 were Muhammadans and 9 Behari Hindus. Three candidates—one a Muhammadan—were selected as Probationary Deputy Collectors and four as Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Improvement in the prospects of the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service.

5. For some years past there have been complaints that the attractions and prospects of the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service were inferior to those of the Executive Branch, and that the Judicial Branch was therefore unpopular and was avoided by most of those who had to make their choice between the two branches of the Service. Representations were made on the subject, and during the year the Secretary of State sanctioned proposals by which the salary of a Judge of the High Court in Calcutta was raised to Rs. 4,000 per mensem, and certain alterations were made in the leave rules applicable to the High Court. At the same time it was ruled that a High Court Judge should be called on to retire on attaining the age of 60. It was also proposed that a grade of Judges on Rs. 3,000 per mensem should be formed intermediate between the existing first grade of Judges

and the High Court. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State has been communicated to a scheme by which a grade of three Judgeships on Rs. 3,000 per mensem will be established, and the special appointments of Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Commissioner in Chota Nagpur will be merged in the general cadre of Judges. This scheme will improve the prospects of the Judicial Service, and, together with the better flow of promotion which has lately occurred, will, it is hoped, have the effect of attracting more officers to that branch of the Service.

Strength of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal.

6. Hitherto in the Indian Civil Service the total number of posts to be filled, both superior and inferior, has been taken as the basis for recruitment; but this system has led to considerable difficulties in Bengal, where the number of senior officers has lately been inadequate. At the same time since the rate of recruitment was last fixed, the age of candidates entering the Service has been raised. The Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State have now adopted the principle that every member of the Service after eight years' probation in the inferior posts should ordinarily be permanently appointed to a superior post, that is a post carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 and upwards; and that the number of superior posts should be taken as the basis of recruitment, allowing for eight years' probation in inferior posts. In accordance with these principles, 115 appointments in Bengal have been reckoned as superior, and the cadre of the Service in this Province has been raised from 221 to 226.

Reorganisation of the Assam Commission.

7. In connection with the same scheme the cadre and the grades of the Assam Commission have also been reorganised. There were formerly in Assam four grades of Deputy Commissioners and three grades of Assistant Commissioners; the fourth grade of Deputy Commissioners has now been abolished, and the pay of the remaining grades of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners has been revised so as to make it correspond with that of the Magistrate-Collectors and Joint-Magistrates in Bengal. This reorganisation has involved the reduction of one appointment in the first grade and two in the second grade of Magistrate-Collectors in Bengal, and the addition of three corresponding appointments in the third grade. At the same time the strength of the Assam Commission has been fixed at 29 members of the Civil Service and 10 non-civilians.

Bengal Council.

8. Under Regulation II of the Regulations framed under section 1 (*a*) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, nominations to 7 out of 20 seats are made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of certain selected bodies and Associations. Inconvenience has, however, been felt owing to the fact that the landed interests in Bengal have hitherto been inadequately represented. With the sanction of the Government of India, therefore, Regulation II has been now modified so as to provide for a recommendation to a seat in the Council being made by such Association or Associations of landholders as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, prescribe. To allow of this change, the number of seats for which Municipal Corporations (not including the Calcutta Corporation) may make recommendations has been reduced from two to one.

Munda disturbances in Ranchi.

9. The Mundas form about one-fifth of the population of the Ranchi district. They have been for many years in a state of unrest, due to a vague claim to sole ownership of the soil and the agitation, apparently purely agrarian in its origin, lately acquired also a religious character through the teaching and incitement of Birsa Munda, a young man of about twenty-five years of age. He declared himself to be a prophet and able to work miracles, and was regarded by his followers as an incarnation of the Deity; he had been arrested five years before and confined for three years as a dangerous agitator, and on his release had again given trouble. On the evening and night of the 24th December 1899, a series of preconcerted murderous attacks were made on native Christians and others in different parts of thanas Ranchi Basia, Khunti, and Tamar; and on the 7th January the news was received that a mob of 300 Mundas, armed with weapons of various descriptions, had attacked the Khunti police-station, killed one of the constables, and set fire to some houses. On the 9th January the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by 150 men of the Native Infantry, came up with this body of Mundas; they were found armed with bows and arrows and battle-axes on a hill three miles south from Saiko, where they had erected stockades at intervals. Every endeavour was made for more than an hour to avoid the necessity of firing on them, the Deputy Commissioner addressing them in their own language and urging them to lay down their arms. He was only met with derision and defiance, and it became necessary to order the troops to fire. The defenders of the position succeeded in escaping down a deep gully into the jungle beyond. It was found that they had brought women and children and large stores of clothing, food and cooking utensils with them. Four men were found to have been killed and three wounded, and the dead bodies of three women and a boy were discovered in the jungle. The presence of women and children on the hill was not known when the order to fire was given, and the very sad and regrettable loss of life among them could not be foreseen. One hundred and fifty Military Police were sent to the district, and with their help the local officers succeeded in pacifying the country and arresting a large number of the offenders, including all the principal leaders. Of these, Birsa died in jail; capital sentence was inflicted by the courts on two for murders committed during the outbreak; others have been tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The outbreak has drawn the attention of the Government to the local Tenancy law. It needs amendment to provide against frequent enhancement of rent and to secure generally greater permanence of tenure.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

10. The year on the whole was a prosperous one in Sikkim. Although the maize crop was not very plentiful, the rice harvest was an exceedingly good one, and the cardamom crop has now to a large extent recovered from the damage caused by the landslips. The health of the people was generally good, though there was an outbreak of small-pox. However, they readily resorted to vaccination, and the epidemic was stopped. The arrears of revenue

from the year before were collected, and the income of the State was, therefore, considerably increased for the year under report. The construction of the new palace for the Maharaja necessitated retrenchment in other public works, but by the end of the year the building was nearly completed, and has since been occupied by the Maharaja. Considerable damage was done in several parts of the State by the heavy storm in September 1899. The trade with British territory and with Tibet continues to increase, and the total value of the exports and imports rose from Rs. 21,39,704 to Rs. 22,06,405.

Bhutan.

11. Our relations with Bhutan continued to be friendly throughout the year, and there were no disturbances.

Cooch Behar.

12. The chief domestic event of the year in this State was the marriage of the Maharajkumari Sukriti Sundari Devi, the eldest daughter of the Maharaja, to Mr. Jyotsna Nath Ghosal, of the Bombay Civil Service. The ceremony was performed at Calcutta, and the occasion was celebrated by large remissions of revenue in the State. The year was generally a prosperous and healthy one, though a certain amount of cholera prevailed, and cattle-disease again caused considerable loss. All the crops were good, and excellent prices were obtained for tobacco and jute, though the price of rice was rather less than in the preceding year. The extensive repairs rendered necessary during the last three years by the earthquake in 1897 have made it impossible to undertake many original works, and during the year the flooding of the Teesta and the landslips at Darjeeling caused further damage to the property of the State; but the earthquake repairs have now been nearly completed, and in future more funds will be available for original works. The number of schools has increased by five, and there has been a considerable increase in the amount realised by fees. The land revenue again shows a considerable improvement, and the year, on the whole, was a prosperous one.

Hill Tippera.

13. The leading event of the year was the marriage of the Jubaraj Bahadur with the grand-daughter of Sir Jang Bahadur, of Nepal, which was the occasion of great celebration and rejoicing. The year was a prosperous one for all classes, and the cotton and oilseed crops were especially good. Public health was better than in the preceding year; there was an outbreak of cholera at the close of the year, but it did not last long. There are now nine charitable dispensaries at the subdivisional head-quarters and in the interior, besides the two in the Sadar Municipality. The number of pupils in the State schools rose from 1,324 to 1,599, and the Thakur boarding-house for the sons of Thakurs was opened during the year.

Tributary States of Orissa.

14. The Chief of Ranpur died in July 1899, and, with the approval of the Government of India, was succeeded by his son. The Government Agent at Keonjhar has since the close of the year been withdrawn, and the services of a Deputy Collector have been lent to the State for employment as Dewan. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary States visited all the States but one, and the Chiefs made tours more prolonged than usual. Moharbhanj, Nilgiri and Ranpur enjoyed bumper crops, but the rest of the States suffered more or less from scarcity, due to a scanty and irregular rainfall. The condition of the people was considerably affected

in consequence, and relief measures had to be undertaken, chiefly in the shape of taccavi and grain advances. Fortunately the later rains prevented the scarcity deepening into famine, and there was no very widespread distress. However, the health of the people suffered and there were outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. Both vaccination and education were checked in consequence of the bad agricultural season, but a considerable mileage was added to the roads and a large sum was spent on irrigation works. The effect of the bad harvests was shown in an increase in the number of petty offences against property, but there was no general outbreak of lawlessness. Settlements were proceeding in six of the States and were completed in two; they have resulted in considerable increase of revenue.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

15. The Chief of Jashpur, who had administered the affairs of his State with marked ability for 50 years, died at the beginning of the year. He has been succeeded by his son, the Babua Saheb, to whom the services of a Deputy Collector have been lent for employment as Dewan. Raja Sheo Mangal Singh succeeded in November to the Chiefship of Korea, to which he had been held the heir by the decision of Government in the preceding year. Owing to scanty and ill-distributed rainfall the crops in nearly all the States were very much below the average, and prices rose in consequence. The intensity of the distress varied in the different States, but fortunately the crops in the two previous years had been excellent and there was a considerable amount of grain in the States to fall back upon. The condition of the people, therefore, did not suffer much, and their health remained excellent throughout the year, no epidemics of any kind being reported. There was a slight rise in the number of criminal cases, but this was to a large extent accounted for by improvement in registration. Vaccination operations were not affected by the scarcity, and though the number of schools slightly declined, the number of pupils educated in them increased.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

16. Three Acts were passed during the year, *viz.*, Acts II and III of 1899 and Act I of 1900. Act II of 1899 repeals the Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856, in Bengal; Act III of 1899 amends the Law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and authorises the extension of the same to the Town of Howrah; and Act I of 1900 amends the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in its application to Darjeeling.

Bills were also under consideration during the year (1) for amending the Salt Law in Bengal, (2) for continuing and validating the appointments of certain functionaries of the Corporation of Calcutta, and (3) for amending Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*).

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Constitution of the force and expenditure.

17. During the year 70 sub-inspectors were substituted for the same number of head constables in accordance with the scheme of the Redistribution Committee. Three Assistant Superintendents were transferred to Assam to provide for leave vacancies in that Province, while there was

a slight increase in the lower grades of the police to meet pressing needs. The force was as usual considerably below the sanctioned strength at the end of the year, vacancies among head constables being kept unfilled with a view to their conversion into sub-inspectorships, and the vacancies among sub-inspectors being reserved for the appointment of candidates from the Police Training School. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 50,69,115, being Rs. 71,750 less than in the previous year.

Recruitment of investigating officers and education of the rank and file.

18. Twenty sub-inspectorships were given to deserving head constables, and seven persons were nominated direct without examination. One hundred and twenty-one students received training at the Bhagalpur School, where the course of study has recently been revised. Nearly every district now has schools for the education of the rank and file, and 86·0 per cent. of the officers and 27·8 per cent. of the men can now read and write.

Conduct of the Police.

19. The number of men wearing good-conduct stripes increased considerably during the year, and the conduct of the force, as a whole, was well reported on. There was an increase in the number of rewards granted, while the number of charges of extortion and torture brought against the members of the force was much smaller than in the previous year.

Rural Police.

20. Very considerable progress has been made in bringing the chaukidars of the Province under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, and it is hoped that the effect on the efficiency of the force will be marked. At the same time the system of appointing duffadars as special chaukidari officers has been steadily extended with very successful results on the whole, and Government has strongly insisted on the necessity of carefully fostering this most important branch of the police force by sympathetic treatment and judicious rewards.

Disturbance.

21. In November 1899 a disturbance occurred at the Bowreah Cotton Mills in the district of Howrah. In consequence of depression of trade the wages of all the mill-hands were reduced, and the reelers, resenting this measure, struck work. On the 18th November a crowd of reelers collected round the manager and his assistants and assaulted them. The behaviour of the mob compelled the manager to fire twice with small shot, which slightly wounded eight or ten of the rioters. The mob then dispersed. The ringleaders were afterwards tried and punished.

Formation of D Company of Military Police.

22. In consequence of the riots which occurred during the year 1897, and in order to provide against the possibility of a general outbreak among the mill operatives in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, in July of that year, represented to this Government that the distribution of the police force along the river Hooghly near the metropolis should be revised, and an addition made to its strength. In January 1899 the Secretary of State sanctioned a scheme, provisionally approved by the Government of India, for the formation of a 4th Company of Military Police to be stationed near Barrackpore, and for an increase to the District Police Reserve at Howrah. This Company of Military Police (D) has since been raised, and is at present located at Bandel owing to the difficulty of obtaining any other suitable site for

a barrack. After considerable discussion it has been settled, since the close of the year, that the company shall be located at Titagarh on the banks of the Hooghly, which is a much more convenient position than the one at Bandel.

Strengthening of the Calcutta Police.

23. It was stated in the last report that proposals for strengthening the Calcutta Police had been sanctioned by the Government of India, and during the past year the force has been augmented in accordance with those proposals. The total sanctioned increase is 282 officers and men, of whom 89 will form a new body of armed police, the necessity for which has been shown in the past few years.

Criminal Courts.

24. Following on the decrease noticed in last year's report, there was a further fall in the number of offences reported from 351,610 in 1898 to 331,118 in 1899. The percentage of convictions remained about the same, being 64·5 against 64 in the previous year. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates outside the Presidency town rose from 437 to 459, and they disposed of 107,455 cases. The total number of cases dealt with by District Magistrates during the year was 1,685.

There were 194 Benches of Magistrates, constituted under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sitting in the Province outside Calcutta during the year, of which 172 were Independent Benches. The Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or as Benches tried 51,844 persons, or 24·3 per cent. of the total number of persons tried by all the Magistrates' Courts in the Province outside Calcutta. The total number of Honorary Magistrates was 1,832 as compared with 1,818 last year.

The number of cases committed or referred to the Courts of Sessions during the year was 1,816 as compared with 1,768 in the previous year: in these cases 2,195 persons, or 64·2 per cent., were convicted, the percentage in 1898 being 67·5. The duration of these cases varied very much in different districts, but the average for the whole Province was 54·3 days, which is a slightly shorter period than the average in the year before. Out of 984 persons tried by jury, the Sessions Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury in the cases of 877 persons and referred the cases of 62 persons to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The total number of appealable sentences passed by the Courts of Magistrates in the Province was 67,894, of which 16 per cent. were appealed against as compared with 17 per cent. in the previous year. The Sessions Judges decided 6,326 appeals and the District Magistrates 4,659, and in 56 and 62 per cent. of these appeals respectively the order appealed against was upheld.

Sonthal Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899.

25. The Sonthal Parganas Justice and Laws Regulation, 1899, received the assent of the Governor-General in August of that year, and came into force at once. In regard to criminal jurisdiction, Regulation No. V of 1893 constituted the Sonthal Parganas a Sessions division, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner the Court of Sessions of the division, and the Deputy Commissioner the Judge of the Court of Sessions. It also provided that the High Court at Calcutta should (1) exercise jurisdiction in regard to European British subjects, (2) deal with all cases in which sentences of death have been passed, and (3) hear all appeals from orders

of acquittal. The new Regulation, which amends Regulation V of 1893, constitutes the Court of the Sessions Judge of Birbhum the Court of Sessions for the Sonthal Parganas Sessions division, and the Sessions Judge of Birbhum the Judge of the Court of Sessions, the powers of a Sessions Judge exercised by the Deputy Commissioner being withdrawn. It further provides that the High Court at Calcutta, in addition to its jurisdiction under the Regulation of 1893, shall exercise appellate and revisional jurisdiction in respect of all Sessions cases tried by the Judge of Birbhum, and that the Deputy Commissioner shall have appellate jurisdiction over the subordinate Courts of the district, while the Commissioner shall have appellate jurisdiction over the Deputy Commissioner, and revisional jurisdiction over all the Courts of the district.

PRISONS.

Prisoners admitted into jails, &c.

26. In 1897 the jail population rose very considerably owing to the famine; but most of the convicts received had been sentenced to short terms for minor offences against property. In 1898, therefore, with the return of normal agricultural conditions, the ordinary average was restored, and during the past year the figures have slightly declined still further. The total of admissions, including transfers and under-trial prisoners, was 93,869 against 94,204 in 1898. The number of convicts admitted direct from the Courts was 35,600, and of these 12·86 per cent. had been previously convicted. Of these convicts 56 per cent. were Hindus, 38 per cent. Muhammadans, and 1 per cent. Christians. Though the jail accommodation is more than sufficient for the average daily population, some of the jails were at times overcrowded. This question has engaged the attention of the authorities, and the accommodation is being gradually increased where necessary; but the difficulty arises chiefly with regard to short-term prisoners and under-trial prisoners, and cannot therefore be met by transfers.

Employment of prisoners; health and mortality.

27. Under the orders of the Government of India the deportation of prisoners sentenced to transportation for a term has been resumed since the middle of 1899; consequently the number of Bengal convicts transported rose from 144 to 250. Under more recent orders, male prisoners with an unexpired sentence of six years' transportation are to be deported, and the numbers will still further rise during 1900. The prisoners in the Bengal jails were as usual employed largely on manufactures, but the special precautions necessitated by the plague in connection with the segregation of new admissions prevented full effect being given to the views expressed by Government last year as to the desirability of exacting full labour from prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Where it was possible, the number employed on light duties was curtailed.

The war in South Africa gave considerable impetus to jail manufacture by clearing off the stock in hand that had accumulated. The profits, therefore, appear to be considerably higher than those of the preceding year, but the profits on the actual year's working were rather less. The average earnings per convict sentenced to labour amounted to Rs. 29-7 as compared with

Rs. 32 in 1898. The ratio of convicts sentenced to hard labour who were employed on manufactures was 42·25 per cent.

There has been for some years a steady improvement in the general health of the jail population, and for the last two years the jails have been practically immune from cholera. The ratio per mille of daily sick in 1899, which was in the Province generally an unhealthy year, was 34·2, and the death-rate per mille was 23·4. This ratio is slightly higher than that of last year, but is lower than in any other year during the decade. Out of the 398 deaths, dysentery was responsible for 103 and tubercle of the lungs for 82. There were 5,490 admissions for malarial fevers, but only 36 cases terminated fatally. Improvements were effected in connection with the water-supply in the Buxar, Mymensingh, and Presidency jails. Five Pasteur-Chamberland filters have now been installed in various jails, and they are reported to be working successfully. The average expenditure on hospital charges for each sick prisoner was Rs. 139-7-9, which, though slightly less than in 1898, is still very high. The very low death-rate has justified the expenditure, but an endeavour will now be made to reduce the hospital charges so far as this can safely be done without risk of raising the death-rate.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

28. Although with the help of additional officers sanctioned for a short period from time to time the Civil Courts dispose, year by year, of more cases, yet each year the number of pending cases continues to grow. During the year under review, 619,637 original cases were disposed of and 101,225 were left pending. The figures for 1898 were 608,763 and 95,219, respectively. The increase during the year was in money and rent-suits. The number of appeals in the lower Appellate Courts fell from 21,381 to 18,309, which is about the same number as in 1897. The ratio of appeals to appealable decrees was 23·97 per cent., and in 54·6 per cent. of the appeals the decree was confirmed and reversed in 17·6 per cent.. In 16,190 of these appeals the subject-matter of the suit was valued at less than Rs. 500.

Two hundred and ninety-one Munsifs were employed during the year, and they disposed of 591,305 original suits and 310,670 miscellaneous cases.

Six hundred and twenty first appeals were preferred to the High Court and 2,996 second appeals. In 1,232 of the second appeals the value of the suit was less than Rs. 50. Of the total number of second appeals in 1,620 cases, the decision of the first Appellate Court was upheld, and in only 54 cases was it reversed; the percentage of reversals—4·2—was very much lower than last year, when 11·8 per cent. of the decisions of the first Appellate Court were reversed.

Civil Court Amins.

29. Messrs. Toynbee and Stevens, who were deputed some years ago to report on the strength and pay of the ministerial establishments of Bengal, brought to notice the very unsatisfactory working of civil court amins and recommended their abolition. The view expressed by those officers was accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor and eventually by the High Court, and in August 1899, a Bill to repeal the Civil Court Amins' Act, 1856, so far as it applies to Bengal, was, with the sanction of the Government of India, introduced into the Bengal

Legislative Council. The Bill was passed as Act II. (B.C.) of 1899. This enactment leaves the District Judge free to issue commissions under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the purpose of carrying out of local investigations to any person whom he may consider suitable.

REGISTRATION.

30. Although the return of prosperity to the Province has shown itself since 1897 in a continued decrease in the number of registrations, yet the constant demand for the opening of new offices shows that the popularity of registration is steadily gaining ground. Six new offices were opened during the year and one closed; the total number open at the end of the year being 433. The documents presented for registration numbered 1,259,518 as against 1,318,422 in the previous year, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 14,53,154 compared with Rs. 14,69,534 in 1898; the expenditure also diminished proportionately and amounted to Rs. 8,71,178.

Statistics.

MUNICIPAL.

31. The unprecedented rainfall of 24·7 inches which occurred at Darjeeling during the 23rd and 24th September 1899, following an already excessive seasonal rainfall, resulted in numerous and disastrous landslips throughout almost every part of the town, causing the loss of 72 lives and the extensive destruction of houses, roads, and other property. Immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster, a grant of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned by Government to assist the Municipality in repairing the damages done by the cyclone. A Committee was also appointed, consisting of Engineers and residents of Darjeeling, under the presidency of the Chief Engineer to Government, to inspect and report on the condition of buildings, roads, and drains in Darjeeling, and to submit recommendations for such measures as they might consider necessary to prevent the occurrence of landslips in future or to minimise their consequences.

Darjeeling disaster and the special Municipal Act for Darjeeling.

The Committee, who were assisted by Mr. Holland, of the Geological Survey Department, made a thorough and searching investigation, visiting every part of Darjeeling, examining the condition of every building, road or drain which had suffered material damage, and determining the cause of the injury in each case. In their report the Committee showed clearly that there was no reason to entertain any apprehension as to the stability of the site of the station, which is founded on massive rock and is thus secure. The recent landslips have been confined to the soil cap under the action of rainfall. The Committee clearly traced the causes which led to the landslips in each case, such as defective drainage of sites, excessive lead of road drains, imperfect or badly-constructed revetments, neglect to reduce or protect steep slopes, defective supervision of building sites, quarrying in unsafe localities, &c.; and indicated the remedial measures which were required in order to ensure safety for the future. These involved legislation. The Municipal law in force in Darjeeling was the ordinary Mufassal Municipal Act, which had been framed with reference to the requirements of towns in the plains, and was in many ways defective and inapplicable to the circumstances of a town situated on a steep hillside.

A Bill was accordingly introduced, based on the recommendations of the Committee, which passed into law as Bengal Act I of 1900.

The most important additions to the powers of the local authorities conferred by the new Act were the following:—All roads, private as well as public, and all bridges were brought under control, in respect of their construction, maintenance, and closure, and power was taken to enforce any alterations in them necessary to secure the stability of any hillside or bank, or any buildings situated on them. Power was taken to enforce the repair and, in extreme cases, the removal of any building which threatened the security of a hillside or bank, and to compel the owners to protect the sites when insecure. Similar provisions were enacted in respect of all drains, private as well as public, and power was taken to enforce the construction of schemes of drainage for groups of buildings or holdings in combination when desirable, the work being executed by the local authority and the cost recovered from the owners. Extensive powers were taken to enforce the construction of revetments and retaining walls, the turfing of banks and the sloping of the hillsides to the angle of safety, when any of these works may be thought necessary for the general safety. A complete set of building regulations was provided, based generally on the provisions of the new Calcutta Municipal Act, but considerably simplified. These include full powers to regulate the excavation and preparation of building sites, and to prohibit building on any site considered insecure by professional authority. This was one of the chief dangers to be guarded against, and was the direct cause of much of the loss of life and property in 1899.

As a temporary measure, in order to secure public confidence, the administration of these new and extensive powers was temporarily withdrawn from the Municipality, and entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner, assisted by a special Engineer. Government also undertook to bear for the present all charges for the repair and maintenance of the public roads and drains in the town.

As soon as the Act came into force, extensive works were set on foot for the protection of all dangerous localities, and were pushed on vigorously, in order that as many of them as possible might be complete before the rains of 1900 began. The cost has been very heavy, but success has been complete. The rainfall of the season has been as heavy as usual, and in June 17 inches fell in three days: yet not a single revetment or retaining wall has failed: and the station has enjoyed entire immunity from damage.

Bhagalpur Water-works.

32. The intake at the head works of the Bhagalpur Water-works having been blocked by the formation of a sandy *chur* in the bed of the river Ganges, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 and a loan of Rs. 15,000 more for the construction of a series of wells, to be covered over with brick domes, in the *chur* near the intake.

Calcutta municipal loan.

33. The Corporation of Calcutta obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of a loan of Rs. 25,00,000 in the open market at 4 per cent. interest, repayable in 25 years, to meet the cost of extension of the drainage and water-works in the Municipality and for other structural improvements.

Drainage of the Maniktala Municipality.

34. A comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the entire area of the Maniktala Municipality was prepared by a firm of Engineers in Calcutta. As, however, the estimated cost of the scheme was quite beyond the resources of the Municipality, the

Commissioners framed a revised scheme for the re-excavation of the four main outfall drainage channels, which was estimated to cost Rs. 19,790. The scheme was examined by the Sanitary Board, and on the recommendation of that body sanction of Government was accorded to the execution of the project.

Supply of filtered water to the South Suburban Municipality.

35. Since the close of the year the sanction of Government has been given to a project for the supply of filtered water to the South Suburban Municipality from the Calcutta mains. The initial cost of the distributary works is estimated at Rs. 41,000, to be met by a loan from Government, provision for which will be made in the Loan estimate for the year 1901-02. The water to be supplied is at the rate of 3 *gallons* a head of the population to be served.

Supply of filtered water to the Garden Reach Municipality.

36. In October 1897 a scheme was framed by the Sanitary Engineer for the daily supply of 50,000 gallons of filtered water to the Garden Reach Municipality from the Calcutta mains. The Commissioners have recently considered the project, and now suggest that it should be remodelled so as to provide for a supply of 150,000 gallons a day, as the proposed supply of 50,000 gallons was too small for the Municipality with a population of 27,294 souls. The Commissioners have been informed in reply that the initial cost of the bigger scheme was roughly estimated at one lakh of rupees for the distributary works, that the total annual charge for maintenance, including the cost of water payable to the Corporation of Calcutta and the repayment of the loan with interest, would amount to Rs. 23,000 in round figures, and that to meet this demand the water rate would have to be levied within the Municipality at the maximum allowed by the law, any deficit being met out of the ordinary income of the Municipality. The final reply of the Commissioners is awaited.

Drainage of the Rangpur Municipality.

37. The main drainage channel of the Rangpur Municipality, eleven miles in length, known as Ghosh's Canal, was filled up by the earthquake of 12th June 1897. This obstructed the drainage of the town and affected the health of the population. The Municipal Commissioners were unable to undertake the re-excavation of the canal, which was estimated to cost Rs. 17,000, out of the limited resources of the Municipality. Having regard to the importance of the work as affecting the health of the town, a grant of Rs. 5,000 and a loan of Rs. 10,000, repayable in ten years, were sanctioned by Government towards the cost of the work, the small balance being met out of the revenues of the Municipality.

Maintenance of the Chittagong General Hospital.

38. In an address presented to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to Chittagong in the month of December 1899, the Municipal Commissioners of that place represented that, owing to the inability of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong to contribute their promised annual grant towards the maintenance of the General Hospital in that town, they were obliged to increase their contribution from the Municipal fund, which could ill-afford to bear the additional charge, and they requested that, as the hospital is very largely attended by the tenants in the Government estates in that town, an annual contribution might be granted from the *khas mahal* fund. The Commissioners also applied for a grant-in-aid from Government

towards the cost of repairs, which were urgently necessary, to the building occupied by the outdoor dispensary and the hospital for females. A grant of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned from the Provincial revenues towards the cost of repairs, and an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000 was also sanctioned from the *khas mahal* fund.

Levy of a rate on holdings in the Ranchi Municipality.

39. With a view to increase the municipal revenues the Commissioners of the Ranchi Municipality resolved at a meeting to levy a rate on holdings in that Municipality in lieu of the tax on persons hitherto in force there, and the sanction of Government was given to the measure.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Extension of the Local Self-Government Act to the Chota Nagpur Division.

40. It was decided during the year to extend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, with the exception of the provisions relating to Union Committees and the elective system, to the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, and Manbhum. Orders were issued accordingly, and came into force from 1st April 1900. The district of Singhbhum is excluded from the operation of the Act by the provisions of section 1.

Formation of a Local Board at Alipur, in the district of Jalpaiguri.

41. It having been represented to Government that the Alipur subdivision was so cut off from the rest of the district of Jalpaiguri by rivers and the badness of the roads that a local authority was required for the proper supervision of the means of communication, sanction was accorded during the year to the establishment of a Local Board in that subdivision.

SANITATION.

Improvement of the river Bhairab in Jessore.

42. The question of improving the river Bhairab in Jessore came under consideration during the year. The matter was thoroughly enquired into by the Sanitary Engineer, who was specially deputed for the purpose, and on his report it was decided that the first thing to be done was to destroy or remove the masses of aquatic vegetation that float on the shallows of the river in front of the town. It was suggested that this might be secured by fixing in the stream strong floating screens which would intercept the floating weeds. The next thing would be to clear off, as soon as the river fell, the existing vegetation from the berms of the river beds and to bury it, or to break up the masses of vegetation during the rainy season and to float them down below the town. It was directed that the cost of any measures adopted in the matter should be met from local funds.

Drainage of the Challan bil.

43. The residents of the country adjoining the Challan bil in the districts of Rajshahi and Pabna having presented a petition in which they represented that the sanitary condition of the area included in thanas Singra and Baraigram in the district of Rajshahi, and in thanas Chatmohar and Raiganj in the district of Pabna, had deteriorated in consequence of the natural obstruction of the

drainage of the country bordering the bil, and that the obstruction had also rendered the cultivation of rice over a large area impossible, steps were taken, in communication with the local authorities, to have the matter dealt with under the Bengal Drainage Act of 1895, and a scheme was drawn up, in consultation with the Public Works Department, to remove the obstruction complained of.

Drainage of the Cheroil bil.

44. Similar measures were also adopted in the case of the Cheroil bil near Chatmohar, in the district of Pabna, which had deteriorated in consequence of the obstruction of the drainage. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division recommended, in accordance with a resolution of the Pabna District Board proposing to reclaim the affected area, that a Board of Drainage Commissioners should be appointed under the provisions of the same Act. He was thereupon asked to define clearly the area of the tract affected in order to enable Government to issue the necessary orders under the latter section of the Act, and the Sanitary Board was asked for an expression of opinion on the sanitary aspect of the scheme.

These are the first occasions on which the provisions of the Sanitary Drainage Act of 1895 have been made use of.

Registration of vital statistics within railway limits outside municipal towns.

45. In order to secure the proper registration of vital statistics within railway limits and the regular reporting of such statistics to the local civil authorities, the different Railway authorities in the Province were asked to issue notices to all their employés and to all people living within railway limits, on railway lines and all railway lands (whether within or without the jurisdiction of the railway police) requiring them to report regularly and promptly all births and deaths to the station masters in whose jurisdiction they reside. The station masters were directed to record the information so received in forms prescribed for the purpose, and to send them on the first day of every month to the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the area was situated. Deaths occurring in trains were also to be similarly dealt with.

MEDICAL.

Subscription to charitable dispensaries.

46. The attention of Government was drawn during the year to the fact that, while there has been of late years a large increase in the total amount of subscriptions to charitable dispensaries, the increase has not extended to all classes of dispensaries alike, the decline being specially marked in cases where the dispensary has been up to a certain point maintained exclusively by private subscriptions and has then been transferred to the management of a local authority. With a view to remedy this state of things and to make as clear a distinction as possible between expenditure on charitable objects and expenditure on ordinary municipal administration, instructions were issued to the local authorities that the appointment of really representative managing committees should be made the rule, and that it should be made clear, by fixing for a short period the amount contributed by the local body, that the dispensary would receive the full benefit of all charitable contributions. It is hoped that this arrangement will result in a substantial increase of subscriptions.

Pay and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants.

47. The scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants, referred to in paragraph 48 of the report for 1898-99, was kept in abeyance, as financial difficulties prevented other Local Governments from introducing the change in the near future, and the Government of India did not think it advisable to make the change in one Province until other Provinces were ready for it.

Improvements in the Presidency General Hospital.

48. Considerable progress was made with the improvements in the buildings and working of the Presidency General Hospital which were recommended by the Committee appointed to consider it in 1898. The new block for men has now been all but completed at a cost of Rs. 8,76,768, and the construction of new quarters for the nurses of the Hospital, which will cost Rs. 1,04,400, has been taken in hand. One of the principal defects pointed out by the Committee in the administration of the Hospital was the insufficiency of the scale of diet allowed, especially in the case of paying patients, who, when in Hospital, require a diet similar or superior to that which they enjoy when in health. A largely increased provision was accordingly made for expenditure under this head, and was partially made up by an increase in the scale of fees to be charged to paying patients, the excess cost being met by Government. At the same time provision was made for improving the diet of free patients. Temporary improvements, hereafter to be made permanent, were made in the kitchen accommodation, the arrangements for the cooking of the meals of private patients were bettered by the provision of new appliances, and the cooking staff was revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

Special rooms were provided for the accommodation of patients who, while of a class desiring separate accommodation, cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 2, the lowest scale hitherto in force. The number of such rooms being necessarily limited, their allotment was left to the discretion of the Superintendent.

The desirability of continuing to maintain the out-patient department was discussed during the year, the decision arrived at being that it should be maintained in charge of one of the Resident Surgeons, and should be opened daily, Sundays excepted, for one or two hours at fixed times. Revised rules were framed for the administration of the Hospital, and were approved by Government.

Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers.

49. The construction of a new building at Gobra for the Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers was kept in abeyance for want of necessary funds. The number of lepers in the present asylum, however, increased to such an extent as to cause overcrowding. The Government of India having in the meantime decided to present to this institution a sum of £1,000 contributed by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund in England towards a fund to be instituted in India for the relief of lepers, the sanction of that Government was obtained to utilize this amount, which with interest amounted to Rs. 17,044, in improving the accommodation in the new asylum. This sum with the fund received from the Prince Albert Victor Memorial Fund Committee made a total amount of about Rs. 50,000. Since the close of the year, the present site and building have been sold for Rs. 75,000, and orders have been issued to commence the new building as soon as possible.

Medical arrangements of subdivisions.

50. The scheme for the revision of medical arrangements in subdivisions was finally settled during the year. The subdivisions of Narayanganj, Meherpur and Satkhira, which had hitherto been in medical charge of Civil Hospital Assistants, were placed in medical charge of Civil Assistant Surgeons, while the subdivisions of Narail, Gaibandha and Kishanganj, which had previously been in charge of Civil Assistant Surgeons, were placed in medical charge of Civil Hospital Assistants with medico-legal qualification. This measure involved no change in the number of Assistant Surgeons and Civil Hospital Assistants, but adequately provided for the medical requirements of the subdivisions.

List of Medical Practitioners.

51. With a view to provide a complete and trustworthy Medical Directory which would be useful primarily for purposes of reference by Government officers and public bodies, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was authorised, with the consent of the Government of India, to prepare and maintain in his office a list of qualified medical practitioners, official and non-official, on the understanding that no general enquiries would be made for the purpose of compiling the list, but that it should be prepared in the first instance from published information, it being left to the practitioners themselves to apply for alterations or additions. It was hoped that such a list would in time enable the general public, to whom it would be made accessible, to realize that the medical practitioners whose names appear in it possess superior qualifications to those whose names do not.

Designation of the passed students of the Vernacular Medical School.

52. The question of the title to be assumed by passed students of the vernacular medical schools came under consideration during the year. It was decided that the assumption of the title of 'Licentiate' was open to objection, and that the most suitable designation for holders of certificates from the schools in question was that of 'Hospital Assistant.' The use of this title was accordingly recognised officially.

Transfer of the control of medical education from the Director of Public Instruction to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

53. As the control of medical education involves questions more or less of a technical character which the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals from his knowledge of medical matters is in a better position to deal with than the Director of Public Instruction, these duties, including the control of the Calcutta Medical College, were transferred from the Director of Public Instruction to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

Calcutta Medical School.

54. The Calcutta Medical School was established in 1887 by certain private gentlemen. A question was raised in 1899 whether it should be recognized by Government, and its students allowed to appear at the examination held in the Campbell Medical School. With a view to enable Government to decide these questions, a Committee was appointed to enquire and report on the status and equipment of this institution. The Committee pointed out several defects in its equipment, teaching, and management; but it appeared to Government that the progress made by the school since its foundation in 1887 was creditable, especially in view of the fact that it was achieved by the unaided efforts of its conductors. Although the present standing of the school is such that its pupils could not at present be admitted to the

examinations of the Campbell Medical School, it was decided that all possible encouragement and assistance should be afforded it, particularly by giving its students facilities for attending practice in the Mayo Hospital, so that the defects that now exist might be removed. The standard to be aimed at was fixed at that of the Campbell Medical School.

The Plague.

55. Plague continued prevalent in the Province during the year, the total mortality recorded from it being 23,487. It was epidemic in Calcutta, Patna, Saran and Monghyr, and twenty other districts were infected with the disease in a sporadic form. The largest number of deaths in any one district (15,014) was reported from Patna. The principal and most effective measure adopted was the disinfection of houses in which plague was found to exist. In rural areas, the evacuation of infected houses and the isolation of suspects and contacts were beneficial in sporadic outbreaks. Inoculation was permitted only where it was voluntarily sought. The rules of the Venice Convention were enforced at the Port of Calcutta, and all out-going passenger traffic by sea was subjected to medical inspection. Arrangements were made at Chittagong, the only port at which the embarkation of pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz was permitted, for the medical examination of pilgrims and the disinfection of their effects.

MARINE.

Bill to make better provision for the registration of British ships in British India.

56. In the middle of the year the Government of India forwarded to this Government for opinion a draft Bill for the better provision for registering British ships in British India. It was explained that the existing Indian laws on the subject were based on section 108 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. This section was repealed by the Act of 1894, and the result is that registration, under the Indian Acts of 1841 and 1850, effected after the passing of the statute of 1854, is not sufficient to give a ship the status of a British ship. In order to remove the disability, it was proposed that legislation for India should be undertaken. After consulting the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Local Government in reply approved the Bill, but a suggestion was made for increasing some of the fees leviable under it.

Space allotted to lascar seamen on merchant vessels.

57. The question of the insufficiency of the space allotted to lascar seamen on merchant vessels has been before Government from time to time. The English law prescribes that the space for each seaman shall not be less than 72 cubic feet and not less than 12 superficial feet; while the Indian law provides for each lascar or native seaman a crew-space of not less than 36 cubic feet and 6 superficial feet. The term "seaman," as used in the English Act, includes the term "lascar or native seaman," as used in the Indian Act: there is thus a direct conflict between the British law and the Indian law.

At the instance of the Government of India, all officers connected with the shipping, as well as the Bengal and National Chambers of Commerce and Muhammadan Associations, were consulted on this matter, and the following information afforded:—

(1) That in actual practice the space allotted, both in British ships and in those which trade in Indian waters, exceeds the limit required by

the Indian law, the excess being greater on vessels which trade with Europe than in others.

(2) That a certain proportion of the crew is always absent from the crew-space, varying according to the time of the day, the climate, the weather, and whether the vessel is at sea or in port.

(3) That there is no evidence that the crew-space is insufficient, or that it affects prejudicially the health of the seamen. On the contrary, such evidence as exists tends to show that lascars employed on vessels are generally very healthy.

(4) That if the space be increased, there is little probability of English crews being substituted for lascar crews, as the latter are not only cheaper, but much less difficult to manage and are more efficient in tropical climates.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the lascars themselves do not require increased accommodation. The space allowed appears ample, and, as practically no harm results by the present state of affairs, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion that it was undesirable to compel by law the provision of a larger crew-space. It would appear that the conflict between the English and Indian law scarcely arises, as vessels going to England do, as a matter of fact, generally conform to the English law, while vessels trading east of Suez adhere closely to the Indian rule.

Rules for the carriage of lights and prevention of collisions on inland waters.

58. It was stated in the summary of the previous year that the draft rules for the carriage of lights and prevention of collisions on inland waters had been returned by the Government of India for modification. A Committee was accordingly appointed with instructions to consider and frame such rules as they considered applicable to all inland steam-vessels and country crafts of different sizes. The Committee, in submitting the rules framed by them, explained that there was a difficulty in the application of these rules to vessels other then steam-vessels plying on inland waters. Under the Act the names of the inland waters on which the rules are applicable have to be specified, and it was considered almost impossible to prepare an accurate list of the waters to be specified or to maintain the list accurately after its preparation. This difficulty was placed before the Advocate-General, who gave his opinion that, under the terms of the law, it was not necessary to specify all inland waters by name. It would be sufficient to notify that, in respect of vessels other than steam-vessels, the rules shall be in force on all inland waters in Bengal on which steam-vessels ply. The Government of India were informed of this opinion, and accepted it. The draft rules were then published for criticism shortly after the close of the year.

Import of carbide of calcium.

59. Owing to the largely increased quantities of carbide of calcium imported for the purpose of generating acetyline gas, the Government of India decided to bring this commodity within the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act. It was known that carbide of calcium, under certain conditions, gave off a highly inflammable gas, and, as other countries had issued strict regulations in the matter of its import, transport and possession, it was considered necessary that the trade in India should be similarly regulated. A notification was accordingly issued by the Government of India on the 11th August 1899, applying to carbide of calcium certain provisions of

of the Indian Petroleum Act, and this Government were asked to frame rules for its import, transport and possession. A draft of the rules was prepared and submitted to the Government of India for general approval, and the matter is still under the consideration of that Government.

In the meantime, to meet the necessities of the trade, provisional rules for import and possession were prepared by this Government, and the traffic in carbide of calcium is now being conducted under these provisional rules.

Lighting of the Red Sea.

60. At the close of the previous year the Bengal Chamber of Commerce again addressed this Government on the subject of the inadequate lighting of the Red Sea. They represented that the light at Balfe Point in particular was regarded as a guiding one for vessels passing through the larger strait of Babelmandeb, and that the Admiralty itself advised mariners to use it as a guide to navigation. The views of the Chamber were laid before the Government of India.

Carriage of kerosine oil by native passenger ships.

61. During the year the Government of India consulted the Government of Bengal on the subject of a proposal to fix a limit to the quantity of kerosine oil to be carried by ships conveying native passengers. The Presidency Port Officer, Madras, had brought to notice that passenger ships, sailing from Rangoon, were allowed to carry as many as 5,000 cases of kerosine oil; and he suggested that the number should be limited to 100, according to the practice at Calcutta. After enquiry had been made, the Government of India was informed that the practice in Calcutta was to restrict the carriage of petroleum, with a flashing point of 95° and over, on vessels taking more than 60 passengers, to 100 cases; and this limit was proposed for all ports. It was suggested that, as regards Burmah oil, it would probably be necessary to allow oil with a flashing point at 85° to be shipped.

Rules under the Deck and Load Lines Act.

62. In 1896 the Government of India sanctioned rules under the Deck and Load Lines Act for the guidance of officers in India. From time to time modifications of these rules were suggested with the object of bringing them into closer accord with the rules issued by the Board of Trade. These amendments were considered by the Government of India, and in August 1899 a revised set of rules was sanctioned and published. At the same time the Government of India admitted that there was a difficulty in dealing with vessels employed solely in the coasting trade, and in order to avoid the imposition of unnecessary onerous conditions on this trade, it was decided to have separate rules for coasting sailing vessels. These latter rules were approved by this Government, with some minor modifications, and, after receiving the opinions of other Governments, they were sanctioned by the Government of India and published for general information.

Loss of the S.S. *Resolute*.

63. A most deplorable accident occurred on the 14th August 1899, by which the Port Commissioners' Despatch Vessel *Resolute* was lost. Four European officers of the vessel and 13 or 14 of her crew, including servants, were drowned.

The *Resolute* left Calcutta on the morning of the occurrence for the surveying ground in the estuary, and, on her way down, she stopped at Diamond Harbour to communicate with the shore. Immediately after she left Diamond Harbour the S.S. *Scindia* was observed coming up the river,

but, owing to a misunderstanding of signals, the two vessels proceeded direct for each other. Seeing that a collision was imminent, the engines of the *Scindia* were put full speed astern, and the *Resolute* went on her port helm to get out of the way, but this manœuvre was too late to avert a collision, and the *Scindia* struck the *Resolute* at right angles, causing a large rent on her side. The *Resolute* immediately filled and sank.

A Court of Enquiry under Act V of 1883 was held, and the conclusion arrived at was that the collision was due to the want of skill and care of the Pilot of the *Scindia*. A Court was then held under Act XII of 1859 for the trial of the Pilot, but the Jury unanimously acquitted him, and he was discharged.

Mining legislation.

64. The summary for the year 1897-98 contained a short *résumé* of the correspondence leading up to the decision of the Government of India to legislate for the regulation and inspection of mines in India. Before dealing finally with this matter, it was stated that the Government of India had, in reply to enquiries which had been made, received information on several material points.

As a result of this, the Government of India submitted a draft Bill, for the regulation and inspection of mines, for the opinion of the Government of Bengal. The Bill was circulated to public bodies and certain selected Commissioners of Divisions: their replies were forwarded to the Government of India, together with a detailed expression of opinion on the part of the Government of Bengal. Generally the opinions received, though not adverse to the principle of legislation, were almost unanimously opposed to those important provisions of the Bill, which were designed to restrict the labour of women and children and the method of payment in the mines. Numerous other amendments were also proposed, and great stress was laid on the fact that, as the rules under the Act would be of even more importance than the Act itself, they should either be embodied in the Bill or published for full discussion before being promulgated. The Bill was considered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and was finally postponed for further consideration.

Deficits in the Orissa Port Funds.

65. The financial position of the Port Funds of the Orissa Ports has for years been unsatisfactory, and the question of the recurring deficits was brought to the notice of Government with a suggestion that the funds of the three ports should be amalgamated. This question was carefully considered and negatived; but in order to utilize the balance at the credit of the Puri Port Fund, which alone was self-supporting, it was decided that a contribution of Rs. 600 a year should be made by that fund towards the salary of the Port Officer of Cuttack, who supervises the Puri Port.

Works under the Port Commissioners of Calcutta.

66. In the year 1898-99 a block of traffic occurred at the Kidderpore Docks, which led the Commissioners to obtain sanction to the issue of a debenture loan of Rs. 48 lakhs for works of improvement. This loan was subsequently raised by Rs. 5 lakhs, when it became known that the price to be paid by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for certain land belonging to the Port Commissioners at Shalimar had been decreased by that amount.

A Committee which was appointed to enquire into the causes which led to this block recommended the construction of additional works to give

greater facilities to the trade. The more important of these works, for which estimates have been sanctioned during the year, are—

	Rs.
Additional wheat and tea sheds	18,43,672
Additional coal berths	4,58,014

The additional wheat and tea sheds were proposed by the Committee to enable the Docks to store larger quantities of these commodities. The total area proposed was 291,000 cubic feet. This is estimated to accommodate about 28,000 tons. The additional coal berths were to provide accommodation for the very great increase in the coal trade.

The following works were also proposed by the Commissioners and sanctioned during the year:—

	Rs.
Coal yard at Shalimar	11,89,332
Siding Bunker, Coal depôt	66,800
Additional salt golah with wharves	1,30,170
New boat entrance to docks	1,21,157
Improvements to railway	2,21,457

Owing to the proposed establishment by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of a riverside station at Shalimar, at which all the coal traffic of the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways would be dealt with, it was decided by the Commissioners to construct a coal yard at Shalimar, and the estimate of Rs. 11,89,322 was sanctioned for this purpose. This yard will accommodate about 1½ million tons a year, and can be enlarged should the necessity arise.

For the service of the depôts assigned to the coal companies above the new coaling berths, it was necessary to provide sidings to enable vessels to be bunkered, without the boats carrying the coal having to pass through the dock entrances.

As the three salt golahs at the Docks were fully utilized, it was considered necessary to erect a fourth one, and the estimate for this with wharves amounted to Rs. 1,30,170.

During the previous years the Commissioners had contemplated the construction of a boat lock to afford entrance to the Docks tidal basin at all times at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,25,000. It was, however, subsequently decided to adapt the present 80-feet entrance so as to serve as a boat lock, and still to be available for the passage of large vessels. This adaptation was estimated to cost Rs. 1,21,157.

The improvements in the railway consist of additional sidings, quarters, and a station at Cossipore.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Bengal Veterinary College.

67. During the year 23 students joined the College. Altogether 36 students, all of whom held stipends, appeared at the annual examination, the results of which were very creditable. Of the 36 who passed in 1898, 17 accepted service, 9 joined the third-year class of the College, 5 started private practice, and 2 are studying medicine. Of the 15 who graduated in 1900 under

the new system, all have obtained employment under Government, District Boards, Municipalities, and private landholders. The prospects before students of the College are excellent.

Veterinary dispensaries.

68. There were during the year 11 veterinary dispensaries at work in the mufassal with fairly good results, and an additional one is to be established at Howrah by private liberality. Some modifications have been made in the conditions under which Government is prepared to make grants-in-aid in support of the institutions, and the modified proposals have since the close of the year been laid before the Government of India for their approval. Rules for the management and inspection of these dispensaries have, in the meantime, been framed and finally approved by this Government.

Precautions against tick plague.

69. The prevalence of the tick plague in Queensland excited some apprehension of the possibility of its introduction into India through the horses which are directly imported to Calcutta from that Colony. At first it was proposed to construct sheds for the purpose of thoroughly disinfecting all imported animals, but afterwards an agreement was made with the Colonial Government, in accordance with which the necessary segregation and disinfection are done at the port of embarkation. Consequently it has been found sufficient merely to inspect the horses on arrival, to the great convenience of the importing firms.

Amendment of Act I (B.C.) of 1869.

70. The Magistrates of Calcutta charged with the duty of applying the Cruelty to Animals Act complained that though they could punish a man for ill-treating his animals, yet they had no power to compel him to take the necessary action for the relief of their sufferings; and in fact as soon as a fine was paid, their control over the object of the cruelty ceased. Accordingly a Bill was introduced to remove this defect; and it was passed into law after the close of the year.

Rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

71. The Glanders and Farcy Act received the assent of the Governor-General in Council in March 1899. At that time an epidemic of glanders was still rife in Bihar, and subsequently there was an outbreak in the Sonthal Parganas. Rules have been prepared under the Act, and, on the initiation of the Veterinary Inspector-General, arrangements have been made for the prompt publication of reports of cases of glanders which may be found to exist on the postal lines in the Province.

Rinderpest experiments.

72. The export trade in hides is of very great volume; and the wide prevalence of rinderpest in India makes it a question of much importance whether the ordinary processes to which a hide is subjected before export are such as to remove all risk of conveying infection to the importing country. Careful experiments were made by Veterinary-Major Raymond to test the correctness of the views expressed by Dr. Koch. The results confirm the belief that no danger of infection arises from the hides.

Sugar.

73. The condition of the sugar industry attracted much attention throughout India owing to the enormous increase in the imports of bounty-fed beet sugar from the Continent, and countervailing duties were imposed as a necessary measure of protection for native cultivators.

Tea.

74. The Indian Tea Association has engaged a Botanist to inquire into the natural history of the tea-plant and the best methods of manufacturing tea, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to assist the inquiry by a grant from Provincial revenues.

Indigo.

75. The indigo industry, owing to the discovery of methods for preparing synthetic indigo on a commercial basis, has been exposed to severe competition, the effects of which have been augmented by a succession of bad seasons. The Bihar Indigo Association, by employing scientific experts to investigate the preparation of the dye, is doing all that is possible to increase and cheapen its production.

Silk.

76. Considerable energy is being displayed in attempts to improve the breed of silk-worms by careful selection of the eggs and eradication of disease; and here also the Lieutenant-Governor has felt justified in assisting private efforts by a grant of public money, with the result that some advance has been effected.

FAMINE AND FLOODS.

77. The monsoon of 1899 was very capricious in certain districts of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions. In Chota Nagpur, in the beginning of July, there was excessive rain which damaged the young *bhadoi* crops, but from the beginning of August the rainfall became so scanty as to cause serious anxiety for the winter rice, the most important crop of the year. In the crucial month of September, the actual rainfall was only a little over one-fourth of the normal in the districts of Hazaribagh and Ranchi, and less than one-fifth in Palamau. In the west of Singhbhum, the outlook was nearly as bad, but good rain in the month of October, both here and in the north of Palamau, helped to improve prospects. The outturn of the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops in each district is shown below:—

	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hazaribagh ...	35	46
Ranchi ...	38	40
Palamau ...	47	40
Singhbhum ...	75	62

(100 representing a full average crop.)

The outturn of these crops was, on the whole, worse than in 1896. On the other hand, the crops of the two years preceding 1899 were very good, and prices were in consequence easier than in 1896-97. The people of Chota Nagpur are, however, notoriously improvident, and the failure of crops in particular tracts was, owing to the unequal distribution of the rains, much worse than the district average: thus in thana Mahuadaur in the south-east of the district of Palamau, the outturn of winter rice was only 25 per cent., and in thanas Karra, Sisai, Toto, Chainpur, Bishunpur and Lohardaga, in the district of Ranchi, the yield of this crop varied from 18 to 37 per cent. It was, therefore, apparent that some relief measures would

probably be needed, especially in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau. Early in November the reserved forests in the districts of Singhbhum and Palamau were thrown open to the people for the collection of wild fruits and edible roots. In order also to encourage the importation of rice into the districts of Ranchi and Palamau, which are, as regards external communications, the most isolated in Bengal, Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 50,000 to each district for loans to grain-dealers. In Palamau the whole of this grant was taken up before the 31st March 1900, and a large quantity of rice was imported, but the Ranchi grain-dealers, who had probably enough food-grain in stock, did not avail themselves of the offer. With a view to ensure a strict test of distress, it was decided that the rates of wages on the test-works should be lower than those prescribed in the Famine Code for labourers on relief works, and a table of rates for piece-work was accordingly drawn up on the basis of the tables of tasks framed by Mr. Glass during the famine of 1896-97, and was communicated to the officers concerned. Test-works were first opened in the district of Ranchi in the latter half of December 1899, and their number gradually increased. In Palamau employment was provided on works carried on in Government estates from the Improvement Fund, and the first test-work was opened on the 27th of March. Much depended on the *mahua* crop, which was unfortunately damaged in both districts by bad weather, and gave an average outturn of under 40 per cent. This and the failure of the *rabi* and the mango crops ultimately necessitated the declaration of famine, after the close of the year, in one thana of the district of Palamau, and in nine thanas of the district of Ranchi. In the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum distress never became so acute or widespread as to require relief from Government funds.

In the district of Puri scarcity was apprehended only in certain isolated tracts in the neighbourhood of the Chilka Lake. A few test-works were opened for a short time, but the results did not indicate the existence of any acute distress. Angul and the Kandhmals, in the Orissa Division, also gave cause for anxiety. The Sadar subdivision had an 8-anna winter rice crop, and was therefore better off than the Kandhmals, where the outturn of this crop amounted to only 25 per cent. The outturn of *mahua* in Angul was about 40 per cent., and in the Kandhmals 70 per cent. Turmeric, the chief crop of the Kandhmals, gave an outturn of from 50 to 60 per cent., but the prices obtained were higher than in ordinary years. Two test-works were opened in Angul, but were not frequented, and in the Kandhmals, although in view of the aboriginal character of the people employment was offered at ordinary rates, very few attended the works. The works were then closed, but some gratuitous relief to starving wanderers and others unable to work was given both in Angul and the Kandhmals.

Floods in Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas.

78. On the evening of the 23rd September 1899 a strong south-west wind brought very heavy rain to the Sonthal Parganas and Bhagalpur. The centre of the storm was on the north slope of the Damin-i-koh in the Godda subdivision, a hilly tract draining through narrow valleys to the low-lying land south of the Ganges, where the channels, through the constant interruption of the current, have gradually become raised above the level of the plain. The swollen rivers carried away the hamlets lying in their upland

valleys, and uniting their volume below, swept widely over the low lands. Fortunately the Ganges was low, and the floods rapidly fell.

The loss of life was deplorably great. In all 1,643 lives were lost, and in some cases entire hamlets left no trace behind.

The loss of property was happily less severe; for, though upwards of 13,000 cattle and goats were drowned, the water passed so rapidly away that the crops were saved.

In the district of Bhagalpur prompt arrangements were made for the distribution of grain and money doles, and mats for temporary shelters to relieve the immediate necessities of the case, and relief works were opened. In the Sonthal Parganas difficulties of communication concealed the importance of the disaster for some time; but when its magnitude was apprehended, similar provision was made. From subscriptions specially raised for the purpose, Rs. 1,350 were expended in charity in the Sonthal Parganas and about Rs. 6,800 in Bhagalpur, including the commutation of loans to free gifts to the extent of Rs. 4,060. But the people in a spirit of sturdy independence, singular and honourable, refused eleemosynary help, save for the immediate needs of the moment, and preferred to obtain assistance in the shape of interest-bearing loans. In all Rs. 5,982 were advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the Sonthal Parganas, and Rs. 7,000 in Bhagalpur, exclusive of the Rs. 4,060 subsequently commuted to free gifts. A sum of Rs. 500 was spent in the district of Bhagalpur from Babu Ram Lal Mukerjee's Fund for the relief of distress in making gifts of plough bullocks in deserving cases. The people of the affected tracts were also freed from the burden of paying the chaukidari tax for two quarters.

The Darjeeling Disaster.

79. On the night of the 24th September 1899, a number of very serious landslips took place in Darjeeling and the neighbourhood owing to excessive rainfall due to the same storm as that which so seriously damaged Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. Up till then the monsoon rainfall had been 17 inches in excess of the average, and although there had been a partial cessation during the previous week, there was no break in the rains sufficient to admit of any appreciable drying of the soil before the unprecedented rainfall of the 24th-25th September 1899. During the 24th, 5·30 inches fell, followed by 19·40 inches on the following day. The result was that very heavy landslips occurred in the hills, causing sad loss of life and very serious destruction of property, both public and private. The number of lives lost in the town of Darjeeling was seventy-two (ten European and sixty-two native). In the interior of the district the number was 228. In Darjeeling itself the disaster afforded opportunities for the display of bravery of the most conspicuous kind. The night was pitch dark; the rain fell in torrents; the danger was of unknown magnitude and of an unprecedented kind, to face which demanded unusual courage. This was not wanting, and many lives which would otherwise have inevitably been lost were happily saved. The loss to public and private property was estimated to amount to not less than 23 lakhs of rupees.

Immediately after the disaster, a Committee was appointed to give such assistance and advice to the residents as would, under the circumstances, be useful, and subsequently to suggest any measures which might seem best calculated to prevent the occurrence of landslips in Darjeeling in the

future, and to confine the damage done by them within as narrow limits as possible. Subscriptions aggregating Rs. 26,812-4-5 were received, and the amount proved sufficient to relieve the most pressing cases of distress. For houseless persons a camp was started immediately after the disaster.

For the first ten or fifteen days after the disaster the public at large cheerfully helped in the clearance of the earth from houses, roads, and drains, but the chief aid was given by the soldiers of the garrison, whose services were most promptly and thoughtfully put at the disposal of the civil authorities by General Wodehouse, Commanding the Presidency Division. The District Recruiting Officers' Goorkha recruits and the reserve police all volunteered and gave much assistance in the work of clearance; but for the energy of the soldiers the roads and paths in the stations would have been impassable much longer than was actually the case.

An account of the works undertaken for the future security of the station and the restoration of communications is given in the Public Works chapter of this Summary.

FORESTS.

Statistics.

80. The area held under the Forest Department is 13,589 square miles, of which 5,881 square miles is reserved, 3,675 protected, and 4,033 unclassed forest. During the year no changes have occurred in the area of the reserved forests, but a large area of protected forests (viz. 141 square miles) has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner in the Sundarbans for cultivation. The gross yield and outturn of forest produce is better than that of the preceding year, and there was a satisfactory increase of Rs. 32,730 on account of minor produce, including grazing. The financial results of the year show a surplus revenue of Rs. 5,93,707, a lakh better than that of the preceding year, and two lakhs better than the surplus of 1894-95. The area attempted to be protected from fire has been increased, and now stands at 2,114 square miles, compared with 2,089 square miles in the previous year. The number of fires that occurred during the year was 182, affecting an area of 199,940 acres. The cases taken into Court on account of breaches of Forest Law numbered 355 against 307 in 1898-99, of which 31 were on account of injury to the forests by fire. The total area open to grazing extended to 2,139 square miles, while the total value of fees amounted to Rs. 1,16,111 compared with Rs. 1,15,439 in 1898-99.

Trade in sabai grass and Paharia lands in the Damin-i-koh.

81. The Paharias inhabiting the hills in the Damin-i-koh Government estate in the Sonthal Parganas hold their lands without payment of rent under a declaration made by Government in 1823. Although strictly they are entitled to hold only so much land as they can cultivate by their own labour, they have, in connection with the sabai grass business, introduced mahajans and other foreigners and have allowed them to take possession of lands which were reserved for themselves. During the year under report it was decided that in the course of the survey and settlement of the Damin-i-koh Government estate, the boundaries of the Paharia villages should be surveyed and demarcated so as to place the hillmen within well-defined limits, and the question how the intruders should be dealt with is pending the determination of the principles on

which that demarcation is to be made. Meanwhile to prevent a dislocation of the sabai grass trade, foreign traders and labourers, with special permission from the Deputy Commissioner, are temporarily allowed to enter the hills and cut and remove the grass.

Survey of the Singhbhum forests.

82. During the field season of 1899-1900 a party under the direction of Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Superintendent of Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, was deputed to survey the forests in the Singhbhum district, and the work was commenced on the 5th December 1899.

The areas surveyed were as follows:—

Triangulation	...	150 square miles.
Levelling	...	35 linear „
Detailed survey on 4-inch scale		185 square „

For all areas surveyed on the 4-inch scale a record was prepared showing the distribution of forests, and the drawing of the fair maps is now in progress, as well as the computation and extraction of areas.

Measures for the prevention of forest fires in the Singhbhum reserved forests.

83. The attention of Government was drawn during the year to the frequency of forest fires in the reserved forests of Singhbhum; and the burnt areas were closed in the Saitba block to grazing for three years as a punishment for malicious firing.

Working-plan of the forests of the Jalpaiguri Forest Division.

84. The working-plan for the Jalpaiguri forests begun in 1892 was at last completed and approved. There is no part of the Forest officers' duties of greater importance than the preparation of working-plans for the forests in their charge. Without it a new Forest officer is helpless in his charge; without it the Government has no check on the proper working of any forest, and instructions have been given to ensure the systematic and more rapid completion of working-plans in all the remaining areas of the reserved forests.

Control of the Sonthal Parganas forests.

85. During the year the question of the forest conservancy in the Sonthal Parganas was settled, and it has been decided that the Forest Department shall have charge of the forests in certain specified tracts, the remainder being managed by the Civil Department.

Imperial Forest Service, Bengal.

86. The Imperial Forest Service staff in Bengal has, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, been increased by two Deputy Conservators and one Assistant Conservator owing to the revenue work and area under the Forest Department having largely increased since the reorganization. One appointment of the second grade of Assistant Conservators will be transferred to the Provincial Forest Service, thus creating a new appointment of Extra Assistant Conservator in that service.

Departmental sleeper operations for 1899-1900.

87. In the Resolution on the Forest Administration Report for the year 1898-99, it was pointed out that the officers of the Department should realise more clearly that they were the agents of a great commercial undertaking, and as such were not merely the scientific protectors of an important property, but active exploiters, whose business it was to seek and develop markets for the produce ready for use.

In connection with this the Conservator has also been informed that opportunities for the possible sale of forest produce should be sought out and the existence of saleable supplies brought to the notice of likely purchasers.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial works.

88. Among the Imperial works taken in hand during the year the most important were the lighting of Government House, Calcutta, and subsidiary buildings, with electricity, additions and alterations to the General Post Office building, and the construction, at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,597, of a third pontoon, with gangways, at the Salkea salt golas.

Collectorates.

89. In order to afford relief to the congestion that has existed for several years in the Monghyr Collectorate buildings, an additional building, estimated to cost Rs. 26,572, was under construction for the accommodation of the Sarishtadar's office and Munshikhana, the Collector's copying department, Nazarat, Certificate office and the Collector's English office, and also for the Police office, which at present occupies a rented building.

Civil Courts

90. The new Civil Court building at Rangpur, which was commenced in the previous year, was nearly completed. A double munsifi was constructed at Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh, similar munsifis were in progress at Bogra, Narayanganj and Satkania, and a triple munsifi at Patiya.

Subdivisional Offices

91. A new subdivisional office building was erected at Gaibanda, and another was nearly completed at Madaripur, while a third one was in hand at Thakurgaon.

Circuit-houses.

92. Materials were collected for the construction of a new circuit-house at Motihari, as the old building collapsed during the heavy floods in September 1898. The new circuit-house at Bogra, which was taken in hand last year, was half finished

Jails.

93. The Mymensingh Jail was connected with the municipal water-supply at a cost of Rs. 9,043. A first class subsidiary jail was constructed at Narayanganj, and materials were collected for the erection of a similar jail at Netrakona.

Police.

94. With a view to providing accommodation for the armed police in Calcutta, a barrack was constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,924 in the compound of the Park Street thana.

Colleges and schools.

95. The zilla school building at Mymensingh, which was destroyed by the earthquake, was reconstructed. The new buildings for the Bihar School of Engineering were well advanced.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

96. Only a few items, such as painting, sanitary fittings, drains, staircases, etc., remained to complete the new building for men in the Presidency General Hospital. New quarters for the nurses of the hospital were also in hand, the concrete and brickwork in the foundations of the building having been completed at the close of the year. To meet the want of a surgical ward and hospital at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, a separate double-storeyed building was under construction, containing four bed rooms for patients, with adjoining

dressing-rooms and bath-rooms, in the ground floor, and an operating room, a room for surgical instruments and two rooms for nurses in the first floor. The extension of the operating theatre in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, with a view to providing two operating theatres, arranged and fitted up in accordance with modern requirements, was nearly finished, only one-fourth of the work remaining to be done.

Miscellaneous.

97. A new residence was constructed for the Collector of Bogra in place of the one wrecked by the earthquake; and as the bungalow of the District Superintendent of Police at Mymensingh had to be dismantled, in consequence of the encroachment of the river, a new house was erected for him also. Materials were collected for the construction of two Munsifs' residences at Satkania and one at Patiya. The construction of a Munsif's residence at Bhola was also sanctioned, but not carried out, as a proposal was made to convert the existing Munsifs' courts at that place into residences for the Munsifs, and to build new court-houses for them. Sanction has been accorded to the proposal.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

98. The Electric Supply Corporation experienced some difficulty in raising capital in England for floating their Company on account of the short duration of the Calcutta license, which was only granted for a period of twenty-one years. Their agents, Messrs. Kilburn and Company, brought this to the notice of Government and prayed for an extension of the period to forty-two years.

Under the provisions of the existing Act, IX of 1895, Government were unable to grant an unconditional promise to extend the period of the license to forty-two years, but agreed to the required extension on condition that the Corporation should have the option of purchase at the end of forty-two years, and at recurring intervals of ten years thereafter, without compensation, at the then existing value. Messrs. Kilburn and Company having consulted their Directors in London agreed, on behalf of the Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, to the terms upon which Government offered to extend the period of the lease. This question is pending the contemplated modification of Act IX of 1895 and the consideration by the Government of India of the general question of such licenses for all India.

The application from Messrs. Kilburn and Company for a license to supply electricity in the added area of Calcutta was received in November 1898. The Company was informed that, pending the grant of the new license, sanction could not be given to supply electricity to premises beyond the limits of the district covered by the existing license, but an exception was made on public grounds in the case of the Cathedral.

Sanction was given to the working of the existing electric lighting installation in Harrison Road, Calcutta, from 1st January 1900 for a further period of five years. This installation is independent of the Calcutta Electric Lighting license, and is the property of the Calcutta Corporation. The Chairman was informed that it is desirable that the installation should ultimately be worked in connection with the general supply.

The Calcutta Electric Light Act was extended to the Howrah Municipality.

The question of the proposed reduction in the charges for telegraph messages between India and Europe was again raised by the Chamber of

Commerce in May 1899, and it was submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, who have addressed the Secretary of State with a view to securing a reduction in the present tariff.

As an experimental measure 100 feet of the beach in front of the light-house at Shortt's Island was revetted during the year in the endeavour to prevent further encroachment by the sea, if possible. The result will be watched during the ensuing south-west monsoon.

On the restoration of the roads, drainages, and protective works, rendered necessary to the drains and hill-sides within the municipal limits of Darjeeling, consequent on the damage done by the cyclonic storm which occurred in September 1899, sums aggregating Rs. 89,675 were expended during the year by the Special Repairs Division. Rupees 48,867 were spent on roads alone, and Rs. 36,005 on lining and other protective works in jhoras and drains.

Establishment.

99. The necessity for increasing the scale of engineers for this province, noticed in the report for the past year, has been recognized by the Government of India, who have raised the sanctioned cadre from 51 to 59. Until such time, however, as the actual strength can be brought up to normal requirements in the ordinary course of recruitment, the Government of India have been asked to obtain the services of competent temporary engineers from England to supplement the permanent staff.

The Government of India have also recognized the necessity for improving the pay and prospects of the officers in the administrative classes of this Department by raising the salaries of Superintending Engineers of the second and third classes (from Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,400, respectively), and by increasing the number of appointments in the first class of Chief Engineers.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the post of Under-Secretary in the Establishment and Marine Branches was abolished, and an Assistant Secretary appointed instead with effect from 10th April 1899. There was a change of Secretaries in the Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches due to the retirement of Colonel McArthur. Mr. Joscelyne, being transferred to Bengal as Chief Engineer and Secretary to this Government, relieved Mr. R. B. Buckley of his duties in the Buildings and Roads Branches, and Mr. Buckley relieved Colonel McArthur of the work of the Irrigation Branch.

In consequence of the damages done in Darjeeling by the cyclonic storms which occurred in September last it was necessary to form a temporary Public Works Division called the Special Repairs Division, Darjeeling.

During the year under review the contemplated change in the system of carrying out Government works by the agency of District Boards, referred to in the preceding year's report, was introduced in certain districts, which accepted the terms proposed by Government for remunerating the District Board staff for the work done. Among others, the District Board of Pabna accepted those terms and took over charge of the Government works in that district. The opportunity was taken to transfer the work in the remaining districts of Bogra and Rajshahi to the Upper Rajshahi Division and to abolish the Lower Rajshahi Division.

The Government of India have generally approved of the proposals made by this Government for re-forming the system under which Local Public

Works as well as Provincial and Imperial Works are executed through the agency of District Boards under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885. These proposals contemplate improved control of works and District Engineers by the Public Works Department; to increase the influence of the Inspector of Works with the Boards and his professional authority over the District Engineers; to assimilate the powers of the District Engineer to those Executive Engineers in the Public Works Department as far as may be possible; to improve the arrangements under which District Boards and District Engineers are remunerated for work done in connection with Imperial and Provincial Works; and to provide for the audit by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts of the District Boards' accounts of works and repairs. Revised rules and regulations to give effect to these proposals are under consideration.

Military.

100. A sum of Rs. 31,354 was expended during the year for works in connection with the establishment of a depôt at Balasore for the proof of projectiles, fuzes, &c., in India by the Ordnance Department.

In June 1898 the Government of India asked for the revision of the regulations for the Esplanade of Fort William, so as to suit the present conditions. As the existing rules for the erection of tents and temporary buildings on the maidan did not appear to be suitable to the portion of Hastings defined in India's letter, a fresh set of regulations was accordingly prepared with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Police. These met with the approval of the Government of India and have been included in the new Municipal Act.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 26,855 for the reconstruction of the road between Chandipur and Balasore was sanctioned in January 1899, and Rs. 16,000 appropriated for the work for expenditure during the year. A portion of the road, three miles in length, from canal crossing to Chandipur bungalow, was formerly a *kutcha* road and was almost impassable during the rains. It was proposed to raise the crest level of the road well above high flood level and to metal the centre of the road to a width of 8 feet. The materials required for soling and metalling the road are being collected and conveyed to site. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 16,091.

The new quarters for the accommodation of the Military students of the Medical College, Calcutta, commenced in May 1898, were practically completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,49,785.

In July 1899 the Government of India called for detailed plans and estimates for a new Military Secretariat to take the place of the old office buildings in Esplanade East, Calcutta. These are under preparation.

Communications.

101. Damage of a very extensive nature having been caused to the buildings, roads and drains within the Darjeeling Municipality, owing to the cyclonic storm which visited the district on the 24th and 25th of September 1899, a Committee was appointed under the orders contained in Resolution No. 4901M., of the 3rd October 1899, for the purpose of suggesting measures that might seem best calculated to prevent the occurrence of landslips in Darjeeling in the future. In accordance with the suggestions contained in paragraph 15 of the Committee's report it was decided that Government should take over the entire charge of all the roads, bridges, drains, &c., which were then under the control of the Municipality. Accordingly a new Public Works Division was formed

called the Darjeeling Special Repairs Division, and the Executive Engineer who was put in charge of the division was instructed to take over from the Municipality all the roads, drains, &c., which were under their control, and estimates for the restoration works were immediately put in progress.

On the restoration of these roads, drainages, and protective works, sums aggregating Rs. 89,675 were expended during the year by the Special Repairs Division. Rupees 48,867 were spent on roads alone and Rs. 36,005 on lining and other protective works in *jhoras* and drains. In the Darjeeling Division Rs. 3,40,000 were expended during the year on the repair and restoration of Public Works roads in the district damaged by the cyclonic storm.

Nine Road Cess bridges were also taken in hand by the Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division. The restoration of these bridges as permanent steel suspension bridges has been estimated to cost Rs. 1,68,000.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 35,820 for realigning miles 3 to 6 of the road from Jore Bungalow *viâ* Peshoke to the Tista Bridge in the Darjeeling district received the sanction of this Government, and a sum of Rs. 21,636 was allotted during the current financial year in addition to the sum of Rs. 16,017 already expended during the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 21,537 up to the 31st March 1900.

In October 1899 Messrs. Ewing and Company submitted proposals for the construction of a wire tramway from the Jelap Pass on the Thibetan frontier through Sikkim to the Bengal Duars Railway. The Company were given to understand that if, after making the survey, they decide to construct the tramway, the concession to do so will be given to them, and that a competing line in the same district will not be allowed.

On the initiation of the Vice-Chairman, South Suburban Municipality, and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, 24-Parganas, the question was raised of doubling the tramway line which crosses the Calcutta maidan between the Esplanade and Kidderpore bridge and working it by electrical power. It was at first suggested that the double line of tramway should be carried across the maidan itself. After consideration this proposal was abandoned, and it was decided that the line should be doubled along its existing alignment, with the exception of the road crossings where the lines were to be interlaced. A draft agreement between the Secretary of State for India and the Calcutta Tramways Company was under preparation for working this line by electricity. Negotiations were nearly completed during the year, and the agreement will, most probably, be executed at an early date.

In October 1899 the Commissioner of the Patna Division submitted to this office for sanction a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,01,111 for the construction of 74 spans of pontoon bridges in the district of Darbhanga. Sanction was given.

In November 1898 an estimate amounting to Rs. 68,945 for the construction of the Ramsaihat-Nagrakata Road in the Duars received the sanction of this Government, and a total sum of Rs. 41,500 was allotted during the year under review.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,500 for the construction of the last four miles of the Jainti-Raidak Road in the Duars was sanctioned, and Rs. 8,885 were expended during the year.

Sanction was accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 21,300 for the construction of a road from Latiguri to Metali in the Duars of the

Jalpaiguri district, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for expenditure during the current year.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 was provided for expenditure during the current year for the construction of a feeder road to the Bengal Central Railway from Kalsoor to Muslandpur, and thence to Lakhiputty, and the District Board of the 24-Parganas was asked to carry on the work.

During the famine of 1896-97, relief works were started in the Nadia district on the roads Alumdanga to Hatboalia and Hatboalia to Gangni, which are in fact two sections of one road, the second one being an extension of the first. Estimates for the two sections of the road were called for; that for the first section only, amounting to Rs. 38,323, was duly sanctioned, while that for the second section, amounting to Rs. 61,423, was not finally revised until the completion of the famine operations. In August 1898 the Government of India sanctioned the final expenditure of Rs. 71,299 incurred on both the sections of the road.

The metalling of the Athgurh portion of the road from Cuttack to Angul was executed during the year. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 16,227, against which Rs. 10,000 were allotted and Rs. 9,997 were expended.

102. (Railway.) The additions to the open mileage of the province during the past year have been as follows:—

		Miles.	
	Standard gauge.		
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ...	Moghulsarai-Gaya ..	125·48	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	Khargpur-Cossye river ..	5·75	
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	Shivarampur-Faridpur ..	7·43	
	Bansra diversion ..	0·25	
SOUTH BIHAR RAILWAY ...	Lakhisarai-Gaya ..	78·83	
	Total Standard gauge ...		217·74
	Metre gauge.		
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.	Barauni-Bihpur .	66·17	
	Monghyr ghat Branch .	7·00	
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY...	Singhjani-Jagannathganj .	20·30	
	Total Metre gauge ...		93·47
	Total ...		311·21

Sanction has been given during the year to the projects noted below:—

	Standard gauge.		
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY	Midnapore-Bujudih ...	115·14	
BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY	Dum-Dum-Pattipookur ...	2·68	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ...	Sitarampur-Domohani ...	6·99	
	Pandra Branch ...	3·24	
	Total Standard gauge ...		128·05
	Metre gauge.		
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.	Sakri-Jainagar ...	30·47	
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY	Tista-Dhubri ...	38·83	
	Total Metre gauge ...		69·30
	Total ...		197·35

No authority has, however, yet been given to commence work on either the Midnapore line or the Sakri-Jainagar Branch.

The more important items of the works in progress in the province are—

(a) The Barun-Daltonganj extensions, 78·32 miles, on which work has been begun.

(b) The Calcutta-Cuttack extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of which the last section, Kola to Howrah, 36·5 miles, is expected to be opened shortly.

(c) The bridging of the Tista at Kaunia and the Eastern Bengal Railway extension from Mogulhat to Dhubri, 38·83 miles. Four out of fourteen spans of the bridge have been completed, and work on the extension was started.

(d) Hajipar-Katihar extension, a length of 44·25 miles, was ready for opening for goods traffic at the close of the year; elsewhere the greater part of the earthwork is done; well sinking is in progress at the Kosi bridge.

(e) Bengal-Duars extensions. These are expected to be ready for opening during 1900.

Among the projects that have been under consideration during the year, detailed estimates have been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for (1) a chord line from Burdwan to Howrah (53·7 miles); (2) a section (18 miles) of the Sonthal Railway previously written of as the Bhagalpur-Bausi line; (3) alternative schemes for quadrupling the Eastern Bengal Railway from Naihati to Sealdah; and (4) branches of the Assam-Bengal Railway from Hajiganj to Shatnol (24·39 miles) and from Akhaurra to Bhairab Bazar (19 miles). Surveys have been in progress for (1) the grand chord line, Gaya to Katrasgarh (108½ miles); (2) the Ranaghat-Ganges-Katihar line, for which three possible crossings of the Ganges have been investigated; (3) the Ranchi plateau project (131·26 miles) has received fuller investigation, and estimates are under preparation; surveys are in hand for (4) the proposed extensions of the Dacca-Mymensingh lines; and (5) the Chandipur-Taki Railway (37·87 miles) is being surveyed under a provisional concession granted to Messrs. Burry and Company.

Proposals have been before Government during the year in connection with the suggested bridging of the Hooghly at Howrah and relief of the congestion of traffic on the main lines entering Calcutta. These matters have formed the subject of a special reference to the Committee considering the Calcutta Central Railway project.

One additional light railway project has taken definite shape during the year, namely, a proposal to lay a 2′ 6″ line on the Bukhtiarpur-Bihar road (18¾ miles) in the Patna district, and, with the approval of the Government of India, it is hoped that construction will be started shortly. Two similar lines—Magra-Katwa, 2′ 6″, 34 miles, and Dehree to Akbarpore, 2′ 0″, 23 miles, in the Shahabad district—have been suggested: the former has been put aside till the question of the possible construction of a broad gauge line to serve the same area is decided, and the latter is under negotiation with the district authorities. An extension of the Howrah-Amta line, 2′ 6″, is under survey

The storm and flood damage of the year was confined to that caused by the cyclonic storm of the 24th September, which occasioned a serious breach on the loop line of the East Indian Railway between Colgong and Gogha, and severely damaged the Darjeeling Railway over about 26 miles.

IRRIGATION.

Area irrigated.

103. The three large irrigation systems which are classed as major works in Bengal are the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals. The total area irrigated by them during the year was 727,026 acres, or 16,482 acres more than the previous year. Compared with the average area irrigated by these works during the five years ending 1898-99, the increase was 65,640 acres. The area is, to a large extent, under leases for terms of years, and the area leased absorbs nearly the whole of the water available in the canals.

Revenue.

The receipts during the year from the canal projects were Rs. 18,29,734, or Rs. 31,250 more compared with the average receipts for the five years ending 1898-99, while the working expenses were Rs. 21,158 less than the average of the previous five years, the net revenue being an increase of Rs. 52,408 over the average for the same period.

At the end of the year under review (1899-1900), the uncollected balance of irrigation revenue was reduced from Rs. 5,718 to Rs. 1,128. This outstanding balance was on account of the water-rates of the Midnapore Canal, there being no arrears at all in the Orissa and Sone Canals. The result is highly satisfactory.

Purchase of Mr. Larymore's house in Midnapore for a combined office and residence of the Executive Engineer, Cossye Division.

104. In view of the large number of Bengal-Nagpur Railway employés requiring houses in Midnapore, it was considered desirable that some permanent arrangement should be made for an office and residence for the Executive Engineer there. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Government of India, a house was purchased at a cost of Rs. 16,000, and the land appertaining to it was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

Treboni, Dhaka, and Bagmati Canal schemes.

105. These schemes were described in the summaries of the last three years. The complete reports and estimates submitted by the Superintending Engineer were sent to the Commissioner of Patna and Collectors of the Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts for an expression of their opinion regarding the necessity for irrigation in the tracts concerned, and regarding the security against famine which the works would give and regarding the probable financial results of the schemes. The local officers reported very favourably on the Treboni and Dhaka Canals and recommended the works to be undertaken: the project for the Treboni Canal, estimated to cost Rs. 37,91,789, was submitted in December 1899 for the approval of the Government of India and for the sanction of the Secretary of State. As regards the Dhaka Canal, the estimate submitted by the Superintending Engineer in January 1898 amounted to Rs. 3,45,734. The project was based on the assumption that the discharge of the Lâl Bukkya Nala, which is to supply the Dhaka Canal, would be about 300 cubic feet a second in October, and that the supply would therefore be sufficient to irrigate 15,000 acres of rice crops. As the Chief Engineer had grounds for supposing that the available supply in the river was less than had been anticipated, the project was returned to the Superintending Engineer, and he revised it on the basis of the new facts, reducing the estimate to Rs. 2,60,241. The question of the construction of the Bagmati Canal was fully considered. The preliminary proposals contemplated a canal without a weir or other

head-works on the Bagmati river. It was considered that such a scheme would not be successful, and that, if the Canal were made, it would be essential to construct a weir across the river. This would necessarily, owing to the cost of the head-works, involve the extension of the project, and it was estimated that it might probably cost at least 40 or 50 lakhs of rupees. The tract which would be commanded is subject to floods, and it does not usually require irrigation. There did not appear to be any hope of the project being financially remunerative, and it was decided, with the concurrence of the Government of India, not to proceed with the scheme.

Improvement of the bhil route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers.

106. In last year's summary a reference was made to the bhil route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers in the Faridpur district, and it was there stated that the matter was receiving the attention of Government. Since the year 1895 the bhil route has been gradually improved by Government to a small extent. A sum of Rs 25,000 was expended in cutting off corners and clearing obstructions. The Chamber of Commerce and the allied Steamer Companies having on more than one occasion represented to Government the importance of making much greater improvements in this route, it was decided, after very careful consideration, that a project should be prepared for making a new navigable channel across the bhil. The circumstances of the case were such that it was possible to frame a scheme which would be capable of gradual development if the experience gained justified larger expenditure. It was therefore decided to make a channel which would, at first, only be suitable for small steamers and flats and would only be filled with water when the flood level of the neighbouring rivers was high during the rainy season. This could be subsequently deepened and widened, until ultimately a channel available for large steamers all the year round might be completed. The cost of the preliminary scheme was roughly estimated at some thing under two lakhs of rupees: detailed estimates were in course of preparation at the end of the year. The financial aspect of the scheme was carefully considered, and it was anticipated that the revenue would more than cover the working expenses and other charges. The allied Steamer Companies guaranteed a minimum revenue of Rs. 7,000 per annum for five years under certain conditions.

Renewal of the contract for the maintenance of the Saran embankments for another 20 years.

107. The contract with the zamindars under which the Saran embankments, 119½ miles in length, were maintained by Government for 20 years at a fixed rate, expired on the 31st March 1900. Steps were taken to renew the contract for another period of 20 years. The rate per mile, which prevailed during the former contract, was Rs. 200. The same rate per mile per annum has been proposed for the new contract.

Drainage of the Doobda jheel and Contai basin in the district of Midnapore.

108. The construction of the Orissa Coast Canal altered, in some ways, the discharge of the drainage in parts of the Contai district. The drainage of the Doobda jheel and of the Surpai basin were both affected; in some respects beneficially, in other respects disadvantageously. The question of improving certain outfalls and of altering certain channels had been frequently advocated. The Superintending Engineer in June last submitted proposals estimated to cost about half a lakh of rupees. In July the

district was subjected to rainfall which was unprecedented and which was nearly three times the average in that month for the previous ten years. Most disastrous results were anticipated, and increased facilities for drainage were again demanded. However, the result was not that which was anticipated. Very little of the cropped area was ultimately waste, and, on the whole, a very good crop was secured by the people. These results, in a year of extreme floods, seemed to show that the demands made for increased drainage outfalls were not well founded. The Chief Engineer visited the places concerned, and the whole subject was fully considered by the Local Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor finally determined that no extension or improvement in the existing works for the drainage of the Doobda jheel or Contai basin would be undertaken at the cost of Government.

Discontinuance of the Government transport service on the High Level Canal, Orissa.

109. In January 1900 the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, submitted a statement showing the earnings of the transport service maintained by Government on the High Level Canal during the month of November 1899, and reported that, in consequence of the permanent opening of the railway from Cuttack to Kola, the traffic had been almost completely diverted from the Canal to the Railway. The transport service was accordingly withdrawn. Enquiries were made to ascertain whether, in the interests of trade and passengers, the service should be resumed between Bhadrak and Jajpur. It was proposed to start a steamer service (twice a week) on the Taldanda Canal from No. I Bridge to Rahama (near Manjanga) as an experimental measure for the development of the local traffic.

Modification of the rates of toll in the first reach of the Taldanda Canal.

110. In December 1898 the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, proposed to establish a railway dock at Cuttack station for the purpose of affording facilities to the railway traffic in connection with canal and river-borne produce, and urged that sanction might be accorded to the same tolls being paid by boats using the railway dock as are at present charged at the Jobra Dock. The proposal to establish a dock in connection with the Taldanda Canal was sanctioned, and for purposes of tolls it was decided to divide the first reach of the Taldanda Canal from Jobra to Biribati into two parts at the railway dock and to charge one anna per 100 maunds of boat measurement on boats entering the canal from the Mahanadi and proceeding to the railway dock. This division of the first reach of the Taldanda Canal into two portions necessitated a modification of the rates of toll, and accordingly a revised schedule of tolls was sanctioned.

Dhudhai Canal project.

111. In October 1899 the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, submitted rough plans and estimates for the proposed canalization of the natural channel known as the Dhudhai nala amounting, after revision, to Rs. 85,000. The object of this scheme is to convey water from the Brahmini river to irrigate the spring rice known locally as *dalwa* (and in Bengal and Bihar as *boro*) in the lower part of the tract of country between the Brahmini and Khursua rivers. The area suitable for *dalwa* irrigation has been estimated at 8,000 acres. The net annual return has been calculated at Rs. 7,000, or a little more than 8 per cent., on the total estimated outlay. The

proposal having been approved by Government, the plans and estimates were returned to the Superintending Engineer for completion, and immediate steps were taken for the acquisition of the natural channels which are to be used. It is proposed to expend a sum of Rs. 20,000 on this project in 1900-1901, and the requisite provision has been made in the budget estimate.

Projected embankment at Kharakpur, Midnapore, for protecting the Canal and Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

112. In last year's summary mention is made of the floods which occurred in June 1898 in the Cossye and Selye rivers and of the considerable damage to the embankments, canal works and distributaries in the Midnapore district. The bunds of the Cossye river broke, villages and fields were inundated, and the railway bank was breached in several places between Kharakpur and Panchkura. At the instance of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, a Committee, consisting of himself, the Collector of Midnapore, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, was appointed to enquire into the best means to be adopted for the prevention of flooding of the country and the breaching of the railway near Kharakpur and Panchkura. The Committee recommended the following works:—

(1) For the protection of the railway embankment at Panchkura, a new retired line on the east side of the Cossye river to be made from the railway bank at mile 218 up to the Canal.

(2) For the protection of the Canal distributaries and also of the railway, (1) the Mohanpore-Kharakpur road to be resumed as a Schedule D embankment; (2) the embankment to be raised and metalled; and (3) the present Trunk road to be abandoned, if necessary.

The Superintending Engineer forwarded the plans and estimates for the first group of works to the Collector of Midnapore for disposal under Part II of Act II (B.C.) of 1882. Detailed plans and estimates for the second group, amounting to Rs. 48,371, were sent to the Consulting Engineer with an enquiry if the railway was prepared to accept liability for half the amount of the estimate.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Financial Statement in Council.

113. The Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal was laid before the Provincial Legislative Council on the 31st March, and discussed on the 7th April 1900. The main points dealt with by the non-official members were—increased grants for primary education and technical schools; maintenance of Government Arts Colleges; serving of Civil Court processes through the post; establishment of arbitration Courts; accommodation for Honorary Magistrates; increased grant for the construction of residences of Munsifs; reduction in the fees for Pleadership examinations; increasing the pay of ministerial officers; improving the status of Police Inspectors; and improving the entrance into the Bhagirathi river and making the channel navigable throughout the year. The Financial Secretary and three other official members having replied at length, the discussion was concluded by the

Hon'ble the President, who said that many of the suggestions made would be excellent if Government had the money, and that the further development of the Province by means of feeder roads was especially recognised as an object of the first importance; but that as the Government balances had been swept away by famine, earthquake and plague, the expenditure must be limited to the most absolutely necessary items.

Imperial Finance.

114. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 14,40,78,809 in 1899-1900 as against Rs. 13,01,70,699, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,65,388 as against Rs. 3,04,76,862 in 1898-99. Receipts and charges in 1899-1900 therefore showed increases of Rs. 1,39,08,110 and Rs. 23,88,526, respectively, the net increase being Rs. 1,15,19,584. On the receipt side an increase of nearly 93 lakhs occurred under Opium revenue, due to a larger number of chests being sold and better prices obtained. There was also an increase of about 21½ lakhs under Land Revenue, chiefly owing to no special contribution having had to be made to Provincial, such as that of 17 lakhs made in 1898-99, and of 11¼ lakhs under Customs, due to larger imports. The increase on the expenditure side was mainly under Opium, due to larger payments to cultivators in the Benares Opium Agency, and also under Stationery and Printing, owing to larger purchases of stationery to meet the demands of State Railways.

Provincial Finance.

115. The year opened with a Provincial balance of Rs. 31,16,488 and closed with one of Rs. 38,21,780, the surplus for the year being Rs. 7,05,292. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,74,32,595 as against Rs. 4,76,41,522 in 1898-99. In 1898-99 a special grant of 15 lakhs was made by the Government of India in consideration of the very large amount expended from Provincial Revenues on Famine Relief, and a further assignment of 2 lakhs was also made to enable the Local Government to grant assistance to those municipalities and local bodies whose funds had been most severely affected by expenditure on plague. No such grants were made in 1899-1900, and apart from these, the actual revenues increased by Rs. 14,91,073. There were increases of Rs. 6,73,000 under Stamps, due to larger sale of Court-fee stamps attributable to increase of litigation; of Rs. 2,69,000 under Excise, due to better settlement of licenses; of Rs. 1,18,000 under Provincial Rates, the outcome of cess revaluations in certain districts; and of Rs. 1,33,000 under Customs, due to the credit of overtime fees for the whole year instead of for five months only in 1898-99. The sale proceeds of jail manufactures increased by Rs. 1,67,000, while there was a decrease of Rs. 1,79,000 under Miscellaneous, due mainly to smaller credits on account of unclaimed deposits, and contributions from municipalities.

On the expenditure side the total charges amounted to Rs. 4,67,27,803 as against Rs. 4,54,47,034 in the preceding year, so that there was an excess of Rs. 12,80,269. Over 6 lakhs of this increase occurred in the expenditure of the Public Works Department on Civil Works, and of this amount again, 3½ lakhs were spent on repairs to roads and bridges in Darjeeling, which were heavily damaged by the storm of September 1899. There were also increases of Rs. 3,29,000 under Medical, chiefly for preventive measures against plague; of Rs. 1,21,000 under Miscellaneous, owing to refunds to municipalities of charges on account of plague camps

incurred by them in 1898-99; of Rs. 1,32,000 under Customs, due to overtime allowances having for the first time been included in the Government accounts; and of Rs. 94,000 under Jails, owing to larger outlay on jail manufactures.

Local finance.

116. No change took place in the number of Incorporated Local Funds during the year. The total receipts of these amounted to Rs. 97,79,493, and the charges to Rs. 92,96,459, the balance being thus increased by Rs. 4,83,034. The total receipts of the Excluded Local Funds, including those of Municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 33,93,074, and the charges to Rs. 32,81,483. They closed the year with a balance of Rs. 7,91,983 against Rs. 6,80,392 at the end of the preceding year. The lodging-house at Gewankhali, in the district of Midnapore, was amalgamated with the station dispensary, under the management of the Local Board, and the Lodging-house Fund was accordingly closed, and the unspent balance, Rs. 353, transferred to the credit of the District Fund. Government securities worth Rs. 25,900 were purchased for the Bengal Famine Orphan Fund.

Currency Notes.

117. The balance of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 48,49,820 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 67,82,900 at the close, showing an increase of Rs. 19,33,080. The value of notes supplied to district treasuries on indent to meet local requirements was Rs. 21,70,900 as against Rs. 30,52,300 in 1898-99. The total value of notes received at the treasuries in payment of Government dues was Rs. 4,01,46,147—an amount considerably larger than in any of the previous four years. The value of notes issued to the public in payment of Government dues was also higher than in any of the previous four years, the figures for 1899-1900 being Rs. 1,64,53,995 against Rs. 1,56,30,670, and Rs. 1,43,32,220 for 1897-98 and 1898-99, respectively. The value of notes received from the public in exchange for silver was the highest on record since 1895-96, and shows an increase of Rs. 28,44,588 on the figures of 1898-99.

Road and Public Works Cess.

118. The current net demand for both these cesses was Rs. 90,84,990, and the arrear demand was Rs. 19,09,787, making a total demand of Rs. 1,09,94,777 against Rs. 1,08,99,321 in the previous year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 93,13,990. The gross rental on which cesses are levied rose from Rs. 13,11,68,432, the amount ascertained when the road cess was first introduced, to Rs. 16,59,38,937. A complete revaluation of the district of Palamau and partial valuation and revaluation in the districts of Birbhum, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Malda, and Manbhum were completed during the year.

Extension of the provisions of the Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880.

119. In consultation with the Board of Revenue, the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, it was decided to introduce the provisions of the Bengal Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880, into the Sonthal Parganas, excluding the Damin-i-koh, gradually as portions of the district come under re-settlement. The Cess Act will accordingly come into force in each tract from the date when the fresh settlement takes effect.

LAND REVENUE.

Statistics.

120. The total current demand of the land revenue of the Province for 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 3,98,50,637, of which Rs. 3,23,22,617 was due from permanently-settled, Rs. 34,23,267 from temporarily-settled, and Rs. 41,04,753 from estates held direct by Government.

The total current collections were Rs. 3,88,50,287, or Rs. 8,15,863 more than in the preceding year, the percentage increasing from 96·56 to 97·49 in 1899-1900. Out of the arrear demand of Rs. 17,15,328, the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 13,15,013. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 5,25,647 in the total demand, and of Rs. 8,68,352 in collections. The total amount of and revenue collected exceeds that of any year of the quinquennial period, and the balances at the close of the year were lower than they have been since 1895-96. Of the total balances outstanding at the close of the year Rs. 1,58,415 were under recovery, and Rs. 1,20,383 were doubtful and irrecoverable.

The current demand on the estates held direct was Rs. 41,04,753 as against Rs. 39,02,484 in the preceding year, and the percentage of total collections on the current demand was 103·5 as against 95·6 in 1898-99. The percentage on the current demand of the cost of management with regard to these estates was for the Province 5·9 as against 6·3 in the preceding year, which is below the 6 per cent. standard. Rupees 1,21,576 were remitted chiefly on account of the damage done to the lands in Chittagong by the cyclone and storm-wave of 1897.

The road and public works cess current demand was Rs. 90,84,990, or Rs. 46,110 more than that of the previous year. The total collections were 102·5 per cent. on the current demand as against 99·6 in 1898-99. There was again a marked increase, chiefly under the head of cesses, in the number of certificates filed during the year for the realization of Government dues, and the number of cases disposed of was considerably over two lakhs. In 7,981 cases recourse to sale was necessary. Under Land Registration there was much improvement in the registration of interests by new proprietors. There were 134 original settlements, 3,609 re-settlements, and 170 summary settlements, resulting in an increase to the revenue of a little less than 4½ lakhs of rupees.

Extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to Darjeeling.

121. The extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to the district of Jalpaiguri in 1898 suggested the desirability of substituting it for Act X of 1859 in the adjoining district of Darjeeling; and the views of local bodies are now being awaited.

Utilisation of the Postal Department for the service of notices.

122. Since 1896 experiments have been tried to utilise the agency of the Post Office in the service of certain classes of notices with the object of reducing the expense of a separate establishment of process-servers. Many classes of notices have, under the provisions of the law, to be served in a particular way, and others deal with matters of such intrinsic importance as to make a special service desirable; but in the case of a large residue there was no special advantage to be gained by using the more expensive method. Accordingly, after consideration of the very satisfactory results obtained in the 11 districts which were selected for the experiment, it has

been decided to extend the system to the whole of the Province, and it is hoped that this will save expense to the parties concerned and diminish work in the process-serving departments.

123. Revised general rules were laid down during the year by the Government of India regulating the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases, the changes introduced being—

Revision of the general rules regarding the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases.

(1) the devolution upon Local Governments of much of the duty which, under the old rules, rested with the Supreme Government;

(2) the revision of the rates of royalty, in particular of those of gold, silver and precious stones, which, it was directed, should be calculated on the net profits of the year;

(3) the withdrawal of the prohibitions regarding the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases to a company or a syndicate on behalf of a proposed company, except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council; and of the restrictions regarding the size of the blocks in respect of which prospecting licenses were to be granted.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

124. On the strength of representations made in 1893 to Sir Charles Elliott, that the ghatwals, particularly those of the districts of Manbhum and Bankura, no longer performed police duties, and that the non-saleable character of their service tenures made it extremely difficult for the zamindars to realize arrears of rents, it was decided to have recourse to legislation with a view to dispense with police service in future and to bring their lands under regular survey and settlement. The settlement, however, of the ghatwali lands in Bankura has been carried out amicably without the aid of legislation. It remains to deal with the ghatwali lands in the Manbhum district in the same way.

Ghatwali legislation.

125. The number of mutation offices under the Act was the same as in the previous year, viz., one at Bettiah in Champaran and two at Hajipur and Mahnar in Muzaffarpur. No new offices have been opened, nor has the Act been extended to other areas. The mutation work in these offices has considerably fallen off, and the unanimous conclusion at which the local officers have arrived is that the Act has failed in its object. The reports of the Board of Revenue about the maintenance of the records prepared in the recent survey-settlement operations in the three great circles of North Bihar, Chittagong, and Orissa have now been completed and received and are under consideration.

Working of the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895.

In the three mutation offices mentioned above, out of the total number of notices for registration filed during the year, only 1,286 were voluntary presentations by the parties under section 6 of the Act. The figures for the immediately preceding years were 2,061, 4,063, and 4,287, respectively, and this continued diminution is evidence of the unwillingness of the tenants to utilise the procedure afforded by the Act.

The number of holdings in which changes liable to registration annually occur has been estimated at from 8 to 10 per cent., but the number of such changes which have been actually registered on the

initiative of the Registrar and of the parties combined has been in the last four years in Bettiah thana 2·22, 2·09, ·56, and ·47, and in Hajipur, including Mahnar, 1·76, 3·37, 3·25, and 1·35, respectively.

Orissa settlement

126. During the year under report the operations in the temporarily-settled estates of Orissa were brought to a close. The settlement of the Khurda Government estate having been completed in 1898-99 was discussed in the report for last year. Excluding this estate, the areas settled are—

District—	Area of temporarily-settled estates. Sq. miles.
Cuttack	1,833
Balasore	1,499
Puri	818
Total ...	4,150

The following table gives statistics as to the number of holdings, etc:—

District.	Number of holdings at the present settlement, excluding under raiyats and tenure-holders' raiyats	Area assessed— At last settlement	Area assessed— At present settlement	Assets— At last settlement	Assets— At present settlement Existing.	Assets— At present settlement Settled	Incidence of rents per acre— At last settlement	Incidence of rents per acre— At present settlement. Existing.	Incidence of rents per acre— At present settlement. Settled.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cuttack	650,600	621,000	822,500	11,21,000	18,47,400	20,72,900	1 14 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
Balasore	370,290	403,200	692,200	5,75,600	9,88,800	11,51,400	1 2 5	1 6 10	1 10 7
Puri (without Khurda)	204,400	302,400	373,300	4,41,600	5,73,700	6,43,300	1 7 4	1 8 7	1 11 7
Total ..	1,225,290	1 116 600	1,888,000	21,38,200	34,09,900	38,67,600	1 8 0	1 13 0	2 1 0

The rents assessed at the last settlement stood at Rs. 21,38,200, which the zamindars raised to Rs. 34,09,900, or by 59 per cent., during the currency of settlement: at the present settlement they have been assessed at Rs. 38,67,600, or 80 per cent. over the rents at the commencement of the last settlement in 1845 A.D., and 13 per cent. over those of the existing assets.

Of the assets of Rs. 21,38,200 of the last settlement, Government took a revenue of Rs. 13,84,190, or 64 per cent. of the assets, leaving the balance of Rs. 7,54,010 as the income of the zamindars, which the latter subsequently raised to Rs. 20,25,710 during the currency of the settlement. Of the assets of Rs. 38,67,600 of the present settlement, Government has fixed Rs. 21,05,073, or 54 per cent, as the revenue demand, leaving the balance of Rs. 17,62,527 as the income of the zamindars.

The result has been that while Government revenue has been raised by 52 per cent., the income of the landlords has diminished from Rs. 20,25,710 to Rs. 17,62,527, or by 13 per cent. on their existing profits.

The cost of the survey-settlement has averaged Re. 1 per acre.

Survey and record of rights of North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur.

127. The consent of the Secretary of State was received to the extension of the Bihar survey to those portions of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur which lie to the north of the Ganges. The Imperial Government will bear the same proportion of the cost as in the case in the

northern districts of the Patna Division, viz., one-fourth of the total cost of the survey and record of rights. The survey was accordingly begun in Monghyr at the commencement of the cold weather.

Survey and settlement of Porahat.

128. The Porahat estate lies in the north-west of Singhbhum, and, with its subordinate tenures of Kera, Chainpur, Bandgaon and Anandpur, covers 791 square miles, of which 207 square miles are reserved forest. It is a private revenue-free estate. The landlord has applied and the Government has consented to a survey and settlement of the estate. The operations will be based on a traverse survey to be paid for by the Government of India, all other expenditure being met by the landlords. It is expected that the increase to the present rental will be considerable owing to the extension of cultivation. The estate adjoins the Government estate of the Kolhan (which was recently settled) as well as the south-east of Ranchi, and these proceedings will furnish much exact information of the social condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of the two districts.

Resettlement of the Damin-i-koh Government estate.

129. The Damin-i-koh estate consists of about 1,421 square miles in the Sonthal Parganas. Originally a strict preserve for the Paharias, this race is now confined to about 421 square miles of the more rugged portions of the tract, whilst the valleys have been occupied by Sonthal immigrants. The Paharias enjoy the privilege of freedom from all rent, and Government has steadily adhered to the policy of abstaining from a settlement except at the request of the Paharias themselves. The Sonthal tracts were surveyed and settled 20 years ago, and for various reasons it was considered necessary to undertake a resettlement. The Government of India agreed to proposals which involve not only the survey and settlement of the Sonthal tracts, but also the demarcation of the Paharia villages, and the work was commenced at the beginning of the cold weather. Whether the advantages of an internal survey and settlement will commend themselves to the Paharias sufficiently to induce them to apply for assessment is as yet uncertain.

Settlement of private estates in the Sonthal Parganas.

130. The traverse survey of an area of 850 square miles, begun in the preceding year, was finished in 1899-1900, and the cadastral survey has also been nearly completed. The local officers submitted rules, based upon those framed in 1889 and 1891, for the conduct of the settlement operations and the assessment of rents, which, with certain modifications, were approved by Government. The chief feature of the new rules was to prevent the assessment from pressing with undue severity upon individual raiyats, to effect which, it was decided to substitute individual assessment for the existing system of assessment by villages.

CUSTOMS.

Statistics.

131. The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 3,98,13,193 in 1898-99 to Rs. 4,18,88,726, showing an increase of Rs. 20,75,533, or 5 per cent. The import duty on general merchandise increased by Rs. 12,40,531, and that on salt by Rs. 9,85,723, while there was a decrease of Rs. 1,50,721 under export duty. The charges for the year, inclusive of

refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 14,23,497 against Rs. 13,36,370 in the previous year.

Working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

132. The number of cases in which goods were detained for infringement of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act fell from 395 in 1898-99 to 366 in 1899-1900, the decrease occurring in cases dealt with under section 10 (*d*) of the Act, which relates to goods bearing counterfeit trade-marks or false trade descriptions. In 148 cases as compared with 185 in 1898-99, the goods were released without penalty, while the number released with penalty rose from 196 to 204. The amount of fines realised increased from Rs. 7,744 to Rs. 8,019.

Introduction of "stove-test."

133. During the year orders were issued by the Government of India for the introduction of the "stove-test" as used in England for the weighment of bundles of cotton yarn at Indian Custom Houses. Under this test the yarn is reduced to an absolutely dry condition before being weighed. The test is, however, only to be applied in cases in which weighment by the ordinary methods has shown the weight of the yarn to be short, or in which the feel and appearance of the yarn indicate that it is abnormally moist or "over-conditioned." Certain fees fixed by the Government of India will be levied from the importer demanding the test.

Prohibition of the importation of hemp drugs.

134. On the recommendation of this Government, orders were issued by the Government of India under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, prohibiting the bringing or taking by sea into the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant ("cannabis sativa, variety Indica"), except in the form of pharmaceutical preparations.

SALT.

Formation of a Salt Department in Bengal.

135. The re-transfer of the Salt Department in Orissa from Madras to Bengal took effect on the 1st October 1897. During the year under report the sanction of the Secretary of State for India was obtained to the revised proposals for the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the 24-Parganas and other maritime districts. These proposals, as remarked in the last report, were based on a suggestion of the Government of India that it would be necessary to afford the superior officers better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal originally contemplated The total annual cost of the Salt Department amounts to Rs. 1,97,916.

Arming of salt officers.

136. The question of arming the jamadars and peons of the salt preventive establishment of the 24-Parganas with fire-arms in order to enable them to meet organised resistance when making searches in villages or the jungles for illicit salt was discussed during the year. It was decided that the salt force should not be armed while conducting house-searches in the inhabited parts of the 24-Parganas, but that they might be armed while dealing with cases of illicit manufacture on a large scale in open-air factories in the Sundarbans, where they might have to act against large

numbers of men working in isolated places away from inhabited regions. This measure has been restricted to five thanas in the Sundarbans.

Salt revenue and consumption.

137. Compared with 1898-99, there was an increase of Rs. 6,70,203, or 2·6 per cent., in receipts, and a decrease of Rs. 44,372, or 10·5, in the charges during the year. The net revenue rose by Rs. 7,14,575, or 2·8 per cent. The increase in receipts occurred chiefly under import duty.

The consumption of salt in the Province rose from 98,33,228 maunds in 1898-99 to 1,01,94,338 maunds in 1899-1900. The rate of consumption per head of population was 5 seers and 2 chitaks against 4 seers and 15 chitaks in the previous year.

OPIUM.

Pay and position of officers of the Opium Department.

138. Rules were framed and approved by the Government of India during the year for regulating the pay and position of the Opium Department under the scheme of reorganization sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Department includes a *cadre* of 69 sanctioned appointments, and may, from time to time, also include a varying number of junior officers recruited up to a limit of 2·6 per cent. per annum of the cadre under the scheme for uniform recruitment in temporary excess of the sanctioned scale. A probationer will, upon appointment, get Rs. 140 a month, and, if not confirmed at the end of two years' service, will be given a personal pay of Rs. 170 a month, subject to his passing the departmental examinations and being well reported on.

EXCISE.

Results of the year.

139. The gross excise revenue during the year was Rs. 1,39,65,984 against Rs. 1,34,27,290 in 1898-99, the charges Rs. 6,85,984 against Rs. 6,74,503, and the net revenue Rs. 1,32,80,000 against Rs. 1,27,52,787. The increase in receipts occurred under all the heads, except beer, *bhang*, and *ganja*, the marked increase being under country-spirit (Rs. 4,15,938), opium (Rs. 53,850), and *pachwai* (Rs. 43,432).

The average incidence of excise revenue per head of population rose from 2 annas and 10 pies in 1898-99 to 2 annas and 11 pies in 1899-1900. The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws increased from 3,830 in 1898-99 to 3,940 in the year under report, and the percentage of conviction from 87·8 to 90·1. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs. 74,896 against Rs. 71,909 in 1898-99, of which Rs. 51,199, or 68·3 per cent., were realized. A sum of Rs. 62,175 (83 per cent. of the fines imposed) was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers.

Excise administration in Bengal.

140. With a view to safeguard the country-spirit revenue in Bengal, the Government of India suggested the adoption of the following measures:—

(1) Improvement of the distilleries and of the class of officers in charge of them.

(2) Issue of distillery liquor at strengths corresponding more closely with the taste of the consuming population than appeared in some districts to be the case.

(3) A possible reduction of the still-head duty in places where the existing rate is likely to stimulate illicit practices.

(4) Improvement and strengthening of the excise preventive establishments.

With regard to the first measure, it has been pointed out that no improvement can be expected unless men of capital come forward, and the Board of Revenue have been asked to instruct the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, to consider the practicability of enlisting the aid of capitalists in the large distilleries to distil liquor by improved methods, and to consult the leading firms in Calcutta, both European and Native, on the point. Regarding the proposed improvement of the class of officers in charge of the distilleries, it is not necessary to employ at a disproportionate cost superior officers, especially as not a single instance of leakage from a distillery has been brought to light in recent years. As regards the second measure, the matter seems to have received close attention; strong liquor appears to be issued either to suit the taste or pocket of townsfolk or for convenience and cheapness of transport, where the areas served are at a distance from the distilleries. Vendors, however, in the latter case dilute to suit the taste of the consumers. It was therefore resolved not to take any further action in the matter. With regard to the third measure suggested by the Government of India, the rate of still-head duty was modified in five districts; while as regards the fourth, the proposals submitted by the Board and for strengthening and improving the preventive establishments are under the consideration of Government.

Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act.

141. The Bill to amend and consolidate the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, remained under consideration during the year. A special enquiry was made into the provisions contained in it for the taxation of *tari;* and it was finally decided that these provisions should be abandoned. In view of this decision, the Board of Revenue were asked whether it was necessary to make any amendment of the law at the present time, and the question of proceeding further with the Bill was deferred pending receipt of their reply.

Duty on *bhang.*

142. The question of raising the duty on *bhang* came under consideration during the year, owing to the fact that the incidence of taxation derived from license fees on the sale of the drug largely exceeded the direct taxation. It was decided that while a general enhancement of the rate of duty was not desirable, it might be useful to introduce different rates of duty in different districts according to the circumstances of each. With this view, therefore, the rate of duty on this drug has now been raised from eight annas to twelve annas a seer in the districts of Burdwan (Sadar and Raniganj subdivisions), Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, and the 24-Parganas.

Importation of Shahjehanpur rum.

143. In May 1898 the Government of India decided to confine the import of Rosa rum and similar spirits into Bengal from the North-Western Provinces to bonded spirit only, other forms of import being prohibited. Before this decision was carried into effect, Messrs. Carew & Co., Proprietors of the Rosa Distillery, represented that the system was calculated to put an end to the firm's direct trade with their customers in Bengal outside the

Calcutta Circle. Both the Government of India and the Bengal Government were satisfied that the compulsory bonding order imposed a restriction on the trade of Messrs. Carew & Co., which, while not at present affecting it to any very great extent, might tend to check its legitimate expansion in future, and it was decided that the firm should be allowed the option of sending their Bengal consignments of rum and other spirits, either in bond for payment of the full duty (at Rs. 6 per gallon London-proof) leviable thereon in the province of destination, or after prepayment of the same rate of duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Exportation of *ganja* to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

144. It was noticed in last year's report that rules were framed in consultation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to regulate the export in bond of *ganja* from Naogaon to those provinces. After the close of the year 1899-1900 similar rules were framed to regulate the export of the drug from Patna.

STAMPS.

Statistics.

145. The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1899-1900 under the Indian Stamp Acts, I of 1879 and II of 1899, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,82,81,507, Rs. 5,01,939, and Rs. 1,77,79,568, respectively, against Rs. 1,73,81,080, Rs. 4,84,670, and Rs. 1,68,96,410 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred in both judicial and non-judicial stamps.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

146. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts of the year from income-tax amounted to Rs. 52,00,337 against Rs. 50,85,059 in 1898-99. The final demand of the tax in 1899-1900, including penalties, fines and arrears, was Rs. 54,11,336 against Rs. 52,67,536 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,90,938 against Rs. 1,90,627, and the net revenue was Rs. 50,09,399 against Rs. 48,94,432 in 1898-99. Excluding the tax on the interest from Government securities and the salaries of Government officers, the average incidence of this tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 15·3 persons against an average of Re. 1 to every 15·6 persons in the preceding year. In Calcutta the average incidence was as in the previous year Re. 1 to every ·4 persons.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration.

147. The volume of emigration to Assam was, owing to the agricultural prosperity of the recruiting districts, abnormally low; and the general healthiness of the year was reflected in the absence of epidemic disease among the emigrants. The rules for the control of their movements with the object of isolating infected groups worked well, though their novelty required the constant pressure of official supervision, amendments being made from time to time where experience showed that such are desirable. Much attention was given to the structural and sanitary improvement of the depôts; and a scheme for ensuring, at the suggestion of the Government of Assam, a uniform system of repatriation, will shortly be devised.

The amendment of the Inland Emigration Acts has been under discussion for some time; but the conflicting views about the real earnings of employés on tea-gardens caused the postponement of legislation.

Colonial emigration presented no unusual features. There was a small increase on the average number of coolies despatched during the last five years.

Statistics of Emigration.

148. As compared with the preceding year, there was a large increase in the number of emigrants recruited in 1899 for the colonies, viz., 14,051 as against 9,334 in 1898. Recruiting operations were conducted in Bengal, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Bengal and Bihar together contributed 2,316, the North-Western Provinces 7,630, and Oudh 4,105. Of the 14,051 emigrants recruited, the number was reduced by 2,659 before their despatch to the depôts on account of unfitness, desertion, death, etc. Eventually 9,369 emigrants were despatched and 399 remained over at the depôts. Demerara was supplied with 4,303, Trinidad with 1,798, Jamaica with 623, Natal with 1,098, Fiji with 931, and Surinam with 616.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of emigrants to the labour districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet as compared with previous years, due to the agricultural prosperity of the recruiting districts. The total number despatched was 33,693, viz. 33,690 by the Goalundo route and only 3 *via* Dhubri. Of these, 26,175 were sent to Assam, 3,034 to Cachar, and 4,481 to Sylhet. The Free Emigration system contributed 14,698, the Contractors' system 2,057, the Special Local Agents' system 4,091, and the Garden Sardari system 12,847, many of the recruits having come from outside Bengal. The casualties *en route* to destination were 80, of which only 31 were caused by death.

EDUCATION.

149. As compared with the statistics of the previous year, there was some diminution in the number of private institutions, but a considerable increase in the number of pupils generally.

Private institutions lost both in number and strength, the loss being 316 schools and 965 pupils. In public institutions, the total number of pupils rose from 1,547,213 to 1,566,018. The net result has thus been a loss of 448 schools, but a gain of 18,810 pupils.

In the case of the middle English schools there has been a loss of 21 schools since the previous year and a loss of 2,914 pupils; and in middle Vernacular schools there has been a decrease of 49 schools and 3,163 pupils. The percentage of boys at school is 28·9 of the school-going population. As regards female education there has been a decrease of 16 schools and an increase of 759 pupils, 1·9 per cent. of the school-going population being at school. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public and private institutions rose from 452,298 to 463,343, and the number of successful candidates in all the examinations advanced by 1,267. There was an increase of 1 in the number of schools for the education of Europeans, and also an increase of 463 in the number of pupils, as against a decrease of 285 last year.

The total net expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,13,94,558, an increase of 2·1 per cent. on the figures of last year. The total Government expenditure rose by 1·8 per cent. and district fund expenditure by 2·9 per cent., while municipal expenditure fell off by 2·6 per cent.

Resolution of the Government of India on the quinquennial educational report.

150. An important resolution was published by the Government of India on Mr. J. S. Cotton's report on the state of education in India for the five years 1892–1897, commenting generally on the unsatisfactory progress of primary education, the expense of higher education to the State, the necessity of greater attention to technical training and of stronger emphasis on the practical side of instruction, and the comparative failure of female education. The resolution was discussed at a conference of Educational officers held in Calcutta in January 1900, and its recommendations are now being considered by Government.

The question of the reform of vernacular education excited great public interest, and the criticisms of the public have been utilised by the special Committee, which is enquiring into the subject in modifying particular methods of instruction. The further experience since gained of the working of the system which was adopted in the Central Provinces is also being considered.

A scheme for improving the prospects of primary school teachers has received much attention during the year, and it is hoped that some practical solution may be devised.

Kurseong Training School.

151. Arrangements have been made for opening at Kurseong a training school for teachers, and it is hoped that, with the assistance of an officer trained in the methods followed in England, considerable success will be achieved. The great defect of Indian schools is the comparative absence of discipline, a proper appreciation of the importance of which it is hoped to create through these trained teachers. With the same object, physical drill has been made compulsory in all *zilla* and collegiate schools.

Text-Book Committees.

152. During the year the Government of India reviewed the modes in which the regulations about the selection of text-books for schools had been followed, and in the light of experience revised the existing directions on the subject. As now determined, the Director of Public Instruction will be the President of the Provincial Committee, and its duty will be limited to advising the Local Government.

Post-Graduate Scholarships.

153. For the encouragement of original research, orders were issued during the year founding three scholarships yearly, each of the value of Rs. 100 monthly, tenable for three years, one to be ordinarily given for research in some literary subject, the other two to promote original scientific research.

A grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for two years was made to Dr. P. C. Ray with the same object.

The Hostels.

154. The Eden Hindu Hostel is now under the control of Government, and the arrangements for its management were revised during the year. The Elliott Madrasah Hostel, which performs the same function for Muhammadan students, was opened for residents.

Reformatory Schools.

155. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, Reformatory schools have now been formally transferred to the control of the Education Department, and important questions are now under discussion as to the more general fitting of instruction to the hereditary occupations of the boys, and the concentration of the two present Reformatories in Bengal.

STATIONERY.

156. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 1,17,162 against Rs. 4,789 and Rs. 1,06,481, respectively, in the previous year. The total value of different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking] and miscellaneous adjustments, amounted to Rs. 29,60,395 against Rs. 28,20,829 in 1898-99. The substitution of country-made for European paper resulted in a net loss of Rs. 86,233, while the substitution of country-made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs. 5,405. The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 40,616 and Rs. 44,895 against Rs. 35,385 and Rs. 47,470, respectively, in 1898-99.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

157. With a view to make the entire Museum an Imperial Institution, it has been decided to transfer the interests of the Bengal Government in the Economic and Art Section to the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1901, on the understanding (1) that a contribution of Rs. 19,000 will be made annually from Provincial Revenues for the maintenance of the section; (2) that the Local Government will be represented on the body of the Trustees of the Institution; and (3) that facilities will be afforded for the use of the collections by the students of the School of Art.

Archæology.

158. The appointment of a Provincial Archæologist was created during the year, the first holder of the office being Dr. T. Bloch, of the Indian Museum. Arrangements were also completed for a protracted visit to Chinese Turkestan, on which Dr. M. A. Stein has since started. The same gentleman during the autumn holidays visited the Buddhist remains in Southern Gaya and the interesting ruins at Koluha Hill in Hazaribagh, of which he has written an interesting account.

Natural calamities.

159. The province, as a whole, was free from widespread disasters, though two local calamities aroused much sympathy and interest by reason of the grievous losses which attended them. A storm in September caused unprecedented floods in portions of the Sonthal Parganas and Bhagalpur, in which over 1,600 people lost their lives, and simultaneously a disastrous landslip in Darjeeling, which, though involving a smaller loss of life, resulted in immense damage to property. In each case the liberality of the public did much to alleviate the resulting distress.

Ecclesiastical.

160. *Rules for the registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*—The revision of these rules, in consultation with the various religious bodies concerned, was completed, and the amended rules have, since the close of the year, received the approval of the Government of India.

PART II.



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1899-1900.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1899-1900.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services.

THE examination of candidates for the Provincial and the Subordinate Executive Services was held from the 4th to the 7th April 1899; 94 candidates obtained permission to compete, and 88 appeared at the examination. Of these, eight were Muhammadans and nine Bihari Hindus. Three candidates, one a Muhammadan, were selected as probationary Deputy Collectors, and four as probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Improvement in the prospects of the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service.

For some years past there have been complaints that the attractions and prospects of the Judicial Branch of the Civil Service were inferior to those of the Executive Branch, and that the Judicial Branch was therefore unpopular and was avoided by most of those who had to make their choice between the two branches of the service. Representations were made on the subject, and during the year the Secretary of State sanctioned proposals by which the salary of a Judge of the High Court in Calcutta was raised to Rs. 4,000 per mensem, and certain alterations were made in the leave rules applicable to the High Court; at the same time it was ruled that a High Court Judge should be called on to retire at the age of 60. It was also proposed that a grade of Judges on Rs. 3,000 per mensem should be formed intermediate between the existing first grade of Judges and the High Court. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State has been communicated to a scheme by which a grade of three Judgeships on Rs. 3,000 per mensem will be established, and the special appointments of Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Commissioner in Chota Nagpur will be merged in the general cadre of Judges. This scheme will improve the prospects of the Judicial Service, and together with the better flow of promotion which has lately occurred, will, it is hoped, have the effect of attracting more officers to that branch of the service.

Strength of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal.

Hitherto in the Indian Civil Service the total number of posts to be filled, both superior and inferior, has been taken as the basis for recruitment; but this system has led to considerable difficulties in Bengal, where the number of senior officers has lately been inadequate. At the same time since the rate of recruitment was last fixed, the age of candidates entering the service has been raised. The Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State have now adopted the principle that every member of the service after eight years' probation in the inferior posts should ordinarily be permanently appointed to a superior post, that is, a post carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 and upwards; and that the number of superior posts should be taken as the basis of recruitment, allowing for eight years' probation in inferior posts. In accordance with these principles, 115 appointments in Bengal have been

reckoned as superior, and the cadre of this service in this province has been raised from 221 to 226.

Bengal Council.

Under Regulation II of the Regulations framed under section I (*a*) of the Indian Council Act, 1892, for Bengal, nominations to 7 out of 20 seats are made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of certain selected bodies and Associations. Inconvenience has, however, been felt, owing to the fact that the landed interests in Bengal have hitherto been inadequately represented. With the sanction of the Government of India, therefore, Regulation II has now been modified so as to provide for a recommendation to a seat in the Council being made by such Association or Associations of landholders, as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, prescribe. To allow of this change, the number of seats for which Municipal Corporations (not including the Calcutta Corporation) may make recommendations has been reduced from two to one.

Formation of D Company of Military Police.

In consequence of the riots which occurred during the year 1897, and in order to provide against the possibility of a general outbreak among the mill operatives in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the Indian Jute Manufacturers Association in July of that year represented to this Government that the distribution of the police force along the river Hooghly should be revised, and an addition made to its strength. In January 1899 the Secretary of State sanctioned a scheme, provisionally approved by the Government of India, for the formation of a fourth company of Military Police to be stationed near Barrackpore, and for an increase to the District Police Reserve at Howrah. This Company of Military Police (D) has since been raised, and is at present located at Bandel owing to the difficulty of obtaining any other site for a barrack.

Pay and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants.

The scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants, referred to in the Report for last year, was kept in abeyance, as financial difficulties prevented other Local Governments from introducing the change in the near future, and the Government of India did not think it advisable to make the change in one province until other provinces were ready for it.

Imperial Forest Service, Bengal.

The Imperial Forest Service staff in Bengal has, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, been increased by two Deputy Conservators and one Assistant Conservator, owing to the revenue work and area under the Forest Department having largely increased since the reorganisation. One appointment of the second grade of Assistant Conservators will be transferred to the Provincial Forest Service, thus creating a new appointment of Extra Assistant Conservator in that Service.

Formation of a Salt Department in Bengal.

The retransfer of the Salt Department in Orissa from Madras to Bengal took effect on the 1st October 1897. During the year under report the sanction of the Secretary of State for India was obtained to the revised proposals for the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the 24-Parganas and other maritime districts. These proposals, as remarked in the last Report, were based on a suggestion of the Government of India that it would be necessary to afford the superior officers better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal originally contemplated. The total annual cost of the Salt Department amounts to Rs. 1,97,916.

Pay and position of officers of the Opium Department.

Rules were framed and approved by the Government of India during the year for regulating the pay and position of the Opium Department under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Department includes a cadre of 69 sanctioned appointments, and may, from time to time, also include a varying number of junior officers recruited up to a limit of 2·6 per cent. per annum of the cadre under the scheme for uniform recruitment in temporary excess of the sanctioned scale. A probationer will, upon appointment, get Rs. 140 a month, and, if not confirmed at the end of two years' service, will be given a personal pay of Rs. 170 a month subject to his passing the Departmental examinations and being well reported on.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

Tributary States of Orissa.

Administrative changes.

The Chief of Ranpur died on the 12th July 1899: with the approval of the Government of India, he was succeeded by his son under the name and title of Raja Birabar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradar Narindra Mahapatra. The question of the withdrawal of the Government Agent from Keonjhar was under consideration at the close of the year, and has since been decided. The Government Agent has now been withdrawn, and the services of a Deputy Collector have been lent to the Maharaja for employment as Dewan. There were no other administrative changes during the year.

General condition of the people.

The rainfall of the year was scanty, irregular and unevenly distributed, and both the early and the late paddy crops in some of the States suffered in consequence. Good rain fell at the end of October, and although too late to ensure full crops, it dispelled the fear of a general scarcity. In Moharbhanj, Nilgiri, and Ranpur there was a bumper winter harvest, but in eleven of the States the outturn did not exceed 6 or 8 annas, and the *rabi* crop, owing to the drought after October, did not come up to the average. In the affected States therefore the condition of the people, who are mainly dependent on agriculture, deteriorated and relief measures had to be started. A few relief works were opened, but these were not on the whole well attended, and the assistance that had to be given was chiefly in the form of advances of money and grain. Rinderpest broke out in Pal Lahera and Talcher, but prompt measures were taken which proved successful in checking it.

Public Health, Vaccination and Dispensaries.

Cholera broke out in an epidemic form towards the end of the year in Athmallik and Bod, and was especially severe in the latter State: there were also epidemics of small-pox in four of the States: with these exceptions the year was generally a healthy one throughout the Tributary Mahals. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 29,191, of which 27,397 were reported to be successful. The number of dispensaries remained the same, and Tigiria is the only State in which there is now no dispensary. The number of patients treated rose from 82,800 to 94,234, but the total of indoor patients was practically the same.

Education.

In the year under report there was a decrease, compared with the figures of the year before, of 38 schools and 228 pupils, the total for this year being 1,357 schools and 18,735 pupils. The decrease is small and is amply accounted for by the unfavourable agricultural conditions of the year. Three new girls' schools were opened in the Athgarh State, and two girls passed in the Upper Primary, and thirteen in the Lower Primary, Scholarship Examinations. Keonjhar and Khondpara are mentioned as being the most backward of the States in respect of education. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 97,320 against Rs. 96,550 of the year before: the increase was due to higher charges for inspection. There was a further small increase in the number of aboriginal pupils.

Public Works.

There were 943 miles of roads in the States at the commencement of the year, and 51 miles were constructed during the year against 25 in 1898-99. A sum of Rs. 24,332 was spent in irrigation, of which the five Wards' States contributed only Rs. 2,259, but it is reported that this is due to large sums having to be provided unexpectedly for relief measures, which were presumably in the shape of grain and money advances.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops again rose advancing from 650 to 702. The total revenue was Rs. 1,10,283 against Rs. 98,328 in the preceding year, the increase being divided between country spirit, opium, and tari. Although the general excise

revenue shows an increase, there was a general decrease in the amount of Rajshahi ganja sold, which is said to be due to the partial failure of the crops. The decrease is not sufficient to raise the presumption that there has been an increase in illicit cultivation, and the Chiefs quite realise that their interest lies in exercising vigilance in this respect.

Forests.

Moharbhanj continues to be the only State in which the forests are efficiently managed, but there are signs that the other Chiefs are beginning to realise the value of this form of revenue. In Daspalla the exportation of timber by Ganjam traders has been stopped, and there is a proposal before Government to lend an officer of the Forest Department to supervise the forests in the Wards' and other States: he has not yet been deputed owing to the present impossibility of sparing an officer from the Bengal Forest Service. There have been fewer complaints against the working of the Moharbhanj forest system, but it is possible that some grievances remain, and the Raja proposes to introduce a new set of rules to meet these.

Settlements.

The operations in Narsingpur and Talcher were completed in 1898-99 and the final report is still awaited; work was in progress in Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Moharbhanj, Nayagarh, Ranpur and Athgarh. In Dhenkanal 636 rent-paying and 32 rent-free villages have been assessed, resulting in an increase of 69 per cent. in the assessable area and 49 per cent. in the rental. The work in Keonjhar was finished before the end of the year, and there was an increase of 88 per cent. in the area assessed and 64 per cent. in the rental. These large figures are mainly due to increase of cultivated area, but partly also to resumption and new assessments. Ten parganas in Moharbhanj were under settlement.

Police and the Administration of Justice.

The strength of the police force employed in the States was 157 officers and 817 men, and the cost was Rs. 85,886. The police in Keonjhar and Moharbhanj are under the charge of European officers, and those in the Wards' Estates are under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police in Angul. The number of persons brought to trial increased from 8,905 to 10,160, of whom 51 per cent. were convicted. There was a slight increase under the head of offences against the person, but the total rise is almost entirely due to the number of offences against property: this is a result that might be expected owing to the partial failure of the crops. Twenty-two cases were committed to the Sessions involving 33 persons, of whom 23 were convicted and 8 acquitted. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 21,768 against Rs. 22,318 in the preceding year. There was a slight decrease from 25,689 to 25,212 in the number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases.

States under Government management.

The following statement gives the total demand and collection of revenue and the total receipts and expenditure during the past year in each of the five States under Government management:—

NAME OF STATE.	Total demand.	Total collection.	Cash balance in hand at the commencement of the year.	Total receipts (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Baramba ...	47,931	41,008	2,624	43,632	39,282	4,350
2. Dhenkanal ...	2,93,609	2,60,024	38,907	2,98,931	2,62,414	36,517
3. Narsingpur ...	88,908	62,836	40,718	1,03,554	71,289	32,265
4. Pal Lahera ...	43,122	42,128	3,769	45,897	37,129	8,768
5. Talcher ...	1,13,473	1,11,380	7,929	1,19,309	1,12,741	6,568

The financial results compare unfavourably with those of last year, and there are considerable balances outstanding; but this is the natural consequence of the bad winter harvests, and the percentage of collections under the circumstances is not altogether unsatisfactory. Pal Lahera has increased its cash balance, and will soon be able to establish an invested reserve.

TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

Administrative changes.

Raja Sew Mangal Singh, whose succession to the Chiefship of Korea was approved by the Government of India, assumed the administration of that State during the year. Bhaya Mahabir Singh Deo, Chief of Changbhakar, having attained the age of 21 years since the close of the year, has been placed in charge of the State, and has been presented with the *sanad* granted to him by His Excellency the Viceroy, which was held in abeyance during his minority. Raja Partab Narain Singh Deo, Bahadur, C.I.E., Chief of Jashpur, died on the 17th April 1900, and the succession of his eldest son to the State, under the name and title of Raja Bishen Prasad Singh Deo, has been recognised by the Government of India.

Tours.

The disturbances caused by the Mundas in Ranchi and Singhbhum and the appearance of famine in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau prevented the Commissioner from making a tour through the States during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum was on tour for 19 days in Gangpur, Bonai, and the Political States of Seraikela and Kharsawan.

Crops and material condition of the people.

In the three States of Sirguja, Gangpur, and Jashpur, the rainfall registered was considerably below the average of the preceding three years. It was also somewhat deficient in the other States, and its uneven distribution greatly affected the agricultural operations. There was a poor outturn of crops in all the States, except Seraikela and Kharsawan, and scarcity prevailed in some of them during the latter half of the year, though the distress was not severe owing to the abundance of edible forest produce and good harvests of preceding two years. The State in which the stress was most felt was Changbhakar, and a loan of Rs. 2,000 was granted by Government to the Manager of that State for the importation of grain and general relief purposes. The prices of food-grains ranged much higher than in the preceding year, the average price of rice being nearly doubled. The general health and material condition of the people are, however, reported to have been on the whole good.

Medical and Vaccination.

There were seven dispensaries open during the year against five in the preceding year. The total number of outdoor patients treated during the year in all the dispensaries was 5,562 against 2,862 in the previous year. Nothing was done to provide accommodation for indoor patients. The progress in vaccination during the year is satisfactory, except in the States of Bonai, Sirguja, Udaipur, and Kharsawan. The total number of operations performed rose from 27,738 in the preceding year to 28,384, of which 27,859, or 98·1 per cent., were successful, against 25,190, or 90·8 per cent., in 1898-99.

Education.

There was a falling off in the number of schools in the States from 70 in 1898-99 to 64, while the total number of pupils increased from 1,307 to 1,398. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal races rose from 719 to 818. In Jashpur and Kharsawan the reduction in the number of pupils from 246 and 194 to 183 and 132, respectively, led to the abolition of four schools in the former and three in the latter. In Korea a school has been opened for the first time with six pupils. The number of schools in the other States remained the same as in the previous year, but there was an increase in the number of pupils in Gangpur, Seraikela, and Sirguja, while Bonai and Udaipur show a slight decrease. The total expenditure on education in all the States (except Sirguja, the statistics of which were not supplied to the Commissioner) amounted to Rs. 6,136 against Rs. 7,261 inclusive of Rs. 1,291 for Sirguja) in the preceding year.

Roads and Communications.

In Jashpur a road from the head-quarters to Chainpur was under construction, and two new roads are said to have been constructed in Sirguja. The largest amount spent on roads and other works was in Seraikela, where Rs. 474 were spent on roads and Rs. 4,100 in the construction of and repairs to irrigation bandhs and tanks. The total expenditure on roads and other public works amounted to Rs. 15,985 against Rs. 7,703 in the preceding year, exclusive of the cost of the labour remunerated otherwise than by money payments.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops fell from 926 to 826, but the excise revenue increased from Rs. 47,765 to Rs. 52,613. The existence of a disproportionately large number of shops for the sale of country spirit in some of the States attracted the attention of the Commissioner, and he issued instructions for reduction of their numbers, so that the average area for each shop might be not less than 18 or 20 square miles. To prevent the smuggling of opium from the Chota Nagpur to the Orissa Tributary States, restrictions have been imposed on the quantity of opium to be supplied to the Chiefs of Gangpur and Bonai from the British treasury. The shops opened in Gangpur, too near the border and objected to by the Administration of the Central Provinces, were closed during the year.

Police and Administration of Justice.

The total number of police officers and men employed in the States fell from 99 and 474 to 95 and 459 respectively, and the total charges for their maintenance from Rs. 38,152 to Rs. 33,969. These figures do not include the chaukidars and village *goraits*, who are remunerated in kind. A marked decrease occurred in Gangpur, where the strength of the police force was reduced from 35 officers and 142 men to 31 officers and 117 men, and the expenditure from Rs. 16,836 to Rs. 12,524. There were also some reductions in Jashpur and Kharsawan.

The number of criminal cases instituted rose from 739 to 1,200, or by 61 per cent., during the year. The increase is chiefly due to the prevailing scarcity, and is also attributable to some extent to the improvement in the working of the police in certain States. Of the 1,250 cases for trial (including 50 pending from the previous year), 1,151, or 92 per cent., were disposed of against 93·6 in the preceding year. Of the 2,816 persons implicated in these cases, 1,192 were convicted and 1,271 acquitted or discharged, the percentage of convictions being 42·3 per cent. against 63·7 in the previous year. The number of original cases for trial by the Commissioner was 21, of which 17 were disposed of. The number of cases committed to the Sessions, including those pending from the previous year, was 14 against 10 in the preceding year. Of these, 13 were disposed of during the year. The number of prisoners confined in the jails of the Tributary States rose from 648 to 681. The jails were exceptionally healthy during the year, there being only 4 deaths against 20 in the previous year.

The number of civil suits instituted during the year rose from 574 to 789. Besides these, there were 197 cases pending at the beginning of the year. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 804 against 579 in 1898-99. The largest number of cases occurred in Gangpur, Seraikela, and Kharsawan. In 31 criminal and 62 civil and revenue appeals decided by the Commissioner during the year, the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 23 and 40 cases and reversed in 2 and 3 cases, respectively.

Cooch Behar.

During the year the Maharaja's eldest daughter, Maharajkumari Sukriti Sundari Devi, was married at Calcutta to Mr. Jyotsna Nath Ghosal of the Bombay Civil Service, and the event was celebrated with rejoicings in the State. The appointment of Superintendent and Vice-President of the Council was held throughout the year by Major Colvin, I.S.C., who took charge on the 3rd April.

The year was one of great prosperity throughout the State; the rainfall was ample and the distribution good, both for the early and winter rice. The outturn of the early rice was 15 annas and that of the winter crop was over 16 annas; the spring harvest was a fair one, tobacco and jute yielding 12 annas, mustard 11 annas and wheat and barley 10 annas. The result of the previous year's excellent rice harvests has been a fall in the price of rice, which has benefitted non-agriculturists, while the price of tobacco and jute ruled very high during the year and ensured a large profit to the grower of those crops. In spite of the famine in other Provinces of India there was very little exportation of rice. The year was, on the whole, a very healthy one, though there was considerable mortality from cholera, which appeared in a sporadic form in the autumn. There are eight hospitals and dispensaries maintained in the State and the average daily number of in-patients treated was 40, while the average daily attendance of out-patients was 140. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 40,718 and the number of schools increased by five.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure for the last five years:—

	RECEIPTS.				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Household	...	44,681	26,742	8,271	17,963
Land Revenue	12,35,049	11,66,407	12,18,435	13,12,217	12,41,567
Stamps	1,65,000	1,76,295	1,80,829	1,92,686	1,70,780
Excise	82,515	87,613	76,136	85,637	87,120
Interest and investments	2,270	4,377	1,668	2,147	965
Sundries	17,117	5,852	5,903	69,282	8,429
Law and Justice	7,637	8,463	7,870	9,731	9,422
Miscellaneous	29,950	40,051	46,784	42,938	30,420
Debottar	1,12,972	1,03,480	1,07,909	1,19,285	1,19,593
Simla estate	8,508	7,353	7,651	7,585	200
Darjeeling estate ...	50,864	61,928	50,875	46,316	56,800
Chaklajat estate ...	3,36,614	3,60,426	4,23,543	3,78,469	4,21,852
Panga estate	23,068	22,462	22,603	21,250	26,488
Cooch Behar State Railway	55,352	71,928	62,056	62,248	60,144
Total ...	21,27,416	21,58,260	22,89,668	23,58,062	22,72,608

	EXPENDITURE.				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900
7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Household	11,28,613	6,74,971	7,05,917	7,56,837	8,10,195
Administration—					
(a) Control	86,219	93,374	1,87,739	71,805	89,434
(b) General	4,00,169	4,28,707	5,34,327	5,36,198	4,92,547
(c) Revenue	2,34,682	2,04,368	2,29,036	2,18,608	2,13,358
(d) Law and Justice	46,925	48,102	49,652	50,071	46,398
Debottar	41,659	43,547	45,518	45,032	16,470
Simla estate	3,332	4,331	3,723	3,664	11,748
Darjeeling estate	25,591	76,741	96,631	1,59,290	1,02,787
Chaklajat estate	2,29,713	2,42,795	2,43,403	2,50,352	2,50,141
Panga estate	17,858	17,641	17,970	17,379	17,098
Cooch Behar State Railway	1,35,399	32,858	47,490	1,38,707	42,698
Extension of Railway ...	...	1,00,000	1,06,679	33,000	87,959
Repayment of 3½ lakhs Government loan ...	93,410	1,06,190	1,50,000	...	1,00,000
Total ...	24,48,570	21,84,005	24,12,101	22,81,123	23,17,463

Though the total revenue is less than that of the preceding year, the actual receipts were considerably better than had been anticipated at the time of framing the budget. This was due chiefly to the prices of jute and tobacco being unexpectedly high. As compared with the previous year the chief falling off was under the heads of Land Revenue and Stamps; the decrease under the latter head is attributed to the increase of prosperity and the consequent diminution of litigation to recover loans incurred in the famine year of 1897. Under the head of Expenditure the increase is chiefly due to the expenses of the Maharaj-kumari's marriage and the repairs to the Darjeeling property—rendered necessary by the landslips in September 1899. The repairs to the damage caused by the earthquake in 1897 have now been nearly completed, and more funds will again be available for original works. The net earnings from the Cooch Behar State Railway rose from Rs. 23,541 in the previous year to Rs. 47,446, but the percentage of net earnings on the Capital Outlay was only 3·32 against 4·52 in the preceding year. The bridge over the Torsa river was nearly completed at the close of the year, and has since been finished and opened. The railway has been opened both for passenger and goods traffic to Alipur Duar. There are several questions with regard to the railway still under consideration, but with careful management it promises to be a valuable asset to the State.

HILL TIPPERA.

The leading event of the year was the marriage of the Jubaraj Bahadur with a granddaughter of Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur of Nepal, which was celebrated with great rejoicings in the capital. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and the year was a prosperous one for all classes. Public health was good on the whole, though cholera broke out towards the end of the year; special medical establishments were at once sent to the affected localities and the epidemic was got under without much loss of life. There are seven dispensaries at the subdivisional head-quarters and two in the interior of the State; the number of patients treated at these was 25,366 against 31,408 in the previous year. Education made fair progress during the year and the number of elementary schools increased from 42 to 49. The total number of pupils rose from 1,324 to 1,599. Towards the close of the year the boarding house for Thakur boys was completed and opened with 13 pupils. The revenue of the State rose by Rs. 83,000 during the year chiefly under the heads of land revenue and tolls; the increase under the first head was due to better arrear collections, and that under the second head to the prosperity of the season. Considerable attention was paid to forest administration and the receipts on forest produce rose by over Rs. 17,000. Good progress has been attained in the reclamation of waste lands, and efforts are being persisted in to induce the hill people to abandon the practice of *jhuming* and take to plough cultivation. The marriage of the Jubaraj Bahadur entailed considerable expense on the State during the year, but adequate provision was made for public works and the general administration.

SIKKIM.

The most important event during the year was the death in February of the Phodong Lama whose loss will be severely felt by the State. The year was generally a prosperous one, the rice crop being especially good, and as a result the arrears of revenue

have now been collected. There was an outbreak of small-pox which was checked, but otherwise the health of the people remained excellent.

The value of the trade between Tibet and India (*viâ* Sikkim) registered at Yatung on the frontier during the past seven years is shown in the following table, the figures including treasure:—

	Imports into British territory.	Exports from British territory.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	3,58,799	3,31,603	6,90,402
1894-95	6,38,954	6,16,756	12,55,710
1895-96	7,07,063	8,61,087	15,68,150
1896-97	7,90,634	8,88,017	16,78,651
1897-98	8,79,720	8,33,340	17,03,060
1898-99	11,21,019	10,17,685	21,38,704
1899-1900	11,54,104	10,52,301	22,06,405

These figures are the largest yet recorded, owing greatly to an advance under imports of nearly a lakh and-a-half of silver. Including treasure, there is an increase of 3·11 per cent. in the total value of trade, both import and export, during 1899-1900, but excluding that item from both sides, the result is a decrease of 1 per cent. The value of exports exceeded that of the imports by about a lakh and three quarters: the chief items of the import trade were wool (Rs. 5,28,904), followed by musk (Rs. 1,27,144), and yaks' tails (Rs. 37,928). Only two other commodities, woollen cloths and lambs' skins, exceeded Rs. 10,000 in value. Large as the item of wool is, it is less than the figures of the previous year by 25 per cent., owing partly to a fall in the price at Kalimpong, and partly to great mortality among the yaks in Tibet, which made transport difficult. Of the exports the greater part as usual consisted of cotton and woollen goods; for out of a total value of Rs. 9,53,495, these commodities represented Rs. 2,93,455 and Rs. 1,49,358 respectively.

The receipts and expenditure of the State for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

RECEIPTS.

HEADS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	46,406	53,178	54,939	37,392	69,385
Excise	7,013	12,818	16,098	13,680	15,172
Forests	16,261	6,806	9,070	7,425	4,166
Agriculture	6,574	8,380	8,003	1,181	10,806
Law and Justice	249	320	1,111	372	791
Recovery of Debts ...	9,686	20,186	8,709	3,228	4,713
Miscellaneous	4,563	2,393	1,925	2,922	7,505
Total ...	90,752	1,04,081	99,855	66,200	1,12,538

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kazi's commission	8,926	7,881	11,374	4,289	15,241
Administrative charges	9,538	7,446	9,434	10,546	10,750
Agriculture ...	3,124	6,814	3,621	1,979	1,836
Medical ...	1,330	1,171	1,033	1,376	1,070
Domestic ...	11,423	20,866	12,645	12,794	13,189
Education ...	1,458	1,268	2,529	1,832	2,210
Forests ...	7,542	2,524	5,325	4,797	945
Payment of Debts	10,370	25,028	842	2,783	530
Miscellaneous ...	9,529	3,002	6,037	5,198	5,405
Public Works ...	49,636	37,901	24,133	44,257	31,221
Total	1,12,876	1,18,391	76,973	89,851	82,397

The storm of the 24th September 1899 was not felt so severely in Sikkim as in Darjeeling, but the loss was considerable.

BHUTAN.

The friendly relations of this Government with Bhutan continue uninterrupted.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

PROFESSIONAL SURVEYS.

North Bihar.

Professional surveys were conducted in Saran, Darbhanga, North Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. In Saran 59 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year. This brought the survey and the preparation of the records for attestation to a close, the total area surveyed in this district being 2,541 square miles, comprised in 4,725 villages with 600,900 tenants. This area includes 14 villages recently transferred from Champaran and 46 *diara* villages cadastrally surveyed, but subsequently excluded from the operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act. In the Darbhanga district field survey, covering 938 square miles, was done during the year, bringing the total area surveyed from the beginning to 2,690 square miles. The area of the whole district is reported to be 3,335 square miles, comprising 3,440 villages with 1,113,823 tenants.

North Monghyr.

The extension of the survey and record-of-rights to North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur was sanctioned in June 1899. The work done up to March 1900, was confined to traverse survey in North Monghyr, the total area traversed being 460 square miles.

Sonthal Parganas.

The traverse survey of the private estates in the Sonthal Parganas, the settlement of which has been undertaken by Government on the application of the proprietors, was completed during the year, the total area traversed being 850 square miles. The field survey, which was entrusted to the settlement staff, was also nearly completed.

Another tract taken up in this district is the *Damin-i-koh* Government estate, the traverse survey of which, for purposes of a re-settlement of the estate, was commenced in the cold weather of 1899. Out of a total area of 1,421 square miles, 575 square miles were traversed during the year.

Besides the above, a few *chars* at the mouth of the Meghna, in the district of Noakhali, were topographically surveyed by professional agency at a cost of Rs. 3,392; and at the request of the Dumraon Raj, a village called Jauhi, in the Ballia district, was traverse-surveyed at a cost of Rs. 137.

SETTLEMENTS.

So far as Government and temporarily-settled estates are concerned, there were concluded during the year 134 original settlements, 3,609 re-settlements, and 170 summary settlements, making in all, 3,913 against 4,500 in the preceding year. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 4,43,180 against Rs. 4,77,676 in the previous year.

The following table shows the progress made in the settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records:—

Showing Progress made in the larger Settlements under the Control

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles— Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation— Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed— Up to the preceding year.	During the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Temporarily-settled tracts
											Major
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Temporarily-settled estates and Madhupur.	2,142	4,544	2,142	...	2,142	4,541	...	4,544	...
	Puri	Temporarily-settled estates, Tanki Bahal villages and revenue-free villages.	1,024	2,146	1,024	...	1,024	1,997	149	1,997	149
	Do.	Khurda Government estates.	971	1,377	971	...	971	1,363(b)	...	1,363(b)	...
	Do.	Ekhrajat, jagir and revenue-free villages in Khurda.	123 (c)	141(c)	123	...	123	...	141	...	141
	Balasore	Temporarily-settled estates.	1,711	3,593	1,711	...	1,711	3,593	...	3,593	...
Chittagong...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong district ...	2,068·06	1,037	2,068·06	...	2,068·06	1,037	...	1,037	...
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas	The Damin-i-koh ...	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											Minor
Chittagong ...	Noakhali ...	Eight Government estates.	51·55	8	32·05	19·50	51·55	7	1	3	3
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	Government estates (g)	6·43	3	6·43	...	6·43	1	2	1	2
	Faridpur	Ditto	23·09	102	22·32	...	22·32	97	5	61	41
Presidency...	Khulna	Seven Sunderbans estates	37	25	37	...	37	25	...	24	1
		Total .	9,578·13	12,976	8,136·86	19·50	8,156·36	12,684	·298	12,023	337
											Private Estates other
											Major
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Killa Darpan	97·22	292	54·42 (j)	23·38	77·80	206	53	...	44
		Killa Aul— (1) Parganas Kutubshahi (Aul) and Utihar.	87·53	144	...	7	7	...	19	...	...
		(2) Pargana Derabisi	52	121	52	...	52	121	[illegible]	121	...
Chittagong ..	Tippera and Noakhali.	Chakla Roshnabad ...	555·42	1,506	555·42	...	555·42	1,506	...	1,506	...
Patna ...	Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga district ...	8,395	8,440	1,752	938	2,690	1,617	907	1,880	702
	Saran	Saran district	2,541 (l)	4,725 (l)	2,482	59	2,541	3,023	1,056	3,500	544
Bhagalpur	Sonthal Parganas	Private estates (o) ...	850	2,030	132	703	835	243	1,080	...	153
	Monghyr	North Monghyr ...	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											Minor
Chittagong .	Noakhali ...	Bowa and Batajore ...	2·75	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ..	Backergunge ...	Chiknikandi	27·24	17	27·24	...	27·24	17	...	17	...
		Dakna	14·76	11	14·76	...	14·76	11	...	11	...
		Tatorkati	1·51	4	1·51	...	1·51	4	...	4	...
		Gazipura	4·35	1	4·35	...	4·35	1	...	1	...
		Shahzadpur	4·67	69	4·21	·46	4·67	35	34	35	34
		Karnakati	1·72	1	1·72	...	1·72	...	1	...	1
		Kayena	·08	1	·08	...	·08	...	1	...	1
Ditto ...	Faridpur ...	Howla Kali Sunkor Sen	3·44	2	3·44	...	3·44	...	2	...	2
		Howla Hriday Krishna Sen.	3·20	2	3·20	...	3·20	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	9,069·80	12,3·8	5,098·35	1,730·84	6,810·19	7,384	3,76	6,575	1,763

of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, during the year 1899-1900.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN DRAFT PUBLISHED UNDER SECTION 103A (1) OF THE TENANCY ACT—		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS HAS BEEN FINALLY PUBLISHED UNDER SECTION 103A (2) OF THE TENANCY ACT—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	COST DURING THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

and Government estates.

settlements.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,278	264(*a*)	4,041	501(*a*)	800,000	...	1,71,807	1,71,807	(*a*) The remaining two villages are revenue-free, and their records were not draft and finally published.
1,907	140	1,997	149	301,000	...	890	890	
1,363(*b*)	...	1,363(*b*)	...	228,000	...	...	...	(*b*) The remaining 14 villages are jungles.
...	141	...	141	38,400	...	3,732	3,732	(*c*) Contains lands belonging to the Bhubaneswar Temple.
3,593	...	3,593	...	535,000	...	3,145	3,145	
1,037	...	1,037	...	620,753	...	29,020	29,020(*d*)	(*d*) Includes Rs. 1,589 expended on account of computation, and Rs. 2,434 on recovery work.
...	...	...	...	...	15,100(*e*)	...	15,100 (*e*)	(*e*) Expenditure on traverse survey of 575 square miles.
settlements.								
3	3	1	3	6,000	3,358(*f*)	8,808(*f*)	12,166(*f*)	(*f*) Including cost of operations under the Regulations, but exclusive of the cost of Rs. 3,392 on the traverse survey of 63 square miles and the topographical survey of 5·7 square miles in the chars.
								(*g*) The figures refer to chars Madhyam Lamsidhali, Potka and Kalupura.
1	1	...	1	1,435	7,168		7,168(*h*)	(*h*) Represents the entire land settlement charges of the district including cost of settlement under the old regulations.
56	46	...	60	5,646	6,254		6,254	
24	1	...	20	1,083	...	4,373	4,373	
12,352	605	12,032	875	25,34,217	...	...	2,53,655	

than Wards' Estates.

settlements.								
...	44	...	...	25,000	8,032		8,032	(*j*) Surveyed in 1891.
...	...	...	...	25,000	2,338		2,338	
121	...	...	121	14,000	...	723	723	
1,506	...	1,504	2	183,000	...	43,194	43,194	
1,804	741	274	844	11,13,823	1,78,206(*k*)	1,42,500	3,20,706	(*k*) Includes expenditure on traverse survey of 101 square miles. Also includes Rs. 1,960, the expenditure incurred in the revision of khanapuri in Babu Guneshwar Singh's area and Rs. 3,011, the expenditure incurred in the re-traverse of thanas Benipatti, Khajauli, and Phulparas. Exclusive of Rs. 4,268, expenditure incurred on the Darbhanga Municipality.
3,467	831	2,454	846	600,000	88,062(*m*)	1,34,468	2,22,530	
...	...	...	...	100,000	1,13,836(*p*)		1,13,836(*p*)	
...	...	...	...	...	16,250(*n*)	......	16,250(*n*)	
settlements.								(*l*) Includes 14 villages transferred from Champaran recently, and 46 diara villages cadastrally surveyed, but excluded from operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act.
...	...	...	...	400	...		...	
12	5	10	7	5,023	3,612		3,613	
11	...	1	...	30,057	2,425		2,425	(*m*) Covers expenditure on account of the topographical survey of 62 square miles exclusive of the cost of Rs. 3,258 incurred on the Chapra Municipality, and of Rs. 57 incurred in the skeleton boundary demarcation of the Saran-Patna Diara.
4	...	4	...	584	432		432	
1	...	...	1	648	544		544	(*n*) Incurred in the traverse survey of 460 square miles.
...	60	...	5	2,037	3,925		3,925	(*o*) Settled under the Sonthal Parganas Regulations.
...	1	...	1	124	854		854	(*p*) Exclusive of Rs. 18,728, expenditure incurred on the traverse survey.
...	1	...	1	11	139		139	
...	2	...	2	797	257		257	
...	2	...	2	595	201		201	
6,426	1,696	4,257	1,862	21,11,889	...	...	7,10,088	

Orissa.

The settlement of the temporarily-settled estates in Orissa was completed during the year. The results have been shown in the Summary paragraphs. Killas Durpan and Aul mentioned in the preceding statement are permanently-settled private estates, which are being dealt with at the request of the proprietors, who will bear the cost of the operations.

Chittagong.

In the district of Chittagong all settlement work proper was completed in 1898-99. The work done during the year under report consisted mainly of office work in the preparation of copies of the record for the Collector, the tahsildars, &c., and the recovery of costs of the operations from landlords and tenants of the permanently-settled estates. Computation work was completed for 211 out of 1,037 villages, and a sum of Rs. 16,377 was recovered.

Patashpur temporarily-settled estates in Midnapore.

The final report on the settlement of the 18 temporarily-settled estates in pargana Patashpur, in the district of Midnapore, was submitted to and reviewed by Government. An increase of Rs. 8,175, or 24 per cent., has been obtained in the revenue. The settlement has been made for 15 years, with effect from September 1897.

Jaipur Government estates in the district of Bogra.

The final report on the settlement of these estates was also received and reviewed during the year. The rents have been raised by Rs. 11,196, or 29 per cent., and the settlement has been made for 20 years, from the 1st April 1898.

Sundarbans Government Estates.

In the seven estates under settlement in the Khulna portion of the Sundarbans, covering an area of 37 square miles and containing 25 villages with 1,983 tenants, all work up to the state of draft publication of the records was completed during the year, and the records of 20 villages were finally published, leaving only the final publication of the records of estate Phulhatta to be completed.

Ghatwali lands in Bankura.

The settlement of these lands could not be completed during the year, the work remaining to be done consisting of the preparation of final reports, disposal of certain disputes, and other work, which lasted till 30th September 1900.

North Bihar.

The operations in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran were completed and the settlement offices closed. The expenditure in the two districts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,400, including Rs. 248 spent on the revision of the cadastral survey of village Bazitpur in Muzaffarpur.

In Saran the records of 844 villages were attested, and those of 831 and 846 villages were respectively draft and finally published. Fair rents were settled for 120 tenants, whose total existing rental was raised from Rs. 1,079 to Rs. 1,105.

In Darbhanga the records of 702 villages were attested, while the draft records of 741 villages and the finally prepared records of 844 villages were published. Fair rents were settled for 190 tenants, resulting in the enhancement of their existing rent from Rs. 1,153 to Rs. 1,229.

The following table shows the realisations made on account of the costs of the operations:—

District.		Total computed demand up to the end of 1899-1900.	Amount collected up to the end of 1898-99.	Amount collected in 1899-1900.	Total amount collected up to 31st March 1900.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarpur	...	7,64,633	7,42,994	17,320	7,60,314
Champaran	...	7,81,247	5,37,040	85,104	6,22,144
Saran	...	5,46,380	2,86,914	1,90,479	4,77,393
Darbhanga	...	1,59,371	Nil.	1,16,722	1,16,722
Total	...	22,51,631	15,66,948	4,09,625	19,76,573

Estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera.		Rs.
* In 1898-99	...	54,520
„ 1899-1900	...	2,84,517
Total	...	3,39,037

In the estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, the records of the remaining two villages were finally published; all office work was completed, and the settlement office was closed during the year. The financial result of the settlement is that an increase of Rs. 92,000 has been obtained in the annual rental at a gross expenditure of Rs. 5,29,000, out of which Rs. 3,39,037* have been recovered from the tenants.

The progress made in the settlement of petty Government estates under the Bengal Tenancy Act is summarised in the subjoined table:—

Estates.	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in acres during the year under report.	Total area surveyed in acres up to the end of the year under report.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages in which the record-of-rights has been finally published under the Bengal Tenancy Act.	Cost incurred during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
Government estates in the districts of Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong and Monghyr.	62,896	1,247	8,506	56,813	1,205	1,001	49,477

Government Estates.

The total number of estates held under direct management during the year was 2,866, of which 241 were the property of private individuals managed by Government, and the remainder the property of Government. The following statement shows the number of these estates by Divisions, the cost of management and the total collections during the year:—

Division.	Government estates.		Private estates.		Total.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	355	79,259	7	2,35,614	362	3,14,873	20,068	6·6	2,53,443	80·49
Presidency	201	3,56,835	42	14,318	243	3,71,153	21,337	5·7	3,37,219	90·85
Rajshahi	58	5,94,369	40	16,980	98	6,11,349	40,842	6·6	5,75,965	94·21
Dacca	702	4,44,347	98	1,20,067	800	5,64,414	30,298	5·3	5,03,217	89·15
Chittagong	242	7,89,248	29	13,153	271	8,02,401	66,546	8·2	6,18,436	77·07
Patna	223	2,43,593	17	22,202	240	2,65,795	25,403	9·5	2,21,700	83·41
Bhagalpur	127	2,93,779	5	15,656	132	3,09,435	7,940	2·5	2,72,535	88·07
Orissa	707	4,84,815	3	1,35,652	710	6,20,467	21,879	3·5	5,11,639	82·46
Chota Nagpur	10	2,44,866	.....	....	10	2,44,866	9,580	3·9	1,83,968	75·13
Total ...	2,625	35,31,111	241	5,73,642	2,866	41,04,753	2,44,786	5·9	34,78,142	84·73
Total in 1898-99 ..	2,578	35,88,455	239	5,14,029	2,817	39,02,484	2,45,414	6·3	31,65,828	81·12

In four districts, namely, Birbhum, Bogra, Tippera and Shahabad, as against seven in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand, and it is assumed that the Board have satisfied themselves that in the case of the three last-named districts the cost of management cannot be reduced without impairing efficiency. Similarly, with regard to the districts of Darjeeling and Palamau where the cost of management very nearly comes to 10 per cent. of the current demand.

The current demand again increased to Rs. 41,04,753, of which 84·73 per cent. was collected, leaving a total balance of Rs. 8,09,701, the greater portion of which is under process of recovery.

The general results are compared below with those of the previous year in each subdivison of this class:—

Classification of estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors	1898-99 ...	89·62	77·84	101·9
	1899-1900 ...	78·30	72·72	108·3
(b) Owned by Government as proprietor.	1898-99 ...	79 83	65·11	94·7
	1899-1900 ...	85·77	71·76	102·6
Total ...	1898-99 ...	81·12	66·32	95·6
	1899-1900 ...	84·73	71·97	103·4

Sale of Government estates.

During the year 195 petty Government estates with an area of 4,719 acres were sold, subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity of Rs. 6,110. The price realised was Rs. 69,427.

Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in Government estates

The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board for the management and improvement of Government estates during the year was Rs. 4,99,799. The total amount assigned by the Board for works of improvement was Rs. 2,38,851. The total savings out of this grant amounted to Rs. 22,239 as against Rs. 26,756 in 1898-99. The largest saving occurred in the Rajshahi (Rs. 7,364), Chota Nagpur (Rs. 4,294), Presidency (Rs. 4,150) and Orissa Divisions (Rs. 4,104). Programmes of works proposed to be carried out during the next five years have been drawn up for each district.

The following table shows the expenditure in each Division on agricultural, sanitary and miscellaneous improvements in estates managed by Government:—

Division.	Amount expended.						
	On digging tanks and sinking wells.	On drainage and irrigation.	On planting trees.	On drainage and embankments.	On roads and bridges.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	4,125	10,432	144	153	692	4,750	20,296
Presidency ..	5,376	..	..	7,673	3,347	3,497	19,893
Rajshahi	8,895	2,142	55	29	2,808	16,668	30,596
Dacca	14,118	74	521	2,539	2,739	15,286	35,277
Chittagong ..	6,417	...	102	13,526	4,690	13,751	38,486
Patna	4,440	10,336	...	4,210	309	5,787	25,103
Bhagalpur .. .	1,838	420	23	688	250	1,867	5,066
Orissa	4,749	818	2,201	293	9,591	6,131	23,783
Chota Nagpur	5,778	8,679	261	1,975	876	2,926	20,495
Total ...	55,736	32,901	3,307	31,096	25,291	68,663	2,16,994
Total for 1898-99 ..	55,928	25,797	2,303	20,614	20,867	61,002	1,86,511

New staples and agriculture.

The experimental cultivation of potatoes (Naini Tal and country) was tried in 13 districts, the result being failure in six districts and success in seven. The cultivation of Muzaffarnagar wheat was fairly successful in two districts. Fair results were obtained in the experimental cultivation of cotton, maize, pulses, castor-oil, onions, wheat and English vegetables in Angul. The cultivation of pulses (kulthi) in Khurda and of English vegetables in the Balukhand estate was partially successful, while that of Cooch Behar tobacco in Bogra was a complete success. No new agricultural improvements were introduced, and no improvements are reported in agricultural machinery during the year.

Education, Burdwan Division.

No special measures were adopted for the promotion of education in the scattered khas mahals of Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura. Nothing was spent on account of the khas mahal patshala in Birbhum, the guru being paid by fees realised from the boys.

Presidency Division.

In the 24-Parganas, Rs. 3,399 was spent on the maintenance of 76 schools. In Nadia 9 schools with 295 pupils were maintained at a cost of Rs. 425. In Khulna 769 pupils were educated in 25 schools in Government estates at a cost of Rs. 1,243.

Rajshahi Division.

In Jalpaiguri the number of schools increased from 126 to 134 and the number of pupils from 2,746 to 3,271. The number of schools in the Government estates in Darjeeling was 76 attended by 1,708 pupils. In Bogra there were 20 primary schools with 541 pupils, against 12 such schools with 304 pupils in the preceding year. There was an increase of 4 schools and 221 pupils in the Government estates in Pabna.

Dacca Division.

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 16 schools and 325 pupils in the Division during the year.

Chittagong Division.

The number of schools shows an increase of 18 as compared with the figures of 1898-99. The number of pupils on the rolls rose to 7,785 during the year from 6,668 in the previous year.

Patna Division.

The following table shows the number of schools maintained in this Division:—

District.	One per cent. grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.
	Rs.			Rs.
Patna	751	21	626	712
Gaya	1,487	15	515	1,034
Shahabad	2,163	27	1,032	1,926
Saran	106	2	55	106
Darbhanga ...	109	1	70	109
Total ...	4,616	66	2,328	3,887

Bhagalpur Division.

Except in Purnea the grants for education were fully utilized during the year. The raiyats are of low caste and are said not to appreciate the advantages of education.

Orissa Division.

Sixty-four schools attended by 1,452 pupils were maintained in the Government estate of Banki and in the town khas mahal at a cost of Rs. 2,357.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In the Hazaribagh Government estates there were 22 primary schools with 436 pupils during the year, against 20 schools with 477 pupils in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of pupils is due to the fact that pupils attending irregularly were struck off the rolls, a measure which has had a good effect on the daily average attendance. The number of Sonthal pupils is reported to be increasing, as most of them do not have to pay for their education.

Roads and communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on roads and communications in Government estates:—

Division.	Grants sanctioned by Government.	Amount expended— On repairs.	On new works.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	9,120	4,451	3,210	7,661	
Presidency ...	4,435	4,076	1,149	5,225	
Rajshahi ...	7,050	61,720	38,286	1,00,006	Expenditure of Rs. 1,00,006 met from Government estates management grant and from other funds.
Dacca ...	12,696	3,696	2,115	5,811	
Chittagong ...	11,773	2,532	9,363	11,895	
Patna ..	4,929	3,419	3,096	6,515	
Bhagalpur ...	2,390	779	...	779	
Orissa ...	7,391	9,109	2,630	11,739	
Chota Nagpur ...	4,395	8,049	4,058	12,107	
Total ...	64,179	97,831	63,907	1,61,738	

In many of the districts when the full Government allotment has not been shown as spent on khas mahals there are roads in the vicinity of Government estates, the maintenance of which is necessary and desirable for the sake of the Government estates in their neighbourhood.

Condition of raiyats.

The condition of the raiyats in the khas mahals of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions is reported to have been good during the year except in one or two places where the crops were, to a certain extent, damaged by floods. In Darjeeling Hill Tracts the raiyats suffered from the landslips of September 1899, but there was prosperity elsewhere in the Rajshahi Division. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions the crops were good and trade brisk. In the Patna Division the crop partially failed in Sasaram and Gaya, and there was some distress in Sasaram; otherwise the condition of the raiyats in this Division was, on the whole, good. In Monghyr the crops were not good, and a considerable panic was caused by the appearance of plague. In the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions the failure of the rains caused a scarcity and the raiyats of Government estates suffered in consequence. The condition of the raiyats in other Government estates was generally good.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

THE total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1899-1900 was 136 as compared with 135 in the preceding year, there being an increase of one in the number of Wards' estates. This total number was made up of 68 Wards' estates—57 estates managed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, seven Trust and four Attached estates. Ten Wards' estates and eight Attached and Encumbered estates were under management for a portion of the year only.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

The arrear demand from the estates under the management of the Board of Rs. 68,622, with the current demand of Rs. 55,24,103, made up a total of Rs. 55,92,725. Of this, Rs. 55,37,191 were paid and Rs. 55,468 remained outstanding, the balance of Rs. 66 being remitted.

Rent and cesses due to superior landlords.

The current demand of rent and cesses due to superior landlords amounted to Rs. 3,48,624, which, with the arrear demand of Rs. 54,484, made a total of Rs. 4,03,108 for payment. Of this, Rs. 3,36,748 were paid and Rs. 2,690 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 63,670. The payments amounted to 96·5 per cent. of the current and 83·5 per cent. of the gross demand as against 117·6 and 82·3 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. More than two-thirds of the balance were due from six estates, viz., the Sridharpur Estate in Jessore (Rs. 50,619), the estate of Mrs. H. A. Lucas in Backergunge (Rs. 18,864), the Burdwan Raj (Rs. 8,950), the estate of Magun Das Rai in Chittagong (Rs. 8,382), the Satkhira Estate in Khulna (Rs. 7,011), and the Kathamdiri Estate in Hazaribagh (Rs. 6,198). The balances due from the Sridharpur and Kathamdiri Estates could not be paid for want of funds. The balance in the estate of Mrs. H. A. Lucas, which was taken in charge on the 5th August 1899, was the result of the previous bad management of the estate. In the estate of Magun Das Rai the balance has been found to be covered by excess payments in previous years on account of *noabad* tenures.

Collection of rents and cesses.

The progress made during the last five years in the collection of rent and cesses due to estates under the charge of the Board is shown below:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			PERCENTAGE OF—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collections on current demand.	Total collections on total demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	61,59,879	93,44,103	1,55,03,982	29,16,194	59,93,431	89,09,625	64·1	57·4	5,90,112	60,04,245
1896-97 ..	68,16,803	95,98,063	1,64,14,866	32,22,121	59,47,656	91,69,777	61·9	55·8	4,18,543	68,26,546
1897-98 ...	76,63,026	1,19,59,216	1,96,22,242	41,16,084	78,88,778	1,20,04,862	65·9	61·1	3,37,816	72,79,564
1898-99	77,48,115	1,20,38,421	1,97,86,536	36,30,827	79,21,490	1,15,52,317	65·8	58·4	[illegible],68,448	70,05,771
1899-1900 .	74,94,289	1,21,14,363	1,96,08,652*	37,73,707	77,15,823	1,14,89,530*	63·6	58·5	3,80,911*	77,06,188*

* NOTE.—The difference of Rs. 32,023 is due to the fact that in the Hatwa Estate the actual balance of the farming rent due from *thikadars* (*i. e.*, the gross rent of the villages less the commission payable to *thikadars*) has been shown, and in the Jogeatah Estate Rs. 15-15-3 was realised as rent from two raiyats by purchase of their holdings in execution of decrees.

During the year under report the work of classifying the arrear balances and obtaining remission of those which were fictitious or hopelessly irrecoverable was not carried on generally with as much vigour as in the previous year.

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 3,80,911 as against Rs. 11,68,448 in 1898-99. In the Lachmipur Estate in Bhagalpur, with a current demand of Rs. 2,24,979, the balances amounted to Rs. 2,59,421, most of which are reported to be fictitious or irrecoverable. The change in management, perhaps, hampered adjustments. There are heavy arrears which need scrutiny in Lugma and Khagra; and in Maldwar and Narhan, it would appear that there is plenty of room for the removal of irrecoverable arrears. In the Burdwan Estate the unrealised balance due from the khas villages at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,57,558, including Rs. 53,804 barred by limitation. The corresponding figures last year were Rs. 8,49,593 and Rs. 25,935. The increase in the balance is stated to be due to increase in the demand, and to bad collections in the Sujamutha portion of the estate in Midnapore owing to defective drainage.

At the close of the year a total amount of Rs. 77,06,188 in all was due to the estates under management as compared with Rs. 70,65,771 in the previous year, the increase being due to the falling off in the amount remitted and to the enormous increase in the balances of the Hatwa Estate.

Debts due by estates.

The estates which were under the Board's management for the entire year were indebted to a total amount, at the commencement of the year, of Rs. 1,24,01,758, while additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 10,78,154 were ascertained to be due, or were newly incurred during the year, making a total of Rs. 1,34,79,912. After deduction of the payments made, amounting to Rs. 12,59,599, and allowing for reduction of Rs. 16,789 by compromise, and the cancellation of Rs. 4,00,360 found to be fictitious, a balance of Rs. 1,18,03,164 remained outstanding at the close of the year, which was Rs. 2,96,472 less than the amount due at the close of 1898-99. The debts due by the Bettiah Estate amounted to Rs. 75,59,307 as against Rs. 80,99,433 at the close of the previous year. The major portion of the former sum represents the sterling debenture loan repayable by half-yearly instalments.

The most notable failures to reduce debts occurred in Pandra (first and third kismuts), Nawada, Patkum, Biru, Khujwa, Mobarak Hossain, Kear (L. N. S.) and Kathamdiri; and in Bettiah, Pachete, Lachmipur, Sheohar, Katras, Satkhira, Karharbari, Dharguli, and Barrabhum. The recovery of rent from tenure-holders is specially difficult in the Chota Nagpur Division, and this fact, coupled with the scarcity, explains the presence of so many of the estates of that Division in these lists. The Nawada estate seems to be in great difficulties, and requires the careful attention of the Collector. The two estates in Saran of Khujwa and Mobarak Hossain are, it is known, difficult to manage satisfactorily.

Management charges and rates.

During the year under report the management charges rose in every Division, except Dacca and the Presidency, but satisfactory reasons for the increase are given by the Board in most cases. The cost of management in the estates under the charge of the Board, as a whole, excluding the cost of construction and repairs of office buildings, amounted to 7·3 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses, as compared with 7 per cent. in 1898-99 and 6·9 in 1897-98. The increase of the already high management charges in Rahamatpur, Narhan, and Mohula, coincident with an apparent decrease in efficiency, is very far from satisfactory.

The accounts of the general rate for the year were as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Estimated expenditure ...	1,50,400	Estimated income—		Actual income—		Expenditure ...	1,52,335
		Current demand ...	1,46,506	Current demand ...	1,46,506		
		Surplus of 1898-99	6,377	Arrear demand ...	28,261		
		Total ...	1,52,883	Total ...	1,71,767		
				Collections ...	1,69,689		
		Surplus after deducting actual expenditure ...	548	Balance ...	5,078		

The greater portion of the balance has been recovered since the close of the year.

The accounts of the audit rate were as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Estimated expenditure ...	22,400	Estimated income—		Actual income—		Expenditure ...	19,770
		Real demand ...	18,385	Current demand	18,385		
		Surplus of 1898-1899	5,292	Arrear demand	9,480		
				Total ...	27,865		
		Total ...	23,677	Collections ...	20,387		
		Surplus after deducting actual expenditure ...	3,907	Balance	7,478		

The arrears due from the estates are reported to be not recoverable until the amount due is notified by the Accountant-General.

During the year these estates expended Rs. 74,696 on subscriptions and donations to schools, Rs. 68,251 on subscriptions and donations to dispensaries, Rs. 4,54,624 on the maintenance of existing buildings, &c., and Rs. 2,99,023 on improvements.

The standard of expenditure for solvent estates proposed for schools is 1 per cent., and for works of improvement 3 per cent., but for the province as a whole, the results fell short of these requirements. The most striking failures occurred in the Burdwan Raj, Syudpur, and the estates of Rajkrishna Banerjea, Magun Das Rai, and Fazl Ali Khan.

Certificates.

The total number of certificates filed was 8,935 as against 7,246 in 1898-99, the number having increased in all Divisions, except the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong. The greatest increase was in the Patna Division, largely owing to the completion of survey and settlement proceedings. The number of cases disposed of was greater than in the previous year (8,972 as compared with 6,530). Out of the total demand covered by the certificates filed, 41·7 per cent. was realised as compared with 37·5 during the previous year. The realisations were particularly poor in Narhan and Rorhung.

Civil suits.

The number of civil suits filed increased from 3,553 in 1898-99 to 4,054 in 1899-1900, and the demand covered by them also increased from Rs. 4,95,768 to Rs. 5,20,731. For some years past Government has been enjoining the necessity for greater energy in the execution of decrees; but although the Board have drawn the special attention of the Commissioners to the matter, out of Rs. 4,82,613 decreed, a sum of only Rs. 1,15,243, or 23·8 per cent., was recovered.

Condition of the tenantry.

Owing to the generally good harvests of the past two years, the condition of the tenantry in estates under the Court of Wards, as in the rest of the Province, was, with a few exceptions, satisfactory; and the relations between the managing agency and the tenants were generally smooth. In the Bhagalpur district, the crops of the Lugma Estate were damaged by excessive rainfall, which washed away the paddy and also caused great losses among the cattle from disease; and the tenants in parts of Lachmipur were badly off in consequence of a disastrous flood-wave, which, it is estimated, carried away about 200 men and 600 head of cattle. Relief was given to the tenants by Government and zamindars. In Ranchi and Palamau, as well as in parts of Hazaribagh and in the Government Kolhan in Singhbhum, the condition of the tenants was considerably affected during the second half of the year, in consequence of the failure of the winter paddy for want of sufficient rain. In the two first-mentioned districts, as well as in the Government Kolhan, works of improvement have been set on foot on a considerable scale from funds allotted by the Board for the purpose; and a substantial means of relief has thus been afforded to a large number of raiyats.

Estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards.

The Burdwan Raj Estate continues to be successfully managed by Raja Ban Behari Kapur. It obtained a net rental of Rs. 9,784 by the settlement of the *zamindari panchaki ghâts* in Bankura, and a rent of Rs. 45,675 was added by the settlement, with the patnidars and others, of *chaukidari chakran* lands in 713 out of the 1,792 villages transferred to the Raj up to the close of the year under report. There was a net increase of Rs. 48,502 in the

rent-roll of the estate on account of settlements, resettlements, &c. As compared with the previous year, both receipts and disbursements, as also the closing cash balance, show an increase. The litigation on behalf of the estate was on the whole successful, but only about half the amount covered by civil and certificate decrees in favour of the estate was realised or remitted.

At the close of the year, the Bettiah Estate was indebted to the extent of Rs. 75,59,307, a reduction of nearly 4½ lakhs having been effected in the year. The greater part of this consisted of the sterling debenture loan repayable by half-yearly instalments. The estate was a creditor for Rs. 19,70,357, due chiefly from the late Babu Fatteh Bahadur Singh of Bhopatpur, arrangements for realising which are in progress. The expenditure on survey and settlement was Rs. 1,16,884.

In the Hatwa Estate, it has been decided to continue the existing mixed system of managing partly *khas* and partly *thika*. The closing balance to the credit of the estate amounted to Rs. 5,22,295, and Rs. 7,00,210 were invested in Government securities and municipal debentures, of which the estate now holds Rs. 43,99,901. The cost of management (Rs. 94,334), excluding the commissions paid on collections in villages which are in lease, was 8·6 per cent. on the current demand, as compared with 7·2 per cent. in 1898-99. The expenditure on works of improvement, including the Sripur experimental farm, was Rs. 23,376. The cost of survey and settlement was Rs. 1,24,984.

In the Tikari Estate, 104·4 per cent. on the current demand was realised, in comparison with 95·8 per cent. in 1898-99. The closing balance of income over expenditure was Rs. 2,02,452, and the value of Government securities possessed by the estate was Rs. 18,324. The outlay on works of improvement was Rs. 60,166. The management charges were 14·7 per cent. on the current demand, as compared with 15·8 per cent. in the previous year.

In the Khagra Estate, the cost of management was 8·7 per cent. on the current demand. The expenditure on works of improvement decreased from Rs. 10,845 in 1898-99 to Rs. 7,030 in the year under report. At the close of the year, the estate had Government securities to the value of Rs. 21,065 and a cash balance of Rs. 90,268. In the Pachete Estate, at the close of the year, the debts amounted to Rs. 7,72,246, and there was a cash balance of Rs. 8,039.

Estates taken in charge or released during the year.

The most important of the eight estates which came under the control of the Court of Wards during the year was Churaman in Dinajpur, charge of which was assumed on the 20th November 1899, the proprietor, Bhupal Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, aged about ten months, being declared a minor under section 6 (*b*) of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879. The greater portion of the estate lies in Dinajpur, about one-fifth in Malda, and only a very small portion in Purnea. The gross demand of rent and cesses due to the estate amounts to Rs. 1,29,740, and the sum payable annually to Government and superior landlords is Rs. 66,821. The debts due to the estate aggregate Rs. 76,343. The arrears of rent due to the estate amount to more than two lakhs of rupees.

Of the eleven estates released during the year, three, viz., Sridharpur in Jessore, Dhalbhum in Singhbhum, and Paigumbarpur in Darbhanga, were important The Sridharpur Estate was released on the 26th December 1899 on the application of the proprietors, after having been under the management of the Court for a period of nearly three years, during which period little progress could be made in clearing the estate of its heavy load of debt. The Dhalbhum Estate was taken in charge on the 10th November 1886, and released on the 27th May 1899. The rent-roll of the estate, which was Rs. 53,052 at the date of assumption of charge, stood at Rs. 66,660 at the date of release. All debts were cleared off, and a cash balance exceeding half a lakh was handed over to the proprietor. The Paigumbarpur Estate was brought under the Court's management on the 16th May 1892. Its rental stood at Rs. 60,486 on that date, but on the date of release it was Rs. 56,266, the decrease being mainly due to abatement of disputed rents. The total rent and cess demand due to the estate for the period it was under the Court's management, including the arrears at the date of assumption of charge, was Rs. 6,49,721; of this sum Rs. 3,16,480 was collected, and Rs. 2,43,237 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,004. The poor results obtained during the management of this estate

are attributed to confusion in the mufassal papers, and the incompetency of the successive Managers of the estate. The total liabilities of the estate amounted to Rs. 3,11,142. Of this, Rs. 2,38,145 were paid and Rs. 521 reduced by compromise, leaving Rs. 72,476 outstanding when the estate was released. There was a cash balance of Rs. 21,363.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

During the year 57 estates were managed under Act VI of 1876 as compared with 59 during 1898-99. The collections of rent and cesses due to them are shown below:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	51,034	1,35,766	1,18,722	87·4	7,435	60,643	31,763
Ranchi	85,439	95,742	81,754	85·3	5,533	93,894	304
Palamau	10,462	24,267	20,277	83·5	......	14,452	......
Manbhum	4,96,036	4,28,282	3,93,140	91·7	68,217	4,62,961	......
Singhbhum	98,888	21,480	22,278	103·7	6,094	91,996	......
Total for 1899-1900	7,41,859	7,05,537	6,36,171	90·1	87,279	7,23,946	32,127
Total for 1898-99	7,10,001	7,76,509	7,05,659	90·8	61,068	7,18,883	39,872
Total for 1897-98	5,76,680	6,94,680	6,46,612	93·0	27,288	5,97,460	32,095
Total for 1896-97	4,64,463	6,43,382	5,72,554	83·8	53,928	4,81,160	26,261
Total for 1895-96	3,96,785	5,99,313	4,85,420	80·9	38,021	4,74,657	32,962

The scarcity in the second half of the year adversely affected collections. The progress made in the repayment of the debts due by the estates is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total annual amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts, as shown in the Commissioner's annual report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	6,03,368	24,817	6,28,185	1,89,059	910	4,38,216	1,39,997
Ranchi	3,57,482	28,150	3,85,632	11,615	1,484	3,72,533	1,44,407
Palamau	1,22,154	4,108	1,26,262	13,740	...	1,12,522	24,154
Manbhum	15,33,494	3,59,411	18,92,905	1,60,048	190	17,32,667	1,50,472
Singhbhum	1,40,380	5,740	1,46,120	22,631	87	1,23,402	5,264
Total for 1899-1900 ..	27,56,878	4,22,226	31,79,104	3,97,093	2,671	27,79,340	4,64,294
Total for 1898-99 ...	25,27,324	5,52,232	30,79,566	3,16,091	6,587	27,56,878	3,45,378
Total for 1897-98 ...	21,45,802	7,05,357	28,51,159	2,18,263	1,04,262	25,28,634	3,12,550
Total for 1896-97 ...	21,98,189	2,54,488	24,52,677	1,57,969	6,320	22,88,388	2,29,262
Total for 1895-96 ...	12,90,139	11,41,047	24,31,186	1,57,313	34,950	22,38,923	1,63,187

Good progress was made in Hazaribagh. In the other districts drought lessened rent collections and the balances available for the payment of debt. The condition of affairs in the district of Manbhum demands the special attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THREE Acts were passed during the year 1899-1900, namely, Act II of 1899 (*to repeal the Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856, in Bengal*); Act III of 1899 (*to amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and to authorise the extension of the same to the Town of Howrah*), and Act I of 1900 (*to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in its application to Darjeeling*).

The reason for passing Act II of 1899 was to abandon the system of employing amins in the Civil Courts of Bengal to make local investigations and to leave District Judges free to issue commissions under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure to any persons whom they may consider suitable. The Act repeals the Civil Courts Amins Act, XII of 1856, in Bengal, and saves the existing amins from the loss of their appointments, while empowering the District Judge to employ them on such duties as he may think fit.

Act III of 1899 is described in the Administration Report for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Act I of 1900 was passed to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, so as to take fuller powers for the control of roads, drains, hillsides and buildings in Darjeeling. Part I of this Act makes such alterations in, and additions to, the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as are required for conferring the necessary powers. Part II contains a series of temporary provisions to enable the Government to exercise the new powers, through specially selected officers, until the Municipal Commissioners are financially in a position to exercise these powers themselves. Provision is made in section 24 of the Act for the withdrawal of Part II on the publication of a Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

In addition to these Acts, three Bills were under consideration during the year, viz., (1) a Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal; (2) a Bill to continue and validate the appointments of certain functionaries of the Corporation of Calcutta, and (3) a Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*).

The first of the Bills mentioned above, namely, the Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal, has been described in the Administration Report for 1897-98 and is still under consideration.

The object of the second Bill was (1) to remove doubts which have been raised as to whether the appointments of the Vice-Chairman and municipal officers and servants, which were made under Bengal Act II of 1888 or prior Acts, are continued by the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, and (2) to validate the appointments of Commissioners by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades' Association and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, which were notified in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 31st March 1900. The Bill has, since the close of the year, been passed into law as Act II of 1900.

The object of the third Bill was to introduce into Bengal Act I of 1869 provisions similar to those contained in sub-sections (*2*) to (*6*) of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, so as (*a*) to admit of animals which have been cruelly used being sent to an infirmary under the order of the convicting Magistrate, and (*b*) to provide for the recovery from the owners of such animals of the cost of their treatment in the infirmary. The Bill has since the close of the year been passed into law as Act III of 1900.

Police.

Constitution of the force.

DURING the year the staff of superior officers was weakened by the transfer of three Assistant Superintendents to Assam as part of the reserve for leave vacancies in that province. In the lower grades the process of substituting Sub-Inspectors for head-constables as the investigating agency steadily continued, and 70 new appointments of Sub-Inspectors were created on this account, the same number of head-constables being abolished. There was a further small increase of the force sanctioned to meet the pressing needs of different districts. At the close of the year there were 69 vacancies in the ranks of Sub-Inspectors to be filled by candidates from the Training School, 26 head-constables' places to be absorbed by the appointment of Sub-Inspectors, and 280 vacancies among the constables: this number is larger than ordinary because the demands for police for special purposes, such as plague, were more frequent than usual, and there was a difficulty in supplying their places. This difficulty is a recurring one, and to some extent is due to the desire to admit only the best men available, but it is a serious inconvenience when the sanctioned force is comparatively so small, being only the equivalent of one policeman to every 2,895 persons throughout the province.

Expenditure.

The following table compares the expenditure under the various heads in 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

Sub-heads.	HEADS OF CHARGES.	Actual expenditure for 1898-99.	Actual expenditure for 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,68,420	1,59,946	...	8,474
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,96,959	4,56,984	...	39,975
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments with good-conduct pay and *batta* allowances, &c. ...	34,05,224	34,29,360	24,136	...
4	Travelling allowances	1,33,410	1,30,028	...	3,382
5	Fixed boat establishment	67,701	69,863	2,162	...
6	Special, regular, and contract contingencies ...	6,20,343	5,88,534	...	31,809
7	Government contribution to Municipal and Railway Police	1,81,353	1,72,190	...	9,163
8	Bengal Military Police	67,455	62,210	...	5,245
	Total ...	51,40,865	50,69,115	26,298	98,048
	Net decrease ...	...	...	...	71,750

The expenditure was kept well within the budget allotment, and shows a decrease on last year of Rs. 71,750.

Altogether 94 Sub-Inspectors were appointed during the year. Twenty of these appointments were given to deserving head-constables, and seven persons were nominated direct without examination. The remaining 67 Sub-Inspectorships were filled by competitive examination. One hundred and twenty-one students received training at the Bhagalpur School, of whom one qualified as an Inspector and 76 as Sub-Inspectors.

Recruitment of investigating officers.

A total force of 5,573 police was employed in the protection of 153 towns in the province. The complaint is general that the force is insufficient, and provision is made for its increase as funds allow. The standard of efficiency varied very much in the different towns: in Asansol out of 60 cases sent up, only 3 ended in conviction, while every person sent up by the town police in Patna was convicted. A considerable proportion of the town chaukidars are up-country-men, and they are said in many places to work better than the local men.

Town Police.

At the end of the year there were 158,668 chaukidars, of whom 130,951 were under Act VI of 1870; while 10,305 remained under Regulation XX of 1817, and 17,412 were remunerated by holding service lands. Steady progress is being made in the substitution of chaukidars under Act VI for the Regulation chaukidars and those remunerated by service lands, and during the year 8,756 chaukidars were appointed under that Act, taking the places of 11,333 Regulation and 722 chakran chaukidars. Nearly the whole of these changes were effected in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, which are still a good deal behind other Divisions in this matter of conversion. The position of chaukidars throughout the province has of late years been raised in many ways, and especially by the daffadari system, which gives them officers of their own; but the essential conditions of any substantial improvement in their status are that the pay should be sufficient; that it should be received regularly; and that the men should be stimulated by appropriate rewards and judicious punishment.

Rural Police.

During the year Rs. 41,709 were expended in rewards from the Chaukidari Reward Fund in the province; but, in spite of this, the Fund which opened with a balance of Rs. 68,933, closed with a sum of Rs. 74,566 at its credit. It is reported that some rewards which had been granted had not been paid before the end of the year; but the balance of this Fund has been steadily rising, and the position cannot be said to be satisfactory. Out of the whole force of 158,668 chaukidars in the province, 33,926 were fined departmentally, a percentage of 23·8, while the percentage rewarded was only 7·2.

Rewards and fines.

The total force employed as Railway Police at the end of the year was 776, showing an increase on 1898 of 101 men. This increase was divided amongst five railways.

Railway Police.

The number of cases in which additional police were entertained was eight against ten in 1898, and the total number of police appointed was 155. Under Act V of 1861 in fourteen cases, 1,026 men were appointed special constables against 612 men in ten cases in the preceding year. Of these, 887 were appointed to keep the peace during the *Bakr-Id* and *Muharram* festivals at three places in the district of Darbhanga; there were also three instances of their employment in Patna and in Mymensingh, while five other districts had one case each. Thirty-two Sub-Inspectors, 36 head-constables, and 585 constables were supplied to private individuals at their request. These were sanctioned with a view to preserve order at fairs and religious ceremonies, to escort treasure, and to keep the peace during the pendency of land disputes.

Special constables and additional and private police.

The spread of plague in the province necessitated the employment of a large force of temporary police during the year. In addition to the police entertained in the preceding year for the plague camps at Chausa, Mairwa, and Chakradharpur, and the addition thus made to some of the district reserves, 475 head-constables and 191 constables were employed at plague observation camps, and on steamers and railways, to prevent the importation of the disease from infected districts. At the end of the year this force had been reduced to 59 head-constables,

Temporary Police.

82 constables and 3 chaukidars. Five Inspectors and six Sub-Inspectors were specially deputed to Mymensingh in connection with crime in that district.

Military Police.

The sanctioned strength of the Military Police remained the same—four companies, each one hundred strong. It has not yet been settled where D Company is to be permanently stationed, and they remain for the present at Bandel.

Casualties.

The total number of casualties was 2,264, or 9·1 per cent., against 8·2 per cent. in 1898, the increase being chiefly under the heads of resignation and death. The average daily percentage of sick in hospital to actual strength remained almost the same. Chittagong and Orissa were the healthiest Divisions, and the average was highest in the Military Police and in the Chota Nagpur Division.

Torture and extortion by the Police.

There were nine charges of torture against the police during the year, being four less than in 1898. Two daffadars were convicted under section 448, Indian Penal Code, and a constable was convicted under section 161, but was acquitted on appeal. In five cases the charges were declared false, and three prosecutions under section 211 were instituted against the complainants: in the other two cases there was no evidence. There were 63 charges of extortion against 85 last year: nine cases ended in conviction, 20 were declared false, and 2 mistakes of fact, and 24 ended in acquittal or discharge.

Punishments.

There was a decrease in the number of judicial punishments from 418 to 323, and of departmental punishments from 3,856 to 3,019. For the whole province the percentage of punishments is lower than it has ever been before.

Conduct of the Police.

There was an increase of 1,042 in the number of men wearing good-conduct stripes. Schools have been opened for the rank-and-file at almost all the head-quarters stations, and 86·9 per cent. of the officers and 27·8 per cent. of the men can now read and write. As regards the conduct of the police generally, they are on the whole well reported on. They have been punished less and rewarded more than in the previous year, and there have been fewer charges of misconduct brought against them.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The number of cases of suicide increased by 29 (from 3,362 to 3,391), but the most striking feature in the figures is the very large increase in the number of children who committed suicide. The return of 69 in 1898 seems to have been an abnormally low one, if correct, and the figure for 1899, viz., 268, is only a return to the average number. As in 1898, Cuttack stands first, and the numbers were also considerable in Nadia, Saran, Jessore, Dacca, and 24-Parganas. Seven cases reported as suicide proved to be murders, and two others to be homicides. Accidental deaths totalled 36,791 as against 33,670 in 1898. The increase was chiefly under the heads of deaths caused by drowning and snake-bite. Eighteen of these cases proved on enquiry to be murders and one to be a case of homicide.

Reported crime of the province.

The table below shows the totals of reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, during each of the last ten years:—

	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the province.
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972
1895	136,777	125,685	262,462
1896	147,433	129,439	276,872
1897	185,061	125,770	310,831
1898	171,993	129,935	301,928
1899	167,642	122,786	290,428

The figures for reported cognizable crime rose at a bound in 1897 on account of the famine, but they decreased considerably in 1898 and are again less for 1899. The decrease as compared with 1898 is under the heads of

offences against property and miscellaneous cases. The total for non-cognizable crime is considerably lower than that for 1898 or 1896. The fall in some districts is attributed to the completion of settlement proceedings which have removed land disputes—a very fruitful source of non-cognizable complaints.

False cases.

The following statement shows the number and percentage of cases declared maliciously false in each of the last five years, with the results of prosecutions:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of cases declared to be maliciously false	6,735	6,891	6,141	5,864	5,518
Percentage of cases declared to be false	4·9	4·6	3·3	3·4	3·2
Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted	584	627	600	626	667
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction	33·3	35·2	37·8	38·4	37·3
Number of cases in which order was passed for payment of compensation to the accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code	626	617	511	489	599

There has been an increase in the number of prosecutions and a decrease in the number of cases declared maliciously false, which is satisfactory.

Abstention from enquiry by the Police.

The following statement shows the extent to which use has been made by the police in each of the last four years of the provisions of section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of cases of theft and house-breaking :—

DIVISIONS.	Number of cases of house-breaking (serial 36), reported.				Percentage not enquired into.				Number of cases of theft, ordinary (serial 44), reported.				Percentage not enquired into.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan ..	3,289	4,266	3,210	3,101	17·1	11·6	16·1	15·5	4,516	4,020	4,093	4,094	11·7	12·3	11·1	10·5
Presidency ...	4,628	5,712	3,999	3,479	15·2	10·	12·2	5·9	3,735	3,827	3,576	3,460	11·3	15·3	8·5	6·7
Rajshahi ...	4,344	4,457	4,146	3,677	18·9	10·2	12·3	7·1	4,844	4,621	4,144	3,684	25·4	23·2	16·8	15·1
Dacca ...	6,122	5,512	4,788	4,720	15·9	12·2	11·2	10·5	4,714	4,131	3,513	3,335	19·2	19·4	13·9	12·8
Chittagong ...	757	840	848	1,025	21·9	18·2	14·5	12·3	1,701	1,311	1,371	1,113	23·6	15·7	13·7	13·1
Patna ...	10,073	14,228	8,438	9,103	19·8	11·	7·7	7·2	5,235	7,016	5,547	5,740	5·8	4·8	3·5	3·6
Bhagalpur ...	5,374	8,397	5,298	5,691	23·8	20·8	19·5	10·1	4,222	5,475	3,846	4,132	6·4	5·7	4·6	4·4
Orissa ...	637	1,049	957	1,115	16·8	5·7	3·6	3·3	2,164	3,518	3,575	3,975	21·0	20·6	21·7	25·4
Chota Nagpur	2,148	4,364	2,340	1,790	20·9	8·6	8·7	·5	2,096	2,864	2,000	2,012	5·7	4·4	3·9	4·2
Total ..	37,272	48,855	34,024	33,781	19·5	12·5	11·7	8·7	33,227	36,783	31,665	31,545	13·9	12·7	10·5	10·4

Compared with other provinces, very little advantage has been taken of the power to abstain from enquiry; for it has for some years been the accepted principle in Bengal that, however hopeless the case may appear, no chance is to be lost of enquiring into it if it seems to have been the work of a professional criminal. The percentage of burglary cases not enquired into has steadily fallen from 19·5 in 1896 to 8·7 in 1899; the percentage in the case of theft is 10·4, but there are many cases of theft which can at once be excluded from the category of professional crime. In the opinion of Government this principle has of late been carried too far, with the result that a large number of petty cases are now investigated which are obviously hopeless from the first, and which therefore occupy to no purpose the time of an overworked police, while, on the other hand, it is to be feared that the knowledge that, however petty the crime, a police investigation will follow, if it is reported, must necessarily lead to the suppression of many cases of a trifling character.

Results of trials.

The number of persons convicted and acquitted in police cases and the percentage of convictions to acquittals in each of the last four years are shown below:—

Year.	Convicted— By Magistrates.	Convicted— By Courts of Session.	Total.	Acquitted— By Magistrates.	Acquitted— By Courts of Session.	Total.	Total tried.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896 ...	76,203	1,623	77,826	31,328	1,162	32,490	110,975	70·5	29·5
1897 ...	87,989	1,747	89,736	31,137	1,344	32,481	122,217	73·5	26·5
1898 ...	80,039	1,843	81,882	30,280	1,065	31,345	113,227	72·3	27·6
1899 ...	77,490	1,766	79,256	27,539	1,175	28,714	107,970	73·4	26·6

Excluding Class VI (Nuisances, &c.), the percentage of convictions is 57·5, a slight increase on the figures of last year. Darjeeling, Singhbhum, and Cuttack show the highest percentages, and Shahabad the lowest. There is a falling off in the percentages of both persons and cases convicted by the Courts of Session. Noakhali and Palamau return 100 per cent. of convictions, but there were only eight and one cases, respectively, in each; Cuttack (88·8) and Midnapore (86·6) show the best results; and Chittagong (53·3) and Birbhum (52·9) the worst.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

There were 179 offences relating to coinage reported during the year and 3 relating to currency notes. Of the 102 cases specially reported, 65 were found to be true, and 57 cases were sent up for trial, of which 44, involving 52 persons, ended in conviction. There were only seven true cases of manufacturing counterfeit coin, and in none of them were the operations on a large scale: there is no reason to suppose that machinery is anywhere used for making counterfeit coin. It is reported that there was a large influx of Muhammadan coiners from the Bombay Presidency, called Chhaparbands, and that they were responsible for nearly 40 per cent. of the true cases of uttering counterfeit coins.

1889	... 2,186	1894	... 2,337
1890	... 2,239	1895	... 2,229
1891	... 2,187	1896	... 2,363
1892	... 2,192	1897	... 2,283
1893	... 2,218	1898	... 2,499
1899	... 2,194		

The number of rioting cases shown as true was 2,194, a considerable decrease on the figures for 1898, which were 2,499. Apart from the possible variation between 1896 and 1897, due to an alteration of system of calculation, there has been no striking rise or fall in the figures during the last ten years except in 1898. The figures for 1899 show a decrease in every Division, but, even so, the number of riots in the whole province is more than three times the number in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

			Persons
Burdwan	... 307	or 1 case to every	27,175
Presidency	... 336	" "	23,373
Rajshahi	... 266	" "	30,147
Dacca	... 440	" "	22,373
Chittagong	... 112	" "	36,463
Patna	... 363	" "	44,787
Bhagalpur	... 184	" "	46,643
Orissa	... 117	" "	34,592
Chota Nagpur	... 79	" "	68,692

The number of true cases of rioting in each Division and their incidence on the population is given in the margin. The actual number and the incidence are highest in the Dacca Division, but in the incidence on population the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions follow very close upon it. There was a mill riot in Howrah and another in Burdwan, in which the Assistant Manager of a paper mill was killed: in the Presidency Division eleven riots ended in loss of life.

1895 ...	... 66
1896 ...	... 66
1897 ...	... 58
1898 ...	... 49
1899 ...	... 48

The number of rioting cases in which loss of life has occurred during the last five years is given on the margin. The decrease is satisfactory, but there does not appear to be a corresponding decrease in the number of cases where the rioters are an organised body armed with deadly weapons, such as guns, swords, spears, &c.

Serious offences against the person.

There has been a rise of 155 under this class. Murders by poison show a decrease of seven, and all other murders remained stationary. One hundred and seventy-six cases were tried by the Sessions Courts, and 116 ended in conviction, but in two of these the decisions were upset on appeal. Forty-two persons were sentenced to death. Backergunge returns 36 murders against 45 last year; this is a satisfactory result, and the fact that only one of these was by gunshot affords additional proof of the wisdom of disarming the district. On the other hand, out of eight murders in Khulna, three were by gunshot. The Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions show very poor results in dealing with these murder cases. There were 21 cases of drugging, of which 16 were said to be the work of professionals; 9 of these 16 cases were dealt with as true, and 2 of them sent up for trial. There was an increase of one in the number of rape cases, and Mymensingh again shows the largest figures; but it is hoped that the five special Inspectors who have been deputed to this district will succeed in suppressing the outrages on women for which the district has attained a shameful notoriety.

Serious offences against property.

The figures for dacoity are satisfactory, showing a decrease of 107 cases. One hundred and twenty-nine cases were sent up for trial, and in 79 cases, 400 persons were convicted. But it is noticeable that, although all the cases, except two, were classed as professional, out of 874 persons sent up, only 38 were B and C class bad characters: eight villagers and four dacoits lost their lives in these dacoities. The decrease is generally attributed to successful prosecutions of gangs of dacoits, which have of late years been taken up vigorously in several districts, and to a more frequent resort, in the affected districts, to the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Burdwan still heads the list, though with a smaller number than last year. The repressive measures in Purnea, mentioned in the Report of 1898, have been most successful in checking this form of crime in that district, which it may be observed has been unfortunate in having had four different Superintendents of Police during the year. Robberies decreased slightly, and cases of house-breaking increased; the results of the trials were much the same as last year. The true cases for the year were 29,216 and 30,537, respectively.

Minor offences against the person.

The offences under this class practically consist of wrongful restraint and confinement. There was a slight decrease of 155.

Minor offences against property.

This class shows a decrease of 2,019, chiefly under the head of ordinary thefts. As usual, in a large majority of the cases the amount of property stolen was under five rupees.

All other cases.

The largest number of cases in this class falls under the head of public and local nuisances. The total number of cases in the class was 44,567 against 46,760 last year. There was an increase in the number of salt cases from 995 to 1,151, chiefly owing to greater activity in the 24-Parganas. Excise cases slightly decreased, and there were no important Arms Act prosecutions. The largest decrease in this class, however, is under the head of vagrancy and bad character, a disappointing result, since the crime returns from the various districts show that the police cannot afford to neglect the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. During the year 3,736 cases were instituted by the police, in 2,488 of which security was required by the Court; but a noticeable feature of the returns is that in Nadia 47 cases and in Champaran 77 cases were instituted by complaint, and were not referred to the police at all: in 25 and 46 of these cases, respectively, security was eventually ordered. Both these districts show a small number of cases instituted by the police. Similarly, Burdwan, Howrah, and Khulna show simultaneously very bad crime returns, and very few bad-livelihood cases. In 77 per cent. of all the cases in the province the accused was ordered to furnish security against 76 per cent. last year. Of the total number of cases tried, 2,089 were tried in the village of the accused, a figure equivalent to 62 per cent. of the whole. Excluding those who were in jail or who had disappeared, 36,417 persons were under the surveillance of the police at the close of the year.

Railway Police.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the Railway Police during the year was 4,373 against 3,576 last year: 1,613 cases were prosecuted to conviction. There were 605 accidents on the railway, resulting in the deaths of 264 persons—a decrease on last year's figures. No explanation or details are given of the increase of cases of placing obstructions on the line from 38 to 55, but no accident or serious damage was caused by them. Thirty-six persons were sent up charged with this offence, of whom 20 were convicted.

Remands.

The following table compares the percentages of remands in the trial of cases sent up by the police in each of the last three years:—

Year.	Percentage of A Forms.								
	Disposed of at first hearing.	Remanded once.	Remanded twice.	Remanded thrice.	Remanded four times.	Remanded five times.	Remanded six times.	Remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1897 ...	34·5	22·7	15·3	10·4	6·2	3·9	2·3	3·5	0·9
1898 ...	32·8	20·6	15·0	10·6	6·9	4·3	2·5	3·9	2·9
1899 ...	33·0	21·5	14·9	10·0	6·4	3·6	2·4	3·9	4·0

There was a slight improvement in the percentage of cases decided on the first two hearings, viz., 54·5 against 53·4, but the proportion of cases remanded more than six times is still too high.

Previous convictions.

Out of 18,086 persons convicted of offences against property, 2,182 had been previously convicted, giving a percentage of 12 against 12·2 last year.

Systems of identification.

During the year reference was made to the Central Office with respect to 892 persons whom the local police were unable to identify. Of these, 580 were identified as old offenders by their finger-impressions, and 57 by anthropometry, or 637 in all. This is very satisfactory, and yields the highest percentage yet attained by the Central Office, which is to be congratulated on the result.

Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta.—The following table shows the total number of cognisable and non-cognisable offences reported in the town and suburbs during each of the last five years :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Town ...	45,291	51,855	52,866	65,058	61,235
Suburbs ...	13,589	15,064	13,761	13,428	14,837
Total ...	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486	76,072

It was noticed in last year's Report that the abnormal rise in the figures for the town in 1898 was entirely due to an enormous increase in the number of applications for summonses under the Municipal Act. During the year under report the number of such applications shows a decrease from 33,105 to 28,946. A very large majority of these, as before, related to failure to take out licenses, and out of 28,374 applications made to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, no less than 11,091 were struck off before hearing; while the accused were acquitted or discharged in 10,135 cases, and convictions were obtained only in 7,034 cases, or 24·4 per cent. of the complaints. The new Calcutta Municipal Bill, however, provides a simpler method of recovering these taxes without the intervention of the courts, and the relief thus afforded will be very welcome.

The following table compares the crime reported during the last five years in the town and suburbs together, showing separately cognisable and

non-cognisable crime, and distinguishing offences under the Penal Code from offences under miscellaneous laws:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Cognisable—					
Penal Code ...	6,836	8,116	9,109	8,786	9,264
Miscellaneous	24,392	26,714	28,019	26,708	25,018
Non-cognisable—					
Penal Code ...	6,760	6,608	6,259	5,479	5,705
Miscellaneous	20,892	25,481	23,240	37,513	36,085
Total ...	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486	76,072

The total number of cases tried in the town and suburbs during the year was 43,563, a slight increase on last year, and the percentage of convictions rose from 89·67 to 90·17. The police sent up 28,056 cognisable cases, and obtained convictions in 96·73 per cent. of them. The Magistrates took up 2,391 cognisable cases direct, of which 1,242 came on for trial, and of these 702, or 56·5 per cent., ended in conviction. Almost the whole of the non-cognisable cases before the Bench Court were under the Municipal Act. The number of whippings is small, and only 15 boys were sent to the reformatory schools.

One hundred and thirty-one cases were declared false, and prosecutions were instituted in 44 instances. Convictions followed in 30 of these cases, but the sentences imposed were in no sense deterrent. Out of 17 persons convicted in the town, one was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to fines averaging Rs. 12 each. The offence of bringing a false charge is a very serious one, and if it is brought home to the accused, a small fine is an utterly inadequate punishment. Very little use was made of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, which were applied in only four cases during the year.

Property stolen and recovered.

The value of property stolen in the town and suburbs was Rs. 2,50,104, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,21,546, or 48·5 per cent., was recovered. The percentage of recoveries was much lower than last year when 61·7 was recovered.

Cognisable offences in the town.

The number of cognisable offences in the town fell from 25,796 to 23,947, but the decrease was almost entirely in the offences under the head of special and local laws, while serious offences against person and property and minor offences against property show an increase. There were 16 cases relating to coinage against 10 last year. Twelve persons were sent up for trial, of whom nine were convicted. There was one case of robbery with murder in which the accused was sentenced to death. There were two other cases of murder; in one the accused committed suicide, and in the other no clue could be obtained. The number of cases of hurt by dangerous weapons increased from 79 to 130, and the figures for grievous hurt and kidnapping also show an increase. Ninety-one true cases of burglary were reported against 85 last year, but detection followed in only 59 cases against 73 last year: most of the cases occurred in *kutcha* houses. Thefts increased from 1,062 to 1,327, of which 930 cases were detected and ended in the conviction of 857 persons against 855 last year. After a noticeable decrease for two years, the number of cases of criminal breach of trust rose from 153 to 193, of which 79 ended in conviction. There was also a large increase in the number of complaints before a Magistrate under this head, and it would seem that the practice of bringing cases of a civil nature before the Criminal Courts has not been stopped yet. Two hundred and five persons were sent up under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 161 were ordered to find security for good behaviour. The numbers are less than last year, but the figures show that the police realise the necessity of keeping a constant watch over the criminal population. Offences under the Police Act and Miscellaneous Offences show a total of 11,098 against 12,312 in 1898, while the number of prosecutions under the Shipping Act remained the same. The cases under the Port Act show a substantial increase from 784 to 1,173, while prosecutions for cruelty to animals decreased again from 6,636 to 5,668.

Non-cognisable crime in the town.

There were two important cases of forgery. In one case money was drawn from the Administrator-General by means of forged documents; this case ended in conviction, and has led to the appointment of a commission to enquire into the working of the Administrator-General's Office. The number of bogus firms in existence at the end of the year was 37 against 42 last year: the steady disappearance of these firms is very satisfactory.

Cognisable crime in the suburbs.

In the suburbs, also, there was a slight rise in the number of offences against person and property. There were six cases of coining and three of riot. In two murder cases the accused were both sentenced to death. Grievous hurt cases remained the same, but cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon numbered 36 against 21 in 1898. There were six dacoities, in one of which murder was committed: two cases were sent up for trial, but the accused were acquitted. In the course of the enquiry into these cases a gang of dacoits was arrested with stolen property, and they were convicted at the Alipore Sessions. Another gang of 13 persons was arrested for bad livelihood, and transferred to Hazaribagh, where they were wanted; they were there convicted for dacoity: after these arrests no further cases of dacoity were reported. Burglaries and thefts increased to 84 and 361, respectively. The preventive sections in Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code were used against 62 persons, of whom 33 were required to furnish security for good behaviour, and six cases were under trial at the close of the year.

Non-cognisable crime.

The total number of cases for disposal was 7,520, of which 4,522 were under the Calcutta Municipal Act. Two hundred and fifty-two cases were dismissed before trial, but no less than 3,365 cases were abandoned after process had been issued.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The number of suicides and accidental deaths remain fairly constant, being 99 and 332 against 89 and 329 in 1898. In spite of the increase in the number of prosecutions for rash driving last year, and a further increase this year, the number of fatal carriage accidents rose from 23 to 32. It is complained that the effect of these prosecutions is nullified by the light sentences which are imposed on conviction.

Working of the Arms Act.

The number of firearms held in stock by dealers at the beginning of the year was 3,610. Three thousand two hundred and sixty-two weapons were imported during the year, and 1,266 were purchased in India. The total number sold was 3,791 against 5,309 in 1898. There was an increase in the number of rifles and guns imported, but a decrease in the number of revolvers and in the amount of gunpowder. There was only one prosecution under the Act during the year, and it was of no importance.

European Vagrancy Act.

Eighty-five vagrants were admitted to the workhouse during the year, of whom 45 were released on obtaining employment. Six persons were deported after entering into agreements under the Act.

Fire-Brigade Act.

The services of the Brigade were requisitioned at 27 fires during the year against 40 in 1898: the manual engines at out-stations rendered assistance at two fires. Besides these there were 70 other petty fires, entailing an average loss of Rs. 9 each. There was no loss of life, and the estimated total loss of property was Rs. 3,28,820.

Strength and discipline of the police force.

The total strength of the force, including the police supplied to the Port Commissioners and other public bodies and private individuals, was 3,002 at the beginning of the year. Thirteen members of the force were punished judicially, and 48 men were dismissed against 16 and 59, respectively, in 1898. Two hundred and thirty-nine men were punished departmentally and 251 were fined: the fines were in most cases imposed for absence without leave.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that proposals had been submitted to the Government of India for sanction to a considerable increase to the strength of the force. This sanction was received before the end of the year, and at the close of the year the total actual strength of the force was 3,270. The total sanctioned increase is 282 officers and men, of whom 89

will form a new body of armed police, the necessity for which was explained in last year's Report.

Old offenders: Anthropometry.

Six hundred and ninety-six released convicts were under surveillance during the year. Previous convictions were proved against 270 offenders whose antecedents were unknown; 235 by finger-impressions, and 35 by roll-cards. In all 474 offenders were proved to have been previously convicted against 450 last year.

Judicial work in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 10,643. In these cases 11,473 persons were concerned, of whom 10,317 were convicted. Five hundred and sixty-eight persons were sentenced to imprisonment, and the sentences exceeded six months in 74 cases. The order of the Court was appealed against in 21 cases; in 20 cases the appeal was dismissed, and in one case the sentence was modified.

Judicial work in the Court of the Northern Division Magistrate.

Sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-six cases were instituted during the year, in which 17,801 persons were concerned. Of these, 16,980 were convicted and 768 were discharged. Twenty-nine appeals were preferred to the High Court, of which two were successful. In 25 cases the High Court was moved to set aside the Magistrate's orders, and the rule was made absolute in 11 of those. The record of adjournments is satisfactory: in only one instance was a police case adjourned more than five times.

Work of Honorary Magistrates.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty cases were transferred to the Bench of Honorary Magistrates and 2,760 to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. Altogether 4,542 cases were dealt with by the Honorary Magistrates against 4,677 last year. Of these, 3,191 resulted in conviction and 760 in discharge or acquittal. Nine appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Honorary Magistrates, but in only one was the conviction set aside. The High Court was moved in eight cases to exercise its powers of review, but none of the motions were successful. The number of municipal cases before the Honorary Magistrates was 28,374, of which 11,091 were struck off. The provisions of the new Calcutta Municipal Bill, relating to the recovery of license fees, will greatly lighten the clerical work of the Honorary Magistrate's Court, and the extra staff at present sanctioned should be no longer required.

Destruction of life by wild animals.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals during 1899 was 1,632 against 1,762 in the previous year; the decrease was shared by all the Divisions. Tigers account for 446 deaths against 439 in 1898; there were 83 deaths caused by these beasts in Monghyr and 74 in Singhbhum, while Gaya reports 47 deaths. Steps have been taken to encourage the destruction of these man-eaters by the offer of liberal rewards and the organisation of local committees. Leopards are reported to have caused 173 deaths, bears 57, wolves 53, and hyenas 30; all these figures, except those under the head of wolves, are in excess of the previous year. Eight hundred and sixty deaths are said to have been due to "other animals," and the majority of the deaths under this head are caused by jackals and crocodiles. The total number of cattle killed by wild animals is reported to have been 29,624 as against 28,408 in the previous year.

The total number of wild animals killed was 7,608 against 9,275 in 1898. The decrease was chiefly in the Dacca and Presidency Divisions, but the Dacca Division still heads the list with 3,679 wild animals killed. Most of these were wild pigs, but the Mymensingh district alone reports 164 tigers as having been killed.

Rewards paid for destruction of wild animals.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals in 1899 was Rs. 11,671 against Rs. 11,750 in the previous year.

Mortality from snake-bite.

The number of human deaths reported as due to snake-bite rose from 11,123 to 12,220. The increased mortality is again attributed to the high floods. The number of snakes reported to have been killed was 37,208, as compared with 36,745 in 1898, while the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 602-5-6.

Licenses for arms for destroying animals.

During the year 263 licenses were issued for destroying wild animals against 407 in the preceding year; the total number of licenses in force throughout the year was 1,761.

Elephants' Preservation Act.

No elephants were killed during the year, and no license was issued or prosecution instituted under the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879. One death in Cuttack and two in Angul are reported to have been caused by elephants.

Criminal Justice.

Original Criminal Jurisdiction of High Court.

INCLUSIVE of 4 cases pending trial at the close of 1898, 15 cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates came before the High Court in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Of these, 10 were tried during the year, and 5 remained undecided at its close.

A case in which a European British subject was accused was committed to the High Court by the District Magistrate of Darbhanga and tried during the year. No other case in which such a person was accused was committed or transferred from any Court outside Calcutta during the year. Altogether 17 persons were tried during the year, of whom 12 (inclusive of the European British subject already referred to) were convicted, and 5 were either acquitted or discharged. The number of witnesses examined was 141, and the average duration of cases from commitment 33 days; the corresponding figures for 1898 were 464 and 34, respectively.

Courts of Session.

The following statement exhibits the number of cases committed to Courts of Session, or referred to such Courts under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number decided by such Courts during each of the last two years, and the number remaining under trial at the close of each:—

	Committed for trial or referred.	Tried.	Untried pending.
1898	1,768	1,806	265
1899	1,816	1,671	394

The average duration of cases under trial before the Courts of Session, that is to say, the period from date of commitment or reference to date of final decision, was 54·3 days, as against 55·8 days in the previous year.

The total number of persons under trial by Courts of Session was 4,281,* as compared with 4,031 in 1898, 4,285 in 1897, 3,790 in 1896, 3,448 in 1895, and 2,916 in 1894.

* Remaining at the end of 1898	481
Persons whose cases were received on transfer from another Court during 1899	21
Persons received on commitment or reference, or on remand for re-trial, or committed and tried by Courts of Session, during 1899	3,779
Total ...	4,281

Results of trials.

The following statement furnishes the results of trials, including cases referred under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before Courts of Session during each of the years 1898 and 1899:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
1898	1,132	2,355	67·5
1899	1,224	2,195	64·2

The 2,195 persons shown as above convicted include one person who was released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Sessions Judge of Gaya.

Inclusive of cases in which sentence of death was passed, subject to confirmation by the High Court, 63·8 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted by Courts of Session, as compared with 67·04 per cent. convicted by such Courts in 1898.

The number of witnesses in attendance before Courts of Session was 23,115, as compared with 22,977 in the previous year, and the number

examined during the year was 14,583, as against 14,625 examined during 1898. The number discharged without examination was 8,532, as compared with 8,352 in 1898. The proportion so discharged to the total number in attendance was 36·9 per cent. in the past year, as against 36·3 per cent. so discharged in 1898.

Jury trials.

The districts in which trials by Jury were held and the offences which were so tried remained the same as in the years 1897 and 1898.

The number of persons tried by Jury during 1899 was 984, and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the Jury in respect of 877 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 107. In the case of 62 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely as to consider it necessary, for the ends of justice, to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In 1898, 1,161 persons were tried by Jury; the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the Jury in respect of 1,048 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 113 persons, and in the case of 67 persons a reference was made to the High Court under section 307 of the Code.

Trial by Assessors.

The number of persons tried with the aid of Assessors during the year under review was 1,988, with the result that in the case of 1,388 persons the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of both the Assessors, in the case of 201 he differed from the opinion of one, and in the case of 399 he differed from the opinion of both the Assessors. The corresponding figures for 1898, were 1,890, 1,442, 216 and 232, respectively.

Magistrates' Courts, Presidency Magistrates.

	1898.	1899.
Brought to trial	42,840	43,085
Determined ...	42,519	43,377
Pending ...	349	44

The statement given in the margin shows the number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the last two years.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 52,886, as compared with 52,816 in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 13,729 were acquitted or discharged, 39,011 were convicted, 14 being released on probaiton under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 34 died, escaped, or were transferred for trial to other Courts, 18 were committed to the Sessions, and 94 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

Notwithstanding the increase of business in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, there was a further decline in the number of witnesses examined by such Courts, the number having fallen from 26,933 in 1897 to 25,997 in 1898 and 21,680 in 1899.

Courts outside the Presidency Town.

The following table shows the number of cases brought to trial and disposed of in the Courts of Magistrates outside Calcutta during each of the last two years and the number remaining undisposed of at the close of each:—

	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1898	158,707	158,871	4,082
1899	152,371	151,995	4,343

There was a decrease of business in the Courts of these Magistrates in continuation of the decrease reported in 1898. There had been an increase during the three years preceding 1898. The number of cases disposed of was less than the number disposed of in 1897 and 1898, and it was also less than the number brought to trial during the year under review, with the result that the number of pending cases increased from 4,082 at the close of 1898 to 4,343 at the close of 1899.

The following statement shows in detail the cases tried by Stipendiary and by Honorary Magistrates and the number of these officers employed in each of the last two years:—

	Cases.
In 1898, 437 Stipendiary Magistrates tried	110,133
In 1899, 459 " " "	107,445
In 1898, 1,818 Honorary " "	48,367
In 1899, 1,832 " " "	44,270

Amount of work done by District Magistrates.

The number of trials held by District Magistrates during each of the last two years is given below:—

	Number of cases tried.	
	1898.	1899.
Cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code	134	115
Cases dealt with under ordinary powers	1,431	1,515
Cases dealt with under special powers under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	37	55
	1,602	1,685

There was a slight increase in the amount of judicial work done by District Magistrates during the year under report, following a marked decrease reported in 1898. In 1897 there was a marked increase.

Average duration of cases.

The following table shows the average duration of cases decided during the last two years by the several classes of Magistrates:—

	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
	1898.	1899.
Special and Honorary Magistrates	10·7	9·1
Benches of Magistrates	6·9	7·5
Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates	10·5	10·2
District Magistrates	8·4	8·5
All Magistrates in the interior	9·7	9·6

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of Magistrates was 220,853* in the past, as compared with 226,670 in the previous year, 236,062 in 1897, 225,955 in 1896, 218,924 in 1895 and 215,134 in 1894.

* These figures include remands from the previous year and double entries in some cases, e.g., of persons referred to another Court for a higher punishment, persons transferred from one district to another, etc.

Total number of persons tried and with what results.

The total number of persons whose cases were decided during the year was 208,979. Of these 130,028, or 62·2 per cent., were convicted; and 78,951, or 37·8 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged. The corresponding percentages for the year 1898 were 61·7 and 38·3, respectively. The variations with previous years are not significant. The figures do not include persons whose cases have been entered as "committed or referred," or persons who died, escaped or were transferred.

Number of witnesses examined.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates outside of the Presidency Town was 463,952, as compared with 481,675 in 1898, 498,719 in 1897, 483,660 in 1896, 476,208 in 1895, and 475,490 in 1894.

Sentences of whipping.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping by all Criminal Courts in the province was 1,954 in 1899, as compared with 2,235 in 1898, 4,030 in 1897, 2,266 in 1896, 1,846 in 1895, and 2,174 in 1894.

The number of convicted persons who rendered themselves liable under the provisions of Act VI of 1864 to a sentence of whipping either as a sole or as an additional punishment was 21,009, as compared with 24,064 in the preceding year. The proportion actually punished with whipping was 9·3 per cent., as compared with 9·2 per cent. in 1898, 11·8 per cent. in 1897, 9·1 per cent. in 1896, 8·1 per cent. in 1895, 8·6 per cent. in 1894, 7·6 per cent. in 1893, and 6·8 per cent. in 1892.

Reformatory Schools Act.

The following statement shows for the last ten years the number of youthful offenders sent to Reformatory Schools by the several classes of tribunals constituted in these Provinces:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Provincial Magistrates ...	80	49	99	85	107	82	108	128	72	58
Presidency Magistrates ...	16	11	17	14	8	12	15	17	7	13
Sessions Judges ...	2	3	6	3	4	4	6	1	4	4
High Court	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	98	63	122	102	120	98	130	146	83	75

In addition to the 75 youthful offenders shown above as sent to Reformatory Schools during 1899, 17 such offenders were delivered over to their guardians by Magistrates in Backergunge, Birbhum, Gaya, Monghyr, Palamau, Patna and Saran, and 15 were discharged after admonition by Magistrates in Backergunge, Cuttack, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Patna, Palamau and Saran.

The High Court Appellate Jurisdiction.

The following table shows the total number of appeals of all classes from the sentences or orders of Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal preferred and decided in the High Court during each of the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, as also the number pending at the close of those years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Preferred	985	935	898
Decided	1,009	937	871
Pending	60	56	83

The following statement shows the results of appeals as affecting the cases decided during each of the last three years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Affirmed	759	801	758
Reversed	67	32	21
Varied	175	92	76
Remanded	8	12	16
Otherwise	3*	2*	...

* Abated owing to the death of the appellants.

The results of admitted appeals for the last five years were as follows:—

	Percentage.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Orders of Lower Courts — Affirmed ...	49·82	55·21	43·99	60·26	67·99
Orders of Lower Courts — Modified ...	20·92	27·29	28·39	23·65	15·73
Orders of Lower Courts — Set aside ...	28·73	16·25	24·72	12·81	12·84
New trial ordered ...	·53	1·25	2·9	3·58	3·44

The results are increasingly favourable to the Lower Courts.

Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of appeals preferred and decided in the Courts of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates during the past two years and the number pending at the close of each of those years, respectively, were as follows:—

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Sessions Judges ...	7,132	6,302	7,115	6,326	280	240
District Magistrates	5,418	4,675	5,478	4,659	191	204

The figures given above include six appeals preferred by persons convicted in Backergunge, Faridpur, Mymensingh and Saran by the Assistant Sessions Judges employed in those districts.

The results with regard to the appellants in the Courts of Sessions Judges and in those of District Magistrates during the last two years are separately shown in the following table:—

	Courts of Sessions Judges.		District Magistrates' Courts.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Appeals rejected	3,440	2,817	1,435	1,463
Sentences... Confirmed ...	4,017	4,084	4,058	3,949
Sentences... Reduced or altered ...	1,436	1,263	822	789
Sentences... Annulled or proceedings quashed ...	2,304	1,729	1,569	1,438
New trial or further enquiry ordered	90	143	112	100
Otherwise disposed of	15	5	1	...

The appeals of 28 per cent. of the appellants in the Courts of Sessions Judges were rejected, as compared with 30·4 per cent. in 1898 and 37·8 per cent. in 1897. In the Courts of Magistrates the proportion was 18·9 per cent. in 1899, as compared with 17·9 per cent. in 1898 and 26 per cent. in 1897. The results of appeals actually heard are given below. It will be observed that there was a decrease in the percentage of orders set aside by both Courts of Sessions Judges and Magistrates' Courts, while there was an increase in the proportion of orders affirmed:—

	Percentage.			
	Sessions Judges' Courts.		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Order of Lower Court Affirmed	51·09	56·53	61·84	62·92
Order of Lower Court Modified	18·26	17·49	12·53	12·57
Order of Lower Court Set aside	29·31	23·93	23·91	22·91
New trial ordered	1·15	1·98	1·71	1·60
Otherwise disposed of	·19	·07	·01	...

Ratio of appellants to persons having the right of appeal.

The proportion of persons who had a right to appeal and exercised that right was 26·1 per cent., as compared with 27·6 per cent. in 1898. The corresponding proportion for 1897 was 27·8 per cent. and for 1896, 26·6 per cent.

The decisions of the Lower Courts were affirmed in the appeals of 12,318 persons, or in the case of 69·2 per cent. of those whose appeals were decided during the year; the proportion for 1898 being 67·1 per cent.; for 1897, 70·1 per cent.; for 1896, 68·8 per cent., and for 1895, 67·2 per cent.

Superintendence, reference and revision.

High Court.

The following table shows the number of cases referred from the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal to the High Court during the past year:—

	Pending from 1898.	Filed in 1899.	Decided in 1899.	Pending at the close of 1899.
References under—				
Section 307 of Act V of 1898 ...	4	40	32	12
" 374 " " ...	8	50	53	5
" 432 " " ...	...	...	...	...

Besides the cases shown in the above table, six cases were referred to, and disposed of by, the High Court during the year under report under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding six persons who, though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings of the Court.

The following statement shows the number of cases relating to the Lower Provinces of Bengal dealt with by the High Court during the past year in the exercise of its powers of revision:—

	Remaining over from 1898.	Filed in 1899.	Decided in 1899.	Pending at the close of 1899.
Cases referred under section 438 ...	21	256	253	24
Cases dealt with under section 435 ...	58	925	859	124
Total ...	79	1,181	1,112	148

The following statement shows the results of proceedings on revision:—

Courts whose orders were the subject of revision.	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.	New trial ordered.	Trial.
Courts of Session ...	32	25	10	4	71
District Magistrates' Courts ...	41	34	4	5	84
Other Magistrates' Courts ...	584	243	68	60	955
Total ...	657	302	82	69	1,110

In 59·1 per cent. of the total number of orders dealt with on revision, the High Court refused to interfere, while the orders of the Lower Courts were set aside in 27·1 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1898 were 57·8 per cent. and 26·9 per cent., respectively; for 1897, 47·2 and 31·8, respectively; for 1896, 53·3 and 26·6, and for 1895, 54·3 and 31·9.

In the following statements the orders passed by the High Court as a Court of Revision in the cases referred to it under section 438 and in cases taken up by it *suo motu* under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are separately shown:—

Cases referred to the High Court under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and dealt with during 1899.

Officers making the references.	Cases in which the High Court declined to interfere	Cases in which the High Court interfered.				Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Percentage of cases in which the High Court declined to interfere.
		By enhancing the sentence.	By reducing or altering the sentence.	By setting aside the order sent up for revision, or by quashing the proceedings.	By directing a new trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District Magistrates	5	7	7	16	6	......	41	12·1
Sessions Judges	60	3	15	113	21	......	212	28·3
Total ...	65	10	22	129	27	......	253	25·6

Cases dealt with by the High Court on motion under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure during 1899.

Class of officers whose orders were objected to.	Cases in which the High Court rejected the application.	Cases in which rules were granted by the High Court—					Total.	Remarks.
		And finally discharged.	And made absolute			And dealt with otherwise than shown in the preceding columns.		
			In their entirety.	To the extent of				
				Modifying the orders complained of.	Directing a new trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Magistrates ...	453	107	148	40	38	1	787	*Percentage of the total number of cases decided in which the High Court declined to interfere or eventually did not do so.* Per cent.
Sessions Judges ...	15	6	25	8	4	1	59	Orders of Magistrates, columns 2, 3 and 7 (453 + 107 + 1) = 561 out of 787 ... ... 71·2 Orders of Sessions Judges, columns 2, 3 and 7 (15 + 6 + 1) = 22 out of 59 ... ... 37·2
Total ...	468	113	173	48	42	2*	846†	

* Transferred.
† In addition to these, 18 cases were dealt with on review of Sessions statements.

It will be seen from the above statement that, as regards cases dealt with by the High Court on motion, 28·8 per cent. of the orders passed by Magistrates and 62·8 per cent. of those passed by Sessions Judges were reversed or otherwise interfered with by the Court. The corresponding proportions for 1898 were for Magistrates 28·9 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 58·4 per cent.; for 1897 they were for Magistrates 39·3 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 50 per cent.; and for 1896 they were for Magistrates 35·6 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 47·7 per cent.

In addition to the cases shown in the statements given above, 13 cases were dealt with by the High Court *suo motu* under section 435 of the Code on review of Sessions statements. In 11 of these the High Court did not interfere with the orders passed by the Sessions Judge. In the remaining two, the High Court altered the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge. In one of these cases an appeal was also preferred to the High Court.

Subordinate Courts.

The following statement shows the number of applications for revision preferred and disposed of in the Courts of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates during each of the last two years, as well as the number pending at the close of those years, respectively: —

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Courts of Sessions Judges ...	2,441	2,397	2,474	2,404	110	102
District Magistrates' Courts ...	2,001	1,793	1,998	1,798	78	74

Number of applicants for revision.

The number of persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made to Courts other than the High Court, was 9,961 in 1899, as compared with 9,799 in 1898, 8,272 in 1897, 7,731 in 1896, and 8,534 in 1895.

Unsuccessful applicants.

The applications of 6,270, or 63·7 per cent., of the persons whose applications were decided during the year, were rejected either summarily or after the issue of a rule. The proportion in 1898 was 64·2 per cent.; in 1897, 65·8 per cent.; and in 1896, 67 per cent.

Criminal Justice in the Sonthal Parganas.

There were 6,962 persons under trial during the year, as compared with 7,049 persons in the previous year; of these 3,697 persons were convicted. The largest number of cases reported were as usual under the heads of "Criminal Trespass," "Theft" and "Local laws." Fifty-four of the convicts were released under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were 406 appeals before the Deputy Commissioner; 250 of these were rejected, and in 9 cases the sentence was enhanced. Of 23 appeals heard by the Commissioner the sentence was modified or reversed in five cases. One hundred and fifty-five applications for revision were made to the Deputy Commissioner, and in fifty-three cases a new trial was ordered. Seventy-six persons applied to the Commissioner for revision, of whom forty-three were wholly or partially successful.

Prisons.

Jail population.

THE following statement shows the total number of prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails in the Province during the year 1899 and the ten years preceding:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Number of prisoners of all classes on the last day of the previous year.	13,985	15,034	15,211	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,907	18,750	19,447	18,743
2. Number of convicts on the last day of the preceding year.	12,921	13,876	14,030*	15,444	16,648	16,394	15,693	15,743	17,848	17,733	17,187
3. Number of convicts admitted during the year (transfers excluded).	33,542	32,886	34,814	39,538	37,265	36,178	33,246	35,843	43,634	35,936	35,600
4. Number of convicts discharged during the year (transfers excluded).	32,310	32,172	32,768	36,413	36,801	35,767	32,846	33,755	43,209	36,355	54,782
5. Number of convicts on the last day of the year.	13,876	14,030	15,429	16,648	16,394	15,693	15,743	17,848	17,733	17,187	17,678
6. Number of prisoners of all kinds on the last day of the year.	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,908	18,750	19,447	18,743	19,653
7. Daily average number of prisoners of all kinds during the year.	15,028	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,724	17,344	16,929	17,499	19,554	18,958	19,117
8. Daily average number of convicts during the year.	13,591	13,447	14,449	15,833	16,427	16,081†	15,530	15,895	17,366	17,183	17,265

* Including 3 convicts of the Dum-Dum Subsidiary Jail and Rajmahal Magistrate's hajat converted into a Subsidiary Jail in 1891.

† Including 15 convicts of the Deoghar Magistrate's hajat converted into a Subsidiary Jail in 1892.

The total number of prisoners of all classes remaining on the 1st January 1899 was 18,743, showing a decrease of 704, as compared with the total (19,447), on the first day of the preceding year. By the end of the year, however, the population had grown to 19,653, this figure being higher than that for any of the 20 years preceding. The daily average population was 129 in excess of that for the previous year, but did not reach the high figure attained in 1897, the famine year.

The total number of convicts admitted direct from the Courts during the year was 35,600, and this figure is lower than that for any of the three years preceding. The average of admissions per mille of the entire population of the Province was, however, practically the same as in the preceding year, being ·500 as against ·506 in 1898.

The following table shows the districts which furnished the highest ratio of convicts per mille of population:—

District.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.
Calcutta	681,560	1,846	2·70
Angul	170,058	228	1·34
Singhbhum	545,488	736	1·34
Darjeeling	223,314	219	0·98
24-Parganas	1,892,033	1,825	0·96
Hooghly, including Howrah ...	1,797,921	1,249	0·69
Puri	944,998	613	0·64
Backergunge	2,153,965	1,396	0·64
Mymensingh	3,472,186	2,214	0·63
Birbhum	798,254	499	0·62
Ranchi	1,128,885	660	0·58
Manbhum	1,193,328	695	0·58
Khulna	1,177,652	691	0·58
Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	999	0·57
Monghyr	2,036,021	1,155	0·56
Faridpur	1,823,543	1,025	0·56
Patna	1,772,352	966	0·54
Gaya	2,138,331	1,086	0·50
Grand Total for the whole Province for 1899 ...	71,069,617	35,600	0·500

The following table classifies the discharges under their appropriate heads, and compares the figures with those for the four years preceding:—

Releases.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Released on expiry of the complete term of sentence.	25,907	26,867	31,832	29,045	26,732
2. Released on expiry of the term as reduced under the remission rules.	4,971	5,090	5,307	5,219	6,319
3 Released on appeal	1,911	1,733	2,064	1,993	1,660
4. Ditto on medical grounds ...	57	57	28	25	20
5. Ditto on other grounds ...	...	8	3,978	73	1
6. Transported	435	562	622	694	750
7. Transferred to Lunatic Asylums ...	9	10	14	8	15
8. Escaped	7	4	7	6	7
9. Died	418*	461†	591	395	402
10. Executed	11	21	15	36	55
11. Total discharged	33,726	34,813	44,458	37,494	35,961

* Including 9 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code.
† Including 4 ditto ditto 504 (a) ditto.

The number of prisoners released on appeal was smaller than in any of the other years included in the statement, the ratio of such releases to total admissions being 3·94, as compared with 4·54 in the previous year. The number of transportations shows a considerable increase, and this is due to the orders of the Government of India directing that the deportation to the Andamans of prisoners sentenced to transportation for a term of years should be resumed. Under the orders of that Government the sentences of all male convicts who have an unexpired sentence of six years' transportation, and are otherwise suitable, will in future be served out at Port Blair.

Classification of convicts.

Of 35,600 convicts admitted direct from the Courts, 19,887, or 55·85 per cent., were Hindus, 13,502, or 37·94 per cent., were Muhammadans, 368, or 1·03 per cent., Christians, and 80, or ·22 per cent., Buddhists. Convicts of all other religions numbered 1,763, or 4·96 per cent. The ratio per mille of Hindu convicts to the total Hindu population was ·439, as compared with ·436 in the previous year: in the case of Muhammadans it was ·576 against ·602 in 1898. There was a further decrease in the percentage of juveniles admitted to the jails of the Province, the percentage of convicts under 16 years of age falling from 1·04 in 1898 to ·86 in the year under review. The number of women admitted was 1,303, which is slightly less than the figure (1 366) for the preceding year. The cultivating classes supplied 57·28 of the total admissions as against 60·25 in the preceding year. The percentage of illiterate convicts was 89·43, as compared with 88·98 in the preceding year.

The following table gives the kind of imprisonment to which convicts admitted during the year were sentenced, as compared, with those admitted during the two previous years:—

Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.*	Not exceeding one month.	Above one month and not exceeding three months.	Above three months and not exceeding six months.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding five years.	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Sentenced to transportation— For life.	Sentenced to transportation— For a term	Sentenced to death.	Total for 1899.	Total for 1898.	Total for 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	1,950	360	61	217	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	2,616	2,345	2,761
B	9,930	7,721	5,198	5,642	2,100	1,200	486	7	177	72	76	32,699	33,359	40,686
C	...	1	11	13	34	21	5	...	...	...	...	85	79	124
D	4	22	35	42	77	20	...	...	...	...	...	200	213	283
Total admissions.	11,884	8,103	5,305	5,914	2,223	1,348	491	7	177	72	76	35,600	35,996	43,834
Total remaining on the 31st December 1899.	659	1,544	2,104	4,379	2,718	3,174	2,266	232	373	222	7	17,678	17,187	17,733

* (a) Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
(b) Ditto ditto to rigorous ditto.
(c) Ditto ditto to ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
(d) Ditto ditto to ditto ditto with whipping.

While the total number of admissions has diminished, the number of those sentenced to simple imprisonment has increased from 2,345 to 2,616. Solitary confinement was ordered only in 85 cases in 1899, and in 79 cases in the preceding year.

Special arrangements for the separation of juvenile female prisoners from adults have for some time been under consideration, and orders were issued at the end of the year, for the establishment at the Bhagalpur Central Jail of a depôt for the reception of all girl criminals sentenced to terms of imprisonment for upwards of three months. Girls sent to the depôt will be re-transferred to the jails of the districts to which they belong about a week before their release, and suitable arrangements will be made for their escort.

Re-convictions.

The following statement shows the total admissions in each of the last five years of persons indentified as having been previously convicted, and the proportion of such persons in each year to the total number of admissions:—

1895	... ...	3,843	11·55
1896	... ...	4,436	13·10
1897	... ...	5,247	11·97
1898	... ...	4,314	12·06
1899	... ...	4,579	12·86

Under-trial Prisoners.

The total number of under-trial prisoners on the first day of the year was 1,500; the corresponding figure for the last day of the year was 1,918; while the daily average for the year was 1,782 as compared with 1,744 in the preceding year. Of the total number of 35,552 under-trial prisoners confined during the year, 17,316, or 48·7 per cent., were convicted. The corresponding percentage for the preceding year was 50·4. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 49·93 days in sessions trials, and 14·82 in trials before the Magistrates. The former figure shows some small improvement, as compared with the average period of detention during the preceding year, which was 53·35 days.

Civil and State Prisoners.

The daily average number of civil prisoners rose from 48·97 in 1898 to 57·64 in the year under review. This figure closely approximates to that for 1896. The total number of such prisoners admitted during the year was 834 against 800 in the preceding year. The number of State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal at the beginning of the year was 11. During the year, one Moplah prisoner was retransferred to Madras on account of ill-health, while one other was sent to Bengal from that Presidency. The number at the end of the year remained, therefore, the same.

Jail Buildings.

The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,98,177, of which Rs. 1,61,885 were expended by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 36,292 by the Jail Department, the corresponding expenditure of each department in the previous year being Rs. 1,74,713 and Rs. 25,097, respectively. Further extensive repairs had to be carried out at Mymensingh, at Rangpur, and at Bogra as the result of the earthquake of 1897. The other principal works undertaken during the year were the reconstruction of the hospital ward for males at Rampur Boalia, the construction of an experimental septic tank latrine at the Presidency Jail, the connection of the Mymensingh Jail with the filtered water-supply of the Nasirabad Municipality, and the addition of a verandah to the main barrack at Rangpur. Three new subsidiary jails were also constructed at a cost of a little under a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

Guards.

The state of the jail warder service has for some time past been highly unsatisfactory. It is recruited from the same races which supply the army and the police, and the better pay in these services has for some years rendered the jail service less attractive, and has created discontent among the men employed in it. The grant of compensation for the dearness of food during the famine of 1896-97 to some extent helped in obtaining suitable recruits and in retaining those already in the service; but it has been found that since the withdrawal of this concession, the number of resignations, desertions and dismissals has been detrimental to the efficiency of the department and far in excess of that in the police force, and it has been clearly shown that it is necessary to improve the prospects of the service as a whole. The matter has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past, and proposals are now about to be submitted to the Government of India. The scheme formulated provides for a redistribution of the numbers in the various grades of the service, certain concessions in the matter of clothing allowances, and the abolition of the present class of apprentice warders, those now so styled being treated as warders of the lowest grade from the beginning of their service, and drawing pay accordingly. The estimated cost of the reorganization is Rs. 15,000. The present report shows that the number of resignations in the service during the year 1898 was no less than 111, while 10 more deserted and 47 were dismissed, making a total of 9·1 per cent. of the whole force.

While the number of criminal offences committed by warders decreased from 47 in the previous year to 38 in that under review, the total number of offences of all kinds committed by them rose from 1,764 to 1,797.

Escapes.

The number of escapes was only half that for 1898, being 14 against 28 in the preceding year. Two were from central jails, 10 from district jails, and 2 from subsidiary jails. Ten were from within the jail walls, while the remaining 4 were made from outside. The most notable escape was that of three Burmese life-convicts from the Berhampore Jail. Of the escaped prisoners 7 were recaptured within the year.

Prison Discipline.

The following table classifies offences committed by convicts during the year according to the nature of the offence and the punishment awarded:—

1	2	3	4										5
			Offences dealt with by Superintendent.										
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rule.		Total.		
Year.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Grand Total.
1899	17,265	86	17,614	1,708	3,562	710	1,131	444	12,661	1,654	34,968	4,516	39,484
1898	17,183	52	17,335	1,243	4,021	598	633	298	12,935	1,376	34,924	3,515	38,439

The total number of offences punished exceeds that for the previous year by 1,045, and the increase is more than proportionate to the increase in the daily average of the population. The advance is mainly under the head of offences relating to work and to assaults, &c., by convicts, and the Inspector-General explains that the increase may be attributed to the introduction and extension of more irksome forms of labour, and the enforcement of a stricter discipline, in accordance with the orders of the Government on the subject. This explanation is doubtless correct, but care and tact are required, and will do much to avoid the necessity of resort to unusual punitive measures. The enforcement of proper tasks gave rise to special trouble in the Gaya Jail, and of the 86 offences punished by the Criminal Courts, no fewer than 33 were committed in that jail. A similar combination to do short work was found among the convicts in the Gaya Jail during the previous year also, and it is to be hoped that the measures taken will have the effect of preventing the recurrence of any further insubordination.

Out of 6,344 prisoners who were eligible to gain remission of sentence by earning good conduct marks, 25 only failed to gain some remission. No appreciable increase in the number of marks earned is, however, yet apparent as the result of the pains which have been taken to inform the prisoners of the working of the system, and the benefit which they may derive from it. The majority of the Superintendents of Jails are nevertheless in favour of the system, being of opinion that it is of value in stimulating industry and good behaviour, and they consider that the forfeiture of marks is a suitable and effectual punishment for minor offences. Most prisoners, it is stated, are more or less indifferent about their marks during the earlier stage of their imprisonment, but attach more and more importance to the remission earned as the date of their release draws nearer; while the system is more valued by long-term than by short-term prisoners, and by prisoners convicted for the first time than by habitual offenders.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year, as compared with 1898, is shown in the following statement:—

	1898.	1899.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	4,72,787	4,79,186
Dietary charges	6,17,309	5,06,217
Hospital ,, ...	93,483	91,382
Clothing and bedding	63,239	90,162
Sanitation charges	37,194	34,925
Moving prisoners	38,738	41,366
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	67,431	65,749
Travelling allowances	7,265	7,315
Contingencies	44,050	47,161
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant ...	23,151	19,904
Petty construction and repairs	25,097	36,292
General supervision	49,748	45,784
Total ...	15,39,492	14,65,533
Public Works Department	1,66,828	1,53,333
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Daily average expenditure per prisoner exclusive of Public Works ...	81 2 0	76 11 3

The principal cause of the total decrease, and of the diminution in the average cost per prisoner, is to be found in the smaller expenditure on diet, which cost over a lakh less than in the preceding year, the average cost per head in central and district jails being Rs. 26-9-7 against Rs. 32-12 in 1898. This, again, is doubtless due to the greater cheapness of food. The average cash earnings per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 23-14, as compared with

Rs. 19-15 in the year preceding, and the average net cost per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 48-8 as against Rs. 58-3 in 1898.

Expenditure on dieting.

The following table compares the expenditure on diet in each central and district jail during the past two years:—

	1899.	1898.		1899.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency—*European*	119 3 2	124 7 2	Bhagalpur	25 1 11	32 8 4
Purnea	32 15 4	29 1 6	Gaya	24 15 6	30 11 1
Darjeeling	32 1 8	46 11 6	Jessore	24 10 11	31 12 0
Dacca	31 15 11	40 8 11	Mymensingh	24 2 9	34 8 11
Angul	31 9 2	39 8 4	Noakhali	24 1 5	35 6 7
Presidency—*Native* ...	30 8 7	36 8 0	Bankura	24 0 10	29 6 5
Jalpaiguri	30 7 3	37 0 8	Arrah	23 14 11	27 13 0
Dinajpur	30 7 0	39 10 0	Cuttack	23 14 9	27 9 1
Puri	30 6 0	25 5 8	Darbhanga	23 10 5	22 7 9
Hooghly	29 14 8	38 9 9	Faridpur	23 10 3	33 3 6
Chittagong	29 13 1	30 0 5	Motihari	23 9 3	26 0 0
Muzaffarpur	29 1 7	28 9 9	Comilla	23 7 3	31 5 10
Alipore Central ...	29 1 2	32 7 11	Barisal	23 5 6	30 3 6
Buxar	28 7 9	33 1 11	Khulna	22 13 7	31 11 2
Krishnagar	27 6 9	33 2 6	Bogra	22 5 1	37 4 0
Midnapore	27 6 4	36 0 1	Barasat	21 3 6	30 10 9
Purulia	26 8 11	32 9 10	Ranchi	21 1 4	28 3 9
Chapra	26 6 4	33 12 5	Suri	20 0 5	27 12 7
Bankipore	26 0 11	29 9 6	Balasore	19 12 2	28 4 6
Hazaribagh	25 15 0	34 0 2	Malda	19 11 4	24 11 9
Pabna	25 13 8	32 13 0	Chaibassa	19 10 7	26 7 4
Burdwan	25 13 2	36 4 3	Rampur Boalia ...	18 14 4	25 5 7
Monghyr	25 11 8	27 12 2	Daltonganj	18 13 0	31 0 0
Rangpur	25 11 2	33 6 7	Dumka	18 10 5	23 7 3
Berhampore	25 2 0	29 10 9			
			General average ...	26 9 7	32 12 0

The decrease in the average cost of diet per head is common to all the jails of the Province, with the exception of Purnea, Puri, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. It is not clear whether the large expenditure on the provision of animal food throughout the year in the first named district was justifiable.

Employment of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 16,923. Of these, the average number employed on manufactures was 7,150, as compared with 6,968 in 1898, the ratio of convicts so employed being 42·25, as compared with 41·05 and 38·43 per cent., respectively, in 1898 and 1897. The ratio of convicts employed as prison officers was 6, as compared with 5·77 in 1898, and of those employed as prison servants 11·70 as against 11·96 in that year. The large number of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and employed

on such duties as involve little or no real toil was commented on in the Report for 1898. It is explained that the adoption of special precautions necessitated by the plague in connection with the segregation of new admissions, led to the employment of a large number of convict officers, and it is understood that the same reason applies also in a great measure in the case of jail servants, such as sweepers and others.

Profits of manufactures.

The total cash profits of the year amounted to Rs. 4,55,932, as compared with Rs. 3,78,320 in the preceding year, the average earnings per convict sentenced to labour being Rs. 26-15, as compared with Rs. 22-5 in 1898. During the year 1897 a large stock of manufactured articles had accumulated, but large demands by the Commissariat Department for the field forces in South Africa gave a special impetus to sales, and the stocks in hand at the end of the previous year were disposed of and paid for during 1899. Again, the stock of raw materials paid for and still in hand at the end of 1898 was largely in excess of that at the end of the year under review. Both these circumstances have tended unduly to magnify the apparent success of the manufacturing department in the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. The following table compares the average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in each of the Central Jails:—

	1899.			1898.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Buxar	83	7	0	91	5	0
Alipore	57	11	0	81	7	0
Presidency	50	6	0	85	0	0
Bhagalpur	38	12	0	30	7	0
Midnapore	34	13	0	32	2	0
Dacca	30	9	0	21	14	0
Rampur Boalia	17	2	0	13	3	0
Hazaribagh	14	14	0	9	10	0

Subsidiary jails.

The subsidiary jails were 84 in number as in the preceding year. The average population of convicts was 342 during the year, and of under-trial prisoners 657. The number of deaths among convicts was 10 and among under-trial prisoners 7. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 14·29 days, as compared with 13·46 in the preceding year. Excluding the cost of Public Works, the average cost per head was Rs. 111-15-6, as compared with Rs. 114-7-5 in 1898. The average profit per head of convicts employed on manufactures was Rs. 23-13, as compared with Rs. 23-15 in the previous year.

Accommodation in jails.

At the end of 1899, the jails of the province provided accommodation for a total of 23,311 prisoners of all classes, as compared with 23,070 at the end of 1898. The average population in each year was 19,114 and 18,979, respectively. The jails at Mymensingh, Purulia, and Chaibassa had an average population in excess of the number for which they contain accommodation. No fewer than 13 district or central jails had an average population of under-trial prisoners in excess of that for which accommodation is provided.

Medical and sanitary arrangements.

Improvements were effected in connection with the water-supply in the jails at Buxar, Mymensingh and in the Presidency Jail. Five Pasteur-Chamberland filters have been installed in various jails, and are, on the whole, well reported on: two more filters of this kind are about to be set up. No changes were made in the authorised diet scales during the year: animal food was freely given all the year round in certain jails, and in a larger number of jails at certain periods of year. The fortnightly weighments of prisoners were continued: of 39,242 prisoners discharged during the year, 60·79 gained weight, 15·67 lost weight, and 23·54 were of the same weight as on admission. At the instance of the Inspector-General, the entertainment of a second Civil Hospital Assistant has been sanctioned in the central jails at Dacca and Buxar, respectively: similar help had previously been given at Alipore and Bhagalpur.

Sickness and mortality.

The following table gives the mortality among prisoners of all classes for the past five years and the preceding decade:—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths. From cholera.			Death-rate per mille of average strength. From cholera.		
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1885	15,177	774	50·9	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4
1886	14,803	649	43·8	41	507	548	2·8	34·2	37 0
1887	12,250	540	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31 0	32 2
1888	13,731	631	45·9	132	482	614	9 6	35·1	44 7
1889	15,026	695	46·2	132	556	688	8 7	37·0	45·7
1890	14,777	580	39·2	33	444	477	2 2	30 0	32·2
1891	15,915	610	38 3	54	439	493	3·4	27·5	30·9
1892	17,178	687	39·9	68	684	752	3·9	39·8	43 7
1893	17,721	612	36·2	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3
1894	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1
Total ...	153,869	6,651	42·5	739	5,509	6,248	4·8	35·8	40 6
1895	16,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3
1896	17,437	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7
1897	19,495	695	35·6	72	612	684	3·6	31·4	35·0
1898	18,927	644	34·0	3	424	427	0 1	22 4	22·5
1898	19,048	655	34·2	3	445	448	0·2	23·2	23·4
Total for last five years.	91,782	3,368	36·6	174	2,349	2,523	1·9	25·5	27·4

The death-rate for the year, though slightly higher than that for the year preceding, is lower than that for any other year in the past fifteen. The year was unhealthy, as is shown by the fact that the reported death-rate among the free population of the Province rose from 26·52 per mille in 1898 to 31·21 in the year under review; and it is satisfactory, therefore, to note that the mortality in the jails of the Province increased in a considerably lower ratio than that among the free population. The jail population enjoyed extraordinary immunity from cholera both in 1898 and 1899, and the average annual mortality from this cause was 34·8 for the five years ending with 1899 against an annual mortality of 73·9 in the previous decade. The jails which showed the largest proportion of admissions to hospital in 1899, were those at Barasat, Khulna, Buxar, Bankura, Chaibassa, Darbhanga, Presidency and Jalpaiguri.

Principal diseases causing sickness and death.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the past two years:—

	1899. Admissions.	1899. Deaths.	1898. Admissions.	1898. Deaths.
1. Cholera	5	3	4	3
2. Dysentery	3,832	103	3,444	90
3. Malarial fevers	5,490	36	5,724	48
4. Tubercle of the lungs, &c. ...	237	82	197	54
5. Anæmia and debility	187	15	249	12
6. Other general diseases	2,713	23	3,201	27
7. Pneumonia	253	50	306	69
8. Other respiratory diseases ...	682	17	694	10
9. Diarrhœa	1,576	20	1,443	20
10. Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	860	5	815	4
11. All other diseases	2,283	44	2,060	60
Total ...	18,118	398*	18,137	392

* Excluding deaths from suicide (2) and from valvular disease of the heart out of hospital (2).

As already observed, the small number of deaths from cholera in the last two years is a matter for congratulation. The number of deaths from dysentery, however, shows some increase, while deaths from tubercle of the lung rose from 54 to 82. Pneumonia proved less fatal during the year under review, the number of deaths due to it being 50 against 69 in 1898. In 1898 the four jails of Dacca, Faridpur, Midnapore and Jessore returned no fewer than 28 deaths from this cause, and it is satisfactory that the number during the year under review was less by 8.

Jails with the highest mortality.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred :—

	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Barisal ...	62·0	45·8	62·0	43·5
Purnea ...	61·1	63·6	61·1	63·6
Faridpur ...	56·4	36·3	56·4	36·3
Suri ...	55·2	43·0	51·5	43·0
Hooghly ...	54·9	36·3	52·1	36·3
Daltonganj ...	48·6	49·2	48·6	49·2
Pabna ...	47·4	7·0	47·4	7·0
Chaibassa ...	45·1	55·2	45·1	55·2

Of the 27 deaths at Barisal 11 were from dysentery: it is explained, however, that 22 out of the 27 who died were admitted in an indifferent state of health. It is proposed to improve the arrangements for the supply of drinking and bathing water, and it may be hoped that this will have a good effect on the health of the inmates. This jail has suffered under the further disadvantage that there have been frequent changes of Superintendents in the last two years, with the result that none of them have been able to acquire any local experience. For many years the Chapra District Jail figured in each annual report among those showing an excessive rate of mortality. So recently as 1897 the death-rate for this prison stood at 84·6 per mille, and on the advice of two Committees which were successively appointed to enquire into the causes of this mortality, it was decided to build a new jail on a more healthy site and on more sanitary principles. The comparatively low death-rate of the last two years (20·6 in 1898 and 19·4 in 1899) has led to the abandonment of the scheme, which was estimated to cost over four lakhs of rupees. The jails which show the lowest death-rate are those at Cuttack, Burdwan, Comilla, Arrah and Noakhali. All these have recorded death-rates of less than 10 per mille.

Civil Justice.

The High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases, pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1898 was 1,275, and the number instituted during 1899 was 961; there was thus a total of 2,236 cases for disposal in 1899, as compared with 1,973 cases in 1898. The number of suits decided in 1899 was 786, including 60 commercial cases, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,450.

	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.
Original suits, including Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate (contentious) cases	772	1,427
Divorce suits	14	23
	786	1,450

Of the suits decided—

83 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution,
35 were withdrawn with leave,
30 were determined by compromise,
76 were decreed on confession,
290 were decreed *ex-parte*,
31 were dismissed *ex-parte*,
5 were disposed of by references to arbitration,
163 were decreed after contest,
68 were dismissed after contest.

Cases under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

At the commencement of the year six suits were pending in the High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, and one suit was transferred during the year, making a total of seven cases. Of these, one case was disposed of during the year and six remained pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from the Original Jurisdiction.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1899 was 23, and 28 new appeals were preferred during the year. Of these 51 appeals, 9 were dismissed for default and 17 were decided, the decrees of the Court of First Instance being affirmed in 8, reversed in 8, and modified in 1 case. Twenty-five such appeals remained undecided at the close of the year.

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the past three years and the number pending at the close of those years are shown below:—

Year.	Revived, or received on remand or review.	Instituted during the year.	Determined (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1897 ...	15,845	590,515	602,472	94,680
1898 ...	17,476	591,792*	608,763	95,219*
1899 ...	18,013	607,630	619,637	101,225

* Revised figures.

There has been a continuous increase in litigation since 1891, when the number of suits instituted was 477,400.

Of the pending cases, 1,493 had been pending for more than one year, 5,599 for more than six months, and 34,740 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1868 being 1,405, 5,385 and 29,986.

Classification of suits instituted in 1898 and 1899.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1898 and 1899:—

		1898.	1899.
Suits for money or moveables	... ...	268,278	270,208
Suits under the Rent Law	... ...	250,991	267,218
Title and other suits	... ...	72,524	70,204

There was thus an increase under the first two heads.

There has been a continuous increase in the number of suits for money or moveables instituted from 230,343 in 1890 to 270,208 in 1899, and in the number of suits under the Rent Law from 187,451 in 1890 to 267,218 in 1899.

Classification of title and other suits.

The following statement classifies the suits other than rent-suits and suits for money or moveables instituted during the last two years:—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Suits for immoveable property ...	27,148	26,374	37·43	37·57
Suits for specific relief ...	9,487	7,650	13·08	10·89
Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	196	180	·27	·26
Mortgage suits	31,733	32,114	43·76	45·74
Suits relating to religious and other endowments ...	11	14	·02	·02
Matrimonial suits	475	525	·65	·75
Testamentary suits ...	529	451	·73	·64
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ...	2,945	2,803	4·06	4·00
Other title suits the nature of which cannot be described, the records having been burnt ...	...	93	...	·13
Total ...	72,524	70,204	100·	100·

There has been a continuous increase in the number of mortgage suits instituted from 20,963 in 1893 to 32,114 in 1899, an increase of 53 per cent.

Average value of suits.

The following statement gives the average value of suits of each class:—

		1898.	1899.
		Rs.	Rs.
Suits for money or moveables	Small Cause Courts ...	88·3	90·4
	Ordinary Courts	86·6	82·9
Suits under the Rent Law	... ...	51·1	50·7
Title and other suits	... ...	593·03	740·9

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows for the Ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realised:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1897	122,674	101,935	2,08,54,287
1898	129,746	108,092	2,16,35,336
1899	127,640	112,830	2,00,13,647

There was a decrease, as compared with 1898, in the number of decrees in which complete satisfaction was obtained and in the amount realised, but an increase in the number of decrees in which satisfaction was obtained in part.

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1898	1,215	1,914	1,07,417
1899	1,353	1,924	1,06,045

Calcutta Small Cause Courts.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1898 and 1899, also the number pending at the close of each of those years, is shown below:—

	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1898	22,730	23,478	1,401
1899	21,366	22,242	1,205

The total value of the litigation in the Presidency Small Cause Court was Rs. 27,26,356 in the year under review, as compared with Rs. 27,94,315 in the preceding year.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in these Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each, is shown below:—

	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1898	13,067	13,642	1,343
1899	13,608	14,143	1,255

	Rs.
26 Munsifs with jurisdiction not exceeding ...	50
177 Ditto ditto ...	100
28 Subordinate Judges with jurisdiction not exceeding	500

Of 203,126 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described in the margin, 27,952, or 13·7 per cent., were contested.

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction. Appeals under the Letters Patent.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
First appeals ...	34	28	36	26
Second „ ...	...	...	...	...
Third „ ...	34	29	102	18

The statement in the margin shows for the years 1898 and 1899 the number of appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone, or of Judges sitting together, either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court.

The number of first appeals, that is, appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction before the High Court in 1899 was 51, inclusive of the 23 pending from the previous year. Of those, 26 were decided and 25 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of two Judges hearing first appeals and from the decrees of one Judge hearing second appeals, 38, inclusive of 9, pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1899, of which 18 were decided and 20 remained pending at the close of the year.

Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
First appeals—				
From decrees ...	457	407	379	323
„ orders ...	250	213	237	333
Second appeals—				
From decrees ...	2,703	2,786	2,078	1,917
„ orders ...	236	210	219	284

The number of first and second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years is shown in the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Courts of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1899, 50 were appeals in contested will cases.

The following statement shows the manner in which the appeals preferred to the High Court came upon the files:—

			Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Revived.
Appeals from	Original	Decrees ...	397	10	...
		Orders ...	213	...	...
	Appellate	Decrees ...	2,786	...	...
		Orders ...	210	...	...

Appeals decided.

Two thousand two hundred and forty appeals from original and appellate decrees and 617 appeals from original and appellate orders of Subordinate Courts were decided by the High Court during the past year. The corresponding figures for 1898 were 2,457 appeals from original and appellate decrees and 456 appeals from original and appellate orders.

Results of appeals.

Forty-five appeals from original decrees, 58 appeals from appellate decrees, and 77 miscellaneous appeals were either dismissed on default, withdrawn, or compromised as shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected	...	...	...
Dismissed on default	15	11	18
Withdrawn	4	28	17
Compromised	26	19	42
Total ...	45	58	77

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed	218	1,620	432
Reversed	30	54	31
Varied	21	25	11
Remanded	9	160	66
Total ...	278	1,859	540

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 18·3 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 4·2 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and in 7·7 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1898 were 19·6, 11·8 and 12·6 per cent., respectively. The following table shows the result of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

	Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.	
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.
Appeals from Original decrees ...	51	167	8	43
Appeals from Appellate „ ...	572	1,048	46	33
Miscellaneous appeals	161	271	25	17

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in which the Lower Court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing is given in the margin.

	Percentage.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.
Appeals from Original decrees	7·6	9·8	3·2
Appeals from Appellate „	15·4	10·3	8·6
Miscellaneous appeals ...	12·0	13·3	12·2

Appeals instituted and decided in the Lower Appellate Courts.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the Lower Courts during the past three years and the number pending at the close of each year are shown below:—

Year.		Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1897	... ...	710	18,663	19,516	10,899
1898	... ...	664	21,381	22,679	10,259
1899	... ...	503	18,309	19,462	9,606*

* Inclusive of the appeals pending at the close of 1898, the total number on the files of the Appellate Courts during 1899 exceeds by 3, the number shown as decided in 1899 and pending at its close. These three appeals were transferred to the High Court.

Pending files.

Out of 9,606 appeals pending at the close of the year, 3,795 had been pending for more than three months, and 531 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being appeals in title-suits. There were also at the same time 2,056 rent and title-appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Number of appealable cases decided.

The number of cases decided by the Subordinate Civil Courts in which an appeal lay to the District Court was 72,903 in the past year, as compared with 74,554 in 1898.

In the commencement of the year under review sanction was received to the appointment of a separate Additional District and Sessions Judge for the district of Jessore with Khulna and Backergunge. An Additional District and Sessions Judge was employed in the district of Saran from the 3rd March to the 13th July, and from the 13th October to the end of the year.

The appeal preferred before the Privy Council against an appellate decree of the High Court and referred to in the report of 1899 was decided just before the close of the year, and judgment was given with costs in favour of the respondent, the Collector of Khulna. There were two other appeals, in which Government was interested, filed before the Privy Council during the year; one case related to a revenue assessment and the other to the possession of certain *char* lands.

The table below shows the results of Government litigation in the Civil Courts of Bengal in 1899-1900, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	Original suits.		Appeals—Before Lower Courts.		Appeals—Before High Court.		Total.		Remarks.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Decided in favour of Government	142	204 (a)	30	46 (c)	26	26 (e)	198	265	(a) Eight suits were governed by two judgments.
2. Decided against Government ...	75	86 (b)	16	18 (d)	5	7 (f)	96	91	(b) Seventeen suits by six judgments.
3. Compromised and withdrawn ...	48	99	5	1	5	1	58	101	(c) Six appeals by three judgments.
4. Remanded	...	...	1	1	28	1	29	1	(d) Ten appeals by one judgment.
5. Percentage in favour of Government.	71·5	72·7	60·2	82·6	78·2	81·4	71·7	74·4	(e) Six appeals by two judgments. (f) Three appeals by one judgment.

The result of the Court of Wards' litigation during the last two years is shown below:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.
(1) Decided in favour of the Court of Wards	...	2,439	1,904
(2) Decided against the Court of Wards	...	186	165
(3) Compromised or withdrawn ...	...	182	139
(4) Remanded	...	2	1
(5) Percentage decided in favour of the Court of Wards	...	92·91	92·02

The percentage of decisions in favour of the Court of Wards was lower than last year in the High Court and in the Courts of First Instance, but in the Lower Appellate Courts it rose from 56·6 to 72. The general result was worse than in the case of Government litigation.

The table below shows the amounts realised under decrees in favour of Government during the last three years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward from last year ..	43,057	55,284	53,423
Decreed during the year ...	33,311	18,769	14,245
Total amount due	76,368	74,053	67,668
Amount realised	21,084	20,630	15,396
Percentage of amount recovered to total amount due	27·6	27·8	22·7

Though the amount under realisation was less than last year, the percentage realised was smaller; and whereas Rs. 52,049 were spent on litigation, the total receipts realised were only Rs. 15,702. The districts of the 24-Parganas, Mymensingh, Darbhanga, Gaya and Bhagalpur show the worst results and the heaviest outstanding balances. The general results are extremely unsatisfactory: for several years the amounts realised have been much less than those expended on litigation, and the percentage of realisations on the sums realisable has also steadily decreased.

The percentage of realisations in Court of Wards' cases also was very unsatisfactory, being 21·4 against 26·3 last year and 30·2 in 1897-98. The Bettiah Raj, the Burdwan Raj, and the Tikari Raj Estates show the largest outstanding balances.

Sonthal Parganas.

The following statement compares the civil work of the district during 1899 with that of the two preceding years:—

	Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil suits	1897	14,291	9,413	2,446	
	1898	12,564	13,454	1,621	
	1899	11,057	11,032	1,716	
Miscellaneous judicial cases	1897	791	795	118	
	1898	2,835	2,561	392	
	1899	4,164	4,165	391	
Execution cases ...	1897	6,821	6,638	1,404	
	1898	9,297	9,187	1,514	
	1999	9,050	3,835	1,729	
Total ...	1897	17,903	16,897	3,968	
	1898	24,696	25,202	3,527	
	1899	24,271	24,032	3,836	

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases instituted, as well as in the number of cases disposed of during the year. The institutions were to some extent reduced, owing to the disposal by Settlement Officers of many cases which would have ordinarily come before the regular Courts. The number of cases pending at the close of the year shows an increase of 309, as compared with the figure for 1898.

Money suits.

The number of institutions fell from 7,283 in 1898 to 6,353 in 1899. The fall is due to a decrease of 782 suits in the Dumka subdivision.

Rent suits.

There was a decrease in these suits from 3,314 in 1898 to 3,110 in the year under report. A considerable decrease occurred in Jamtara owing to the introduction of an improved system of collection by two large landowners.

Title-suits.

The institutions under this head were 1,594 against 1,967 in 1898 and 1,484 in 1897.

Execution cases.

The number of execution cases was 9,050 against 9,297 in the preceding year.

Disposal of cases.

The total number of cases instituted was 24,271 against 24,696 in 1898. The number of cases disposed of fell from 25,202 in 1898 to 24,032 in 1899, and there was thus a slight increase in the number of cases pending at the end of the year.

Arbitration.

The number of suits referred to arbitration was 436 against 426 in the preceding year. This mode of settling disputes is generally popular among the Sonthals. The system introduced at Godda, of holding monthly meetings of qualified persons for arbitration is reported to be working well.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals of all kinds filed during the year was 978 against 884 in 1898. The percentage of appeals to original suits was 5·56 against 4·78 in the preceding year. The order of the Lower Courts was confirmed in 430 cases and modified or reversed in 181 cases, the percentage being 43·9 and 18·9, respectively. The number pending at the close of the year was 127.

Value of suits and receipts of Courts.

The total value of suits fell from Rs. 6,81,647 in 1898 to Rs. 6,06,977 in 1899. The decrease is accounted for by the reduced number of suits. There was a corresponding decrease in the receipts of the Courts, which amounted to Rs. 89,323 against Rs. 91,785 in 1898.

Registration.

The number of registration offices on the 31st March 1900 was 433, as compared with 423 and 428 at the close of 1897-98 and 1898-99. Six new offices were opened during the year, all of which were joint-offices, with the exception of one at Gop in the district of Puri. The registration office at Kumaría, in the district of Chittagong, was removed to the head-quarters station of that district and converted into a joint-office having concurrent jurisdiction with the Special Sub-Registrar of Chittagong. Only one office, that at Bagaha in the district of Champaran, which had been working at a loss for some years past, was abolished during the year. The office of the Joint Sub-Registrar of Calcutta at Barabazar, which was opened as an experimental measure for one year, during 1897, and has been in existence for two years, is to be retained for another year, as it has been found of great convenience to the native mercantile community of Barabazar and its neighbourhood.

Number of registration offices.

The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property fell from 1,151,447 in 1898-99 to 1,095,074. Of these, 837,256 were compulsory and 257,818 optional, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 875,571 and 275,876, respectively. Under the head of "Compulsory Registrations" the decrease occurred chiefly in the number of instruments of lease, both perpetual and otherwise. The number of perpetual leases fell from 86,778 in 1898-99 to 83,354, and that of other leases from 273,596 to 251,834. There has also been a decrease in the number of instruments of sale or exchange and those of mortgage, but instruments of gift show a slight increase (220). Under the head of "Optional Registrations" the decrease chiefly occurs in the number of instruments of mortgage, which fell from 243,652 in 1898-99 to 224,970. But the number of leases for one year or less rose from 17,726 in 1898-99 to 18,186.

Statistics of documents registered.

The total number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Bengal Tenancy Act rose from 13,083 in 1898-99 to 27,723, and the landlords' fees from Rs. 19,383 to Rs. 42,957. This increase is reported to be due to the withdrawal in September 1899 of rule 3 of the rules which were framed under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act for the registration of documents under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The number of registrations affecting moveable property also fell from 164,771 in 1898-99 to 162,049, of which 102,240 were obligations for the payment of money, against 105,300 in the preceding year.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,53,154 against Rs. 14,69,534 in 1898-99 and Rs. 15,77,966 in 1897-98. The decrease of Rs. 16,380 in comparison with the figures of the preceding year was due to decrease in the number of registrations. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 8,98,459 in 1898-99 to Rs. 8,71,178 in 1899-1900. The number of registrations on which the minimum *ad valorem* fee was charged during the past year was only 686,729 against 724,005 in 1898-99 and 798,527 in 1897-98.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total number of raiyati holdings at fixed rates transferred by deeds of sale fell from 52,363 in 1898-99 to 47,799. The largest number of transactions took place in the 24-Parganas (7,010), Chittagong (6,169), Bankura (3,894), Midnapore (3,633), Bhagalpur (3,589), Howrah (3,177), Backergunge (2,144) and Darbhanga (2,087). The number of sales of raiyati holdings with right of occupancy, however, rose from 194,537 in 1898-99 to 199,123. Such sales were most numerous, as in the

Sale of raiyati holdings.

previous years, in Tippera (24,041), Midnapore (20,844), Muzaffarpur (11,895), Mymensingh (11,035), Rangpur (10,721) and Dinajpur (10,578). The raiyats formed, as usual, the majority of purchasers of both classes of holdings, being 55·6 per cent. of the total number in the former and 70·1 per cent. in the latter, while the percentage of purchasers belonging to the class of mahajans, traders or money-lenders was 14·6 and 11·2, respectively. These percentages do not differ much from those of previous years.

Criminal prosecutions.

The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year, excluding 44 on account of documents insufficiently stamped, rose from 78 to 105, and the number of persons tried from 94 to 122. The number of persons prosecuted for making false statements rose from 33 to 52, and those who were charged with false personation rose from 23 to 26. Two persons were prosecuted for forgery against one in the preceding year. As in the preceding year, there was no prosecution for false identification. The results of the trials show that 83 persons were convicted and 39 acquitted against 64 convictions and 30 acquittals in 1898-99; the percentage of convictions was 68·0, as in the preceding year.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

Act I (B.C.) for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces was in force in 30 districts, as in the preceding two years. The number of offices open during the year was 256 against 257 in 1898-99, and the number of ceremonies registered rose from 19,833 to 20,960. There was an increase of 1,217 in the number of marriages, which is said to be due to good harvests in the year. The village priests or Mullahs continue their opposition to the Registrars and Kazis appointed under the Act.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.

THERE were 26 general meetings of the Commissioners, 126 meetings of Standing Committees, 12 of Special Committees, and 52 of Sub-Committees. Informal meetings were also held for the investigation of matters of minor public importance. Ten Commissioners attended fifty times or more at General and Committee meetings during the year and 60 Commissioners attended 50 per cent. or more of the meetings to which they were invited.

Proceedings of Commissioners.

The matter of most interest and importance to the general public with which the Commissioners were occupied during the year was the resumption of negotiations with the Tramway Company for the introduction of electric traction. The points in dispute were referred to a Sub-Committee, who submitted a report, on the basis of which an agreement was settled and executed by the Corporation on 9th December 1899. Effect has been given to this agreement by legislation which has been undertaken since the close of the year.

Apart from this, the year's work presents no feature of especial prominence, and was directed towards carrying out the ordinary administrative and financial duties of the Corporation.

Finance.

The income of the four revenue funds, taken together, was Rs. 52,42,738 and their expenditure Rs. 52,38,696 as against budget estimates of Rs. 51,86,017 and Rs. 55,24,742, respectively. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 5,78,963 and Rs. 5,83,005. The main heads under which receipts were in excess of the estimate are "Miscellaneous receipts," "Fines and penalties," and "Trade and profession licenses." The realisation of the consolidated rate fell short of the estimate by Rs. 42,570.

The income exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 3,71,420—a result which was due to the increase in the valuation of the town and to larger realisations from licenses, fines, and the municipal market. The expenditure was Rs. 4,37,653 larger than in the previous year. The largest increase (Rs. 66,352) was under "Road cleaning," which, however, is partially counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 35,873 in the amount expended on bustee cleaning.

There was a total saving on the estimated expenditure for the year of Rs. 2,86,046. The heading under which this was greatest is that of interest, owing to the failure of a loan issued during the year. The remainder of the saving is distributed among the various items of working expenditure.

Loans.

The year opened with a total loan liability of Rs. 2,99,76,935. During the year Rs. 3,08,134 were repaid to Government on account of the consolidated loan. Tenders for a new loan of 25 lakhs at 4 per cent. having a currency of twenty-five years were called for, but the result was a failure. Tenders for Rs. 3,70,900 were accepted at 95 and upwards, and out of the unallotted remainder, a loan of 5 lakhs only was issued. This was taken up in full. The total loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year was Rs. 3,05,39,700. The sinking fund accumulations amount together to Rs. 28,74,154. Rupees 20,02,070 were paid during the year on account of interest and sinking funds. The statutory limit to payments on this account is 10 per cent. on the annual valuation of the town; and, as will be seen from the figures in the following paragraph, the borrowing capacity of the Corporation has now nearly reached its limit.

The total expenditure from capital during the year was Rs. 18,37,381, of which the major portion was devoted to drainage (Rs. 11,46,590) and water-supply (Rs. 4,21,263).

Assessment and collection of revenue.

The result of the revaluation work carried on during the year was an increase in 4,261 cases, a decrease in 1,428 cases, and a total net increase of Rs. 5,69,382. The assessed valuation of the town on 31st March 1900 was Rs. 2,19,49,992. During the last decade the valuation has risen by over 42 lakhs.

The following statement shows the result of the working of the collection departments during the year:—

Name of Department.	Opening balance.	Current demand.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Closing balance.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.	Percentage of total collections on gross demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Collector's	1,92,499	33,47,404	35,39,903	28,91,520	1,07,136	1,84,981†	86·20	81·68
Joint-Collector's	25,853	8,12,898	8,38,751	6,80,839	28,704	41,782‡	83·75	81·17
Warrant	6,95,791	......	11,39,483*	3,66,192	44,265	7,29,026	82·53	32·13
Total ...	9,14,143	41,60,302	50,74,445	39,38,551	1,80,105	9,55,789	94·67	77·61

* Includes Rs. 3,56,266 transferred by the Collector and Rs. 87,426 transferred by the Joint-Collector to the Warrant Department.
† Excludes Rs. 3,56,266 transferred to the Warrant Department during the year.
‡ Ditto „ 87,426 ditto ditto ditto.

The unsatisfactory state of the collections was commented on in last year's Report, and it was added that they might have been better but for the exodus that followed after the outbreak of plague. Nevertheless during the past year the collections have not in the least improved, and there has been a still further addition to the heavy accumulation of arrears. The Auditor's report shows that there is a want of supervision and control over the collections and accounts, and it is clear that the whole question of reforming or remodelling the whole system of collections must be at once seriously taken up. The appointment of a Deputy Chairman under the new law has relieved the Vice-Chairman of much of his out-door duties, and it is expected that he will now have time to more efficiently control the working of the collection departments.

Since the close of the year sanction has been accorded by Government to a resolution of the Corporation exempting from assessment all lands and buildings the annual valuation of which does not exceed Rs. 20. This should afford a great relief to all the collecting departments by the abolition of a large number of bills for infinitessimal amounts.

License Department.

The following statement compares the receipts under the several heads in this department for the last two years:—

Heads of Receipts.	Amount realised.						Budget Estimate.
	1899-1900.			1898-1899.			
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,70,783	4	8	3,24,585	6	11	3,45,000
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,50,410	1	8	1,43,669	5	6	1,45,000
III.—Cart registration fees ...	83,271	4	0	75,786	4	0	78,000
IV.—Fees for removal of trade refuse	63,807	2	0	54,255	0	0	65,000
V.—Fees for licenses under section 335 (stables, cows and bullock sheds, &c.)	452	8	0	330	0	0	250
VI.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,257	6	0	622	5	0	......
VII.—Fines under section 90 ...	16,292	12	1	10,911	13	9	16,666
VIII.—Fines under section 80 ...	1,135	12	0	2,428	8	0	
Total ...	6,88,410	2	5	6,12,588	11	2	6,49,916

The increase in receipts is satisfactory, and that under the tax on trades and professions is particularly so in view of the progressive decline in previous years which was commented on by Government last year.

But while the result itself is satisfactory, the means by which it has been obtained, viz., a very large increase in the number of police court prosecutions, are quite the reverse. The Chairman correctly points out that prosecutions have hitherto been the only means of coercion at the disposal of the department, and that during the year under review cases were more promptly filed and better distributed than heretofore. But a system which entails the prosecution in the Criminal Courts of nearly 60 per cent. of the assessees is indefensible.

Market, Lighting, and Printing.

The municipal market was satisfactorily worked throughout the year, and its receipts were raised by an increase of rentals made during the year from Rs. 1,28,540 to Rs. 1,60,803.

Eighty-six gas lamps and sixty oil lamps were added during the year under review to the existing supply. These additions, and the lighting of gas lamps during extra hours, raised the total expenditure on lighting to Rs. 4,75,832—an increase of Rs. 18,552 on the expenditure of the previous year.

The Printing Department shows a considerably increased outturn for the year. Valuing the outturn at rates based on a comparison with those of Government and private firms, the result is a profit of Rs. 19,375. The total charges amounted to Rs. 40,795.

Litigation.

The civil suits instituted by or against the Corporation during the year were insignificant. It is noticeable, however, that 150 old decrees, which had been allowed to become barred by limitation, were cancelled. Arrangements are stated to have been made for preventing the occurrence of such an unsatisfactory result in future.

The total number of criminal prosecutions instituted by the Corporation was 37,521 against 37,544 in the previous year. The greater part of these originated with the License Department.

The Chairman draws attention to the results of the prosecutions instituted by the Engineer's Department. In 2,532 convictions, the greater number of which were for encroachments, the total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,967. The Chairman expresses a hope that, especially in cases of building a house without submitting a plan, more suitable penalties will be imposed under the new Act. This matter formed the subject of unfavourable comment in last year's Report, but it appears that no improvement has taken place, but rather the reverse. It will now be necessary to consider whether the power of appointing a Municipal Magistrate conferred by section 628 of the new Act should not be exercised.

The Food Inspection Department instituted 339 cases against 145 in the previous year. Fines amounting to Rs. 2,110 were imposed. The Food Inspectors also seized and destroyed a large quantity of food and milk unfit for human consumption. A novel feature of their work during the year has been the prosecution of shop-keepers for selling cocaine, the use of which, as a stimulant, is stated to be increasingly prevalent among all classes. The action taken to check it is said to have met with some success, and will be continued in the future.

Education.

The amount spent by the Corporation during the year on primary education was Rs. 2,860. The insufficiency of the provision made for this object has been the subject of separate correspondence with the Corporation, and efforts will be made to provide for a more adequate expenditure in future.

Town and bustee improvements.

The heavy expenditure which is being incurred on drainage and unfiltered water-works has lessened the resources of the Corporation to carry out extensive bustee improvement. The expenditure under this head (Rs. 33,276) is, nevertheless, the largest incurred since 1892-93. The total amount spent on town and bustee improvements together is Rs. 84,390 against Rs. 99,626 in the previous year. The amount spent on street improvements and met from this grant was Rs. 82,667.

Engineer's Department.

The mileage of filtered water mains was slightly increased during the year. It amounted on 31st March 1900 to 315·16 miles. The average daily consumption also shows a slight decrease from the previous year's figure, being 20,681,822 gallons, against 20,684,393 in 1898-99. The daily consumption per head was 33·68 gallons in the town area and 20·89 gallons in the south added area. The gross cost was annas 2·85 per thousand gallons.

A great advance was made during the year in increasing the supply of unfiltered water. The mileage of unfiltered water mains in the town and south added area was 117·49 and 37·55 miles, respectively, against 104·26 and 36·01 in 1898-99. The amount of water supplied increased from 4,778,899 gallons per day in 1898-99 to 9,687,493 gallons in 1899-1900.

Various reconstructions and improvements were made in the sewerage system, which now has a length of 200·68 miles.

Health of the town.

The total number of deaths recorded was 25,823 against a decennial average of 22,058. The deaths registered as due to plague were 2,332; and in addition to these, there were a number of suspicious deaths in which the evidence was not quite sufficient to establish the cause of death to have been plague. The mortality under the special causes of cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery, small-pox, and fevers was 1,852 less than the average of the previous ten years. The reduction under "fever" was 1,016, and it is believed that this is mainly fictitious, deaths really due to this disease having been ascribed to "other causes" (where the increase was 3,306) in consequence of the plague scare. The birth-rate rose from 13·9 in 1898, when, owing to a large exodus of females from the town, it was exceptionally low, to 16·1 in 1899. This figure is still below the average. The birth-rate was highest among Christians and lowest among Muhammadans. The mortality among infants under one year of age was in inverse ratio to the birth-rate according to class. Among Muhammadans it was 504·3, among Hindus 334·7, and among Christians 174·4, the average for all classes being 366·8.

The mortality from cholera was 990 against an average of 2,051 in the previous five years. The cases were isolated ones, and there was no serious outbreak throughout the year. There were only 64 cases of small-pox in the town during the year, but the mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was above the average. The death-rate in the suburban and canal area (43·9) is again extremely high compared to that in urban Calcutta (35·1).

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 16,011 against 13,255 in 1898. The percentage of successful operations, calculated on ascertained results, was 96·61 of primary vaccinations and 35·46 of revaccinations. Of the latter, a large number of results were unascertained.

An outbreak of rinderpest in the animal vaccination depôt caused the supply of vaccine to run short, and a supply of lanoline paste obtained from the Darjeeling depôt failed to give good results. The Vaccination Department is at present undergoing a process of reorganisation, and partial effect has already been given to the recommendations of the Health Officer.

The department worked under special difficulties during the year. Labour was, owing to the prevalence of plague, very difficult to obtain, and the mortality among draught animals from glanders and rinderpest was heavy. In spite of this, the amount of refuse removed from the town was the largest ever recorded, being no less than 357,000 tons. Even this large total would no doubt, in the absence of these difficulties, have been considerably exceeded.

Particular stress is laid by the Health Officer on the necessity in the interests of both economy and efficiency of improving the stable accommodation for the ponies and cattle. Steps have been taken by the Commissioners to give effect to his recommendations.

Plague.

The administration of preventive measures against plague is in the hands of the Chairman, not of the Corporation, and is therefore not dealt with, except incidentally, in the report. The epidemic, though more severe in incidence than that of the previous year, had a much less pronounced effect on the general administration of the Corporation. The disease declined rapidly in virulence

from April to July, continued during the next six months in a sporadic form, and increased again rapidly from the end of January 1900, reaching its highest point in the third week in March. The history of plague in Calcutta and of the measures taken to cope with it will be separately treated.

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Rajshahi ...	2	84	96	182	38	144	35	31	48	4	3	6	12	3	30
Dacca ...	10	104	112	226	13	213	35	48	69	...	23	14	13	2	22
Chittagong ...	10	32	40	82	10	72	18	11	34	...	6	2	3	1	7
Patna ...	18	173	192	383	52	331	62	122	104	4	34	10	4	3	36
Bhagalpur ...	6	60	91	157	25	132	26	33	25	...	21	2	7	3	40
Orissa ...	3	38	34	75	6	69	24	10	27	...	1	3	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur	19	64	36	119	23	96	31	9	44	...	14	1	6	3	11
Total ...	83	944	1,163	2,190	238	1,952	368	507	509	8	245	92	111	72	283
Total of 1898-99	62	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,950	355	503	506	14	244	114	92	61	291
Percentage on the total of 1899-1900.	3·8	43·1	53·1	...	10·8	89·1	16·8	23·1	23·2	·3	11·2	4·2	5·1	3·3	12·9
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Total ...	83	944	1,163	2,190	238	1,952	362	507	509	8	245	92	111	72	283
Total of 1898-99	62	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,950	355	503	506	14	244	114	92	61	291
Percentage on the total of 1899-1900.	3·8	43·1	53·1	...	10·8	89·1	16·5	23·1	23·2	·3	11·2	4·2	5·1	3·3	12·9
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Percentage on the total of 1899-1900.	3·8	43·1	53·1	...	10·8	89·1	16·8	23·1	23·2	·3	11·2	4·2	5·1	3·3	12·9
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Presidency ...	6	250	334	590	40	550	78	171	78	...	76	37	28	37	65
Rajshahi ...	2	84	96	182	38	144	35	31	48	4	3	6	12	3	30
Dacca ...	10	104	112	226	13	213	35	48	69	...	23	14	13	2	22
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Presidency ...	6	250	334	590	40	550	78	171	78	...	76	37	28	37	65
Rajshahi ...	2	84	96	182	38	144	35	31	48	4	[illegible]	6	12	2	30
Dacca ...	10	104	112	226	13	213	35	48	69	...	23	14	13	2	22
Chittagong ...	10	32	40	82	10	72	18	11	34	...	6	2	3	1	7
Patna ...	18	173	192	383	52	331	62	122	104	4	34	10	4	3	36
Bhagalpur ...	6	60	91	157	25	132	26	33	25	...	21	2	7	3	40
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Total ...	83	944	1,163	2,190	238	1,952	362	507	509	8	245	92	111	72	283
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Presidency ...	6	250	334	590	40	550	78	171	78	...	76	37	28	37	65
Rajshahi ...	2	84	96	182	38	144	35	31	48	4	3	6	12	3	30
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Bhagalpur ...	6	60	91	157	25	132	26	33	25	...	21	2	7	3	40
Orissa ...	3	38	34	75	6	69	24	10	27	...	1	3	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur	19	64	36	119	23	96	31	9	44	...	14	1	6	3	11
Total ...	83	944	1,163	2,190	238	1,952	368	507	509	8	245	92	113	72	283
Total of 1898-99	68	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,950	355	503	506	14	244	114	93	61	291
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The following table shows the composition of the municipal bodies in each Division at the close of the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtears.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	9	139	228	376	31	345	53	72	76	...	62	17	39	11	44
Presidency ...	6	250	334	590	40	550	78	171	78	...	76	37	28	37	65
Rajshahi ...	2	84	96	182	38	144	35	31	48	4	3	6	12	2	30
Dacca ...	10	104	112	226	13	213	35	48	69	...	23	14	13	2	22
Chittagong ...	10	38	40	88	10	78	18	11	34	...	6	2	3	1	7
Patna ...	18	173	192	383	52	331	62	122	104	4	34	10	4	3	36
Bhagalpur ...	6	60	91	157	25	132	26	33	25	...	21	2	7	3	40
Orissa ...	3	38	34	75	6	69	24	10	27	...	1	9	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur	19	64	36	119	23	96	81	9	44	...	14	1	6	3	11
Total ...	83	944	1,163	2,190	238	1,952	368	507	509	8	245	92	112	72	283
Total of 1898-99	68	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,950	355	503	506	14	244	114	92	61	291
Percentage on the total of 1899-1900.	3·8	43·1	53·1	...	10·8	89·1	16·8	23·1	23·2	·3	11·2	4·2	5·1	3·3	12·9
Ditto of 1898-99.	2·8	43·4	53·8	...	10·6	89·4	16·3	23·1	23·3	·6	11·2	5·2	4·3	2·8	13·3

from April to July, continued during the next six months in a sporadic form, and increased again rapidly from the end of January 1900, reaching its highest point in the third week in March. The history of plague in Calcutta and of the measures taken to cope with it will be separately treated.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The number of municipalities in Bengal during the year ending with 31st March 1900 was 153. Two new municipalities were formed during the year by the subdivision into smaller bodies of existing municipalities which had been found too large for efficient administration. The population within municipal limits therefore remained practically stationary, the slight variation from the previous year's figures being due to the alteration of certain municipal boundaries. According to the census figures of 1891 the population of the 153 municipal towns is 2,730,809.

The total number of rate-payers rose from 467,240 in 1898-99 to 469,669, representing 17·2 per cent. of the municipal population, as against 17·1 in the previous year. The increase is due to considerable additions in the Bhagalpur Municipality, where the number rose from 6,289 in the previous year to 10,233. But for this, there would have been a decrease. The percentage of rate-payers to population varied between 32·2 at Noakhali and 6·1 at Kurseong. Taking Divisional averages, the percentage exceeded the provincial average in the Presidency (19·3), Chittagong (18·5), and Burdwan (18·49) Divisions, whilst the rest fell below it. In the Bhagalpur Division all the municipalities, except Deoghur and Sahibganj, show an increase, and the percentage has risen from 12·8 to 15·1.

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various levels and the room badly ventilated, and he suggested that the floor be levelled; that ventilators be fixed in the corrugated zinc roof, and that circular built-up openings at either end be re-opened and protected by shades; that drinking-water taps be fixed close to the quarters; and that a urinal be erected close by. These improvements were carried out.

There are seven latrines for the use of the native public on the Calcutta side of the river, viz., four above the bridge, and three below it. Of the four latrines above the bridge, that at Juggernath Ghât is most frequented; but as it has only four seats, it is hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the people, who are chiefly tenants of the Port Commissioners' lands. It is, therefore, suggested that either this latrine be enlarged and provided with more seats, or that a separate latrine be provided on the tenanted land for their use.

The latrines in the Commissioners' docks at Kidderpore have now all been provided with water-tanks for washing, and the nuisances noted under this head in the previous year have been greatly lessened.

Antiscorbutics.

The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year was 4,511 gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Quantity remaining in hand at the beginning of the year.	Quantity examined and passed during the year.	Total.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remaining at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1898-99 ...	1,056	1,832	2,888	2,226*	662
1899-1900 ...	662	4,511	5,173	3,699	1,474

* Revised figures.

The quantity of lime-juice passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year was considerably larger than in the preceding year. The increase in the quantity supplied to shipping is attributed by the Inspector to more stringent supervision.

Out of the total quantity of 3,699 gallons supplied to shipping during the year, the greater portion, or 2,913 gallons, was taken on board as stores for the use of emigrants. The remainder, amounting to 586 gallons, was disposed of as follows:—

		Gallons.
Taken on board British vessels for use of the crews ...	...	785
Ditto foreign vessels ditto ...	...	2
Total	...	787

The quantity of lime-juice taken on board British vessels shows an increase of 20 gallons.

Besides the quantity of lime-juice examined and passed during the year, which includes 130½ gallons of British fortified lime-juice, there were 351 gallons examined and rejected as unfit for issue. The whole of this rejected lime-juice was old stock brought into the Custom House for examination under the orders of the Collector of Customs, and comprised what remained over from previous years' supplies to coolie-ships. Most of this lime-juice was found to be quite worthless.

The following statement shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

YEAR.		West Indies, &c.	Mauritius, Natal, and Red Sea Ports.	TOTAL.
1		2	3	4
1898-99	...	9	4	13
1899-1900	...	24	1	25

There were no complaints with regard to the issue of lime-juice and no cases of scurvy were brought to the notice of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year. Non-alcoholic lime-juice continues to be generally approved and freely taken by the lascars.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Finance.

The total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners from time to time, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100 and the Dock Loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566 amounted to Rs. 4,85,60,666, and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 4,27,42,265. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been raised from Rs. 20,99,000 at the beginning, to Rs. 23,96,600 at the close, of the year. The money is almost entirely invested in the Commissioners' own debentures.

Against this debt (consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government, together with the book debt on account of the Port Block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock Loan, and the eight Debenture Loans), amounting in all to Rs. 4,51,38,865, the Commissioners hold block of the nominal value of Rs. 6,06,39,053, including reserve funds amounting to Rs. 35,83,856. They hold in addition the valuable Strand Bank Lands extending from Chandpal Ghât to Aheeritolah Ghtâ, for which they pay to the Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 37,292.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 6,35,306, and the income for the year under review amounted to Rs. 66,51,114. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 66,53,495, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,32,925 on the 31st March 1900.

The income during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 4,18,294, which was due to increased receipts from the Jetties, the Port Trust Railway, and the Kidderpore Docks. The largest increase was Rs. 1,16,975 in the Railway, of which more than half was earned by letting wagons to other railways. The increase in the Docks was Rs. 1,15,728, and that of the special toll Rs. 59,468.

Jetties.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 17,52,780, or Rs. 1,04,174 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,08,247, being Rs. 6,057 less than that of the previous year. The net revenue under this head was Rs. 6,44,533, as compared with Rs. 5,34,302 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to an improvement to the extent of Rs. 60,562 in the receipts from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge, which amounted to Rs. 4,37,582, against Rs. 3,77,020 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,44,352, the net revenue thus amounting to Rs. 2,93,230.

The importation of oil from Russia was 79 per cent. of the total quantity imported in the year under review: 14½ per cent. was American oil and 6½ per cent. was from Rangoon.

from April to July, continued during the next six months in a sporadic form, and increased again rapidly from the end of January 1900, reaching its highest point in the third week in March. The history of plague in Calcutta and of the measures taken to cope with it will be separately treated.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	9	139	228	376	31	345	53	72	76	...	62	17	39	11	46
Presidency ...	6	250	334	590	40	550	78	171	78	...	76	37	28	37	65
Rajshahi ...	2	84	96	182	38	144	38	31	48	4	8	6	12	3	30
Dacca ...	10	104	112	226	13	213	35	48	69	...	23	14	13	2	22
Chittagong ...	10	32	40	82	10	72	18	11	34	...	6	2	3	1	7
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Bhagalpur ...	6	60	91	157	25	132	26	33	25	...	21	2	7	3	40
Orissa ...	3	38	34	75	6	69	24	10	27	...	1	3	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur	19	64	36	119	23	96	31	9	44	...	14	1	6	8	11
Total ...	83	944	1,163	2,190	238	1,952	368	507	509	8	245	92	112	72	263
Total of 1898-99	62	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,950	355	503	506	14	244	114	92	61	291
Percentage on the total of 1899-1900.	3·8	43·1	53·1	...	10·8	89·1	16·8	23·1	23·2	·3	11·2	4·2	5·1	3·3	12·0
Ditto of 1898-99.	2·8	43·4	53·8	...	10·6	89·4	16·3	23·1	23·3	·6	11·2	5·2	4·2	2·8	13·3

The variations from the figures of the previous year are slight, except in case of school-masters other than Government servants, and medical ;itioners. The landholding classes and members of the legal profession 'nued to provide the great majority of the Commissioners.

Attendance at meetings.

There were in all 2,515 meetings held during the year, against 2,586 in 1898-99. Of these, 243, or 9·6 per cent., were unsuccessful or had to be adjourned, as against 227 ·ings, or 8·7 per cent., in the previous year. Twenty-five municipalities, ıst 31 in the previous year, held more than 20 meetings, whilst 25 cipalities failed to hold at least one meeting every month. At Sherpur ıo Mymensingh district the Commissioners convened the largest number eetings, viz., 45, of which, however, 18 were unsuccessful. Ranaghat s next with 31 meetings, of which 4 were unsuccessful. The municipality ahibganj, in the Sonthal Parganas, held only 7 meetings, all successful, an average attendance of 42 per cent. of the members. The important cipality of Garden Reach has failed to hold 12 meetings during the in two successive years. In 69 municipalities, as against 79 in 1898-99, verage of more than one-half of the total number of Commissioners ded at each meeting. The highest percentages of attendance were 82 at arhati, 78 at Patuakhali and Jagdispur, 75 at Raghunathpur, 72 at ıria, Dumraon and Colgong, and 71 at Cossipore-Chitpur; whilst the lowest 23 at Meherpur.

ssessments and taxation.

Of the rates generally levied, those on holdings and on persons, the former was in force in 40 towns, and the latter in the remainder, with the exception of Bhadreswar and , where both forms of taxation were in force in different wards. The rate oldings was levied at the maximum rates prescribed by law in all but 11 s, in which Howrah and Darjeeling are included. The tax on persons vied on the principle of apportionment of the taxation ascertained to be ssary among the rate-payers according to their circumstances and therefore s in each town in which it is in force.

Of special rates, the latrine-rate was levied in 93 towns on sliding scales or es varying from 10 to 3¾ per cent. A water-rate was levied in 9 towns h are provided with a filtered water-supply.

The incidence of municipal taxation (excluding Calcutta) varied between -2-4 at Darjeeling and 4 annas at Bazitpur in the district of Mymensingh. average for the whole Province was Re. 1-1-6, showing an increase of pies per head since the previous year. In 54 towns, against 46 in 1898-99, ncidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of population, and s below 8 annas in 38 towns, against 40 in the previous year.

Revision of assessment.

A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force during the year in several municipalities, the best financial results being attained in the following towns:—

Name of Municipality.			Amount of increase.
			Rs.
Bhagalpur	...	...	23,690
Howrah	...	...	14,086
Darjeeling	...	...	9,816
Pabna	...	...	3,097
Barisal	...	...	2,335
Muzaffarpur	...	...	2,300
Arrah	...	...	2,293
South Barrackpore	...	...	1,561
Hajipur	...	...	1,546
Santipur	...	...	1,323
Monghyr	...	...	1,258
Purulia	...	...	1,252
Faridpur	...	...	1,168
Lalganj	...	...	1,140
Raniganj	...	...	1,062

Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.

The following table compares the totals under these heads for the year 1899-1900 with those of the previous five years: —

	Demands.			Collections.						Remissions.				O star bala
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentages (column 13 on column 4).	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			
..	4,93,558	23,71,593	28,65,151	2,71,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·0	83·3	78·5	96,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,5(
...	4,63,780	25,27,826	29,91,606	2,47,870	20,89,234	23,37,104	53·4	82·6	78·1	75,814	59,450	1,35,264	4·5	5,1.
..	5,21,077	27,13,569	32,34,646	2,89,108	22,09,050	24,98,158	55·4	81·4	77·2	94,613	70,672	1,65,285	5·0	5,7
...	5,75,937	28,35,594	34,11,531	3,24,221	28,00,280	26,24,501	56·2	81·1	76·9	69,255	69,429	1,38,684	4·6	6,4
...	6,52,216	29,29,708	35,81,924	3,45,271	24,52,861	27,98,132	52·9	83·7	78·1	1,04,857	71,909	1,76,760	4·6	6,0
...	6,05,800	30,84,613	36,90,413	3,08,552	26,33,610	29,42,162	50·9	85·7	79·7	1,21,134	79,811	2,00,945	5·4	5,4

The noticeable features of this table are the increase in the amount actually collected and the reduction of the outstanding balance.

There was an increase of 2 per cent. in the collection of current demand as compared with the previous year, and, although the proportion of gross collections to current demand has fallen slightly from 95·5 per cent. in 1898-99 to 95·3 per cent. in 1899-1900, the Municipal Committees have, on the whole, done well in the collection of their revenues. The growth in the remissions, both arrear and current, is, however, an unsatisfactory feature in this table.

The table below shows the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year:—

ntage of total tion on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																		
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong.		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Tot.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
o 99 per cent. ...	10	12	14	23	6	5	13	16	3	3	19	18	6	6	3	3	2	3	76
o 89 „ ...	7	6	15	9	3	5	3	...	2	2	5	6	3	3	1	1	3	1	42
o 79 „ ...	3	2	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	16
o 69 „ ...	4	4	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	11
o 59 „ ...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
o 49 „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
o 39 „ .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
mber of municipal-	27	27	40	42	11	11	17	17	6	6	26	26	10	10	5	5	9	9	151

Of the divisional groups, the first place is as usual taken by Dacca, which shows a further creditable advance on the satisfactory collections of the previous year, the percentage standing at 93·2, against 92·7 in 1898-99. Sixteen out of the seventeen municipalities in the Division realised over 90 per cent. of their gross demands, the only exception being the small municipality of Nalchiti in the Backergunge district, where collections were delayed by the detection of frauds in the office and the prosecution of the accountant. The Chittagong Division, with an average collection of 81·1 per cent. of the demand, comes next. Good results were also obtained generally by the municipalities in the Patna, Rajshahi, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions. The average percentage of collections in the Presidency Division shows a satisfactory improvement from 80·9 in 1898-99 to 85·3, whilst the percentage in the Burdwan Division, 66·28,

ough it shows some improvement over the previous year, was the lowest ie Province.

Of individual municipalities, in 51 against 42 in the previous year 95 per cent. of the total demand was collected, the following 25 towns ring the most satisfactory results :—

Name of Municipality.	Total demand.	Percentage of collection.	Total remission.	Outstanding balance.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Deoghur	6,246	100·0	...	...
Tamluk	5,616	99·99	1	...
Gaya	65,137	99·8	110	...
Tikari	5,746	99·8	6	1
Jhalakati	5,879	99·6	18	...
Narayanganj	50,361	99·4	137	140
Dumraon	7,319	99·4	34	5
Sitamarhi	6,338	99·4	32	...
Titagar	14,930	99·3	104	...
Lalganj	4,481	99·3	24	6
Khulna	10,784	99·0	59	46
Bazitpur	2,386	98·9	24	...
Roserha	3,420	98·9	36	...
Daltonganj	5,343	98·87	48	12
Maheshpur	2,171	98·8	12	14
Hajipur	8,813	98·7	109	...
Madhubani	6,971	98·7	85	...
Jagdispur	3,837	98·64	52	...
Pirojpur	6,032	98·6	44	38
Chagda	3,219	98·6	52	16
Chandrakona	4,473	98·6	37	24
Meherpur	2,500	98·5	23	12
Siwan	8,167	98·3	95	40
Sherpur (Bogra) ...	5,530	98·1	29	74
Basirhat	5,609	98·0	82	29

These results reflect great credit on the administration of the municipalities concerned, and show that, where energy and attention are devoted to work of collection, the municipal dues can be collected practically in full er existing rules.

The average percentage of remissions for the whole Province rose from 4·9 in 1898-99 to 5·4 during the year under review; but it is satisfactory to notice that with this slight increase in the remissions the outstanding balance fell from 16·9 to 14·8 per cent. of the total demand. The marginally-noted figures compare the percentages of remissions and the outstanding balances in each Division during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

sions.	Percentage of remissions. 1898-99.	Percentage of remissions. 1899-1900.	Outstanding balances. 1898-99.	Outstanding balances. 1899-1900.
			Rs.	Rs.
wan ...	4·48	6·4	3,68,168	3,45,567
lency ...	6·7	6·7	90,260	57,259
ahi ...	6·0	4·5	26,314	28,489
...	2·5	3·1	15,575	12,349
gong ...	4·1	2·8	5,239	10,260
....	5·4	3·4	43,045	37,149
lpur ...	3·13	4·7	26,666	32,282
...	3·63	7·5	11,609	8,994
Nagpur	4·8	6·1	20,156	14,957

sh imposts levied during the

Fees for the registration of carts were levied for the first time in the municipalities of Muktagachha, Netrokona and Brahmanberia. A water-rate for the supply of filtered water was for the first time levied at nampore. Fees under Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act for the cleans- of private privies were also levied for the first time at Muzaffarpur and aribagh and in portions of the municipalities of Arambagh, Rajpur, Garulia Bhatpara. License-fees under section 261 were also levied for the first time amastipur, Netrokona and Muktagachha. Fees under the Hackney Carriage were levied for the first time in the Barasat Municipality. At Howrah fees under section 189 of the Act for the removal of rubbish, which practically never been realised before, were collected to a considerable nt.

Income and expenditure.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income, and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	66,793	62,123	9,65,944	11,06,158	10,32,737	11,68,581	9,70,614	10,84,460	62,123	84,121
Presidency ...	1,09,839	1,43,135	7,71,211	8,02,250	8,81,050	9,45,385	7,37,915	7,80,852	1,43,135	1,64,533
Rajshahi ...	26,888	27,189	3,83,150	5,03,196	4,10,038	5,30,385	3,82,850	4,53,375	27,188	77,010
Dacca ...	46,022	59,652	3,98,641	4,10,377	4,44,663	4,70,029	3,84,921	4,04,294	59,742	65,735
Chittagong .	13,045	16,083	1,13,818	1,20,764	1,26,863	1,36,847	1,10,780	1,24,818	16,083	12,029
Patna ...	91,475	1,15,146	7,03,234	7,01,078	7,94,709	8,16,224	6,79,564	7,12,656	1,15,145	1,03,568
Bhagalpur ...	29,067	37,708	2,94,891	3,19,229	3,23,958	3,56,937	2,86,251	2,97,242	37,707	59,695
Orissa ...	7,580	8,177	1,17,767	1,25,326	1,25,347	1,33,503	1,17,270	1,25,069	8,077	8,434
Chota Nagpur ...	10,252	11,935	97,693	1,11,763	1,07,945	1,26,698	93,010	1,00,404	14,935	26,294
Total ...	4,00,961	4,84,148	38,46,349	42,00,441	42,47,310	46,84,589	37,63,175	40,83,170	4,84,135	6,01,419

Closing balances of Municipalities.

There was an increase in the aggregate closing balances of the municipalities from Rs. 4,84,135 to Rs. 6,01,419. In several cases funds are being accumulated for schemes of sanitation or other municipal reforms, and in some, money was reserved in hand for probable plague charges. The savings effected in estimated expenditure during the year, and the inability to fully utilise loan funds during the year, also led to the increase of closing balances.

The following figures give the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole Province:—

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Total receipts, 1899-1900.	COMPARISON WITH 1898-99.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Municipal rates and taxes—				
(a) Tax on houses and lands ...	10,67,666	16,436	...	1·5
(b) ,, on animal and vehicles ...	2,25,697	16,568	...	7·9
(c) ,, on professions and trades	50,431	1,576	...	3·2
(d) Tolls on roads and at ferries...	1,31,275	...	17,791	11·9
(e) Water-rate	2,26,910	26,296	...	11·5
(f) Lighting-rate	60,288	5,935	...	9·8
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	6,41,510	69,227	...	10·7
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	5,66,699	15,503	...	2·8
(i) Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	20,962	...	2,857	13·6
2. Realisations under Special Acts ...	96,565	...	2,818	2·8
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	3,35,953	1,377	...	·4
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).	2,53,909	1,06,455	...	72·1
5. Miscellaneous ...	96,581	20,415	...	26·8
6. Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	15,524	...	7,444	32·4
(b) Loans	1,49,100	47,950	...	47·4
(c) Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	2,431	121	...	5·2
(d) Advances	1,80,903	31,654	...	21·2
(e) Deposits	78,037	25,489	...	48·5
Total ...	42,00,441	3,85,002	30,910	
Net increase ...	...	3,54,092	...	9·2

Of the total increase in income shown above, the portion derived from tion, which is a permanent and genuine increase, amounted to Rs. 1,30,893. increase was shared by all the Divisions, except Bhagalpur, and was largest ne Burdwan Division. It is shown by divisional groups in the following

EAR.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
... ...	7,83,653	6,03,938	2,37,410	3,04,274	79,042	4,94,882	2,16,672	85,163	55,511	28,60,545
0	8,44,359	6,21,611	2,52,069	3,16,480	81,168	5,00,584	2,12,579	91,505	71,083	29,91,438
(+), or ase (—).	+60,706	+17,673	+14,659	+12,206	+2,126	+5,702	—4,093	+6,342	+15,572	+1,30,893

Tax on houses and lands.

This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 10,67,666, which is Rs. 16,436, or 1·5 per cent. in excess of the income during the previous year. The increase was shared by the wan, Rajshahi, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, whilst there was a ng off of revenue in the remaining five Divisions. The largest increase rred in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions of Rs. 16,264 and Rs. 8,868, ectively, whilst the increase in the other two Divisions, although small mount, represented 18·4 per cent. in Orissa and 21·2 per cent. in the a Nagpur Division. The largest falling off occurred in the Bhagalpur sion.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

The aggregate receipts rose from Rs. 2,09,129 in 1898-99 to Rs. 2,25,697, showing an improvement of Rs. 16,568, or 7·9 per cent. The increase was shared by all the sions, except Rajshahi and Bhagalpur, where there was a small falling f Rs. 608 and Rs. 56 respectively. The largest increase occurred in the a and Burdwan Divisions, and amounted to Rs. 7,417 and Rs. 5,115, ectively. Large increases are returned by the municipalities of Howrah 4,017), Jessore (Rs. 1,541, against a total revenue of Rs. 780 in 1898-99), a (Rs. 1,361), Chapra (Rs. 1,424), and Darbhanga (Rs. 1,227). At rah the increase was apparent only, being due to the share of the income this source due from the Corporation of Calcutta for the second half-year 898-99 having been credited during the year. At Jessore, as in the other towns, the increase was the result of better collections. It is noteworthy the revenue from this source of the small municipality of Barasat in the idency Division, which amounted to Rs. 5,317, was the largest in the whole sion.

ax on professions and trades.

The revenue of Rs. 50,431 shows a small improvement of Rs. 1,576, or 3·2 per cent. The largest increase of Rs. 3,702 occurred in the Patna Division, and was contributed e Patna Municipality, where the increase of Rs. 1,392 was due to more ent administration. The income fell off in the Burdwan and Presidency sions, the two Divisions in which an increase would naturally be looked for.

ls on roads and at ferries.

Tolls are nowhere levied on any roads in Bengal, nor do the municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division derive any income from ferries. The revenue fell from Rs. 1,49,066 1,31,275, *i.e.*, by Rs. 17,791 or 11·9 per cent. The receipts rose only in Dacca Division, and were almost stationary in the Presidency and Chittagong sions. There was a reduction in the remaining Divisions, the largest ne of Rs. 9,011 and Rs. 5,288 occurring in the Patna and Bhagalpur

Divisions. The Municipal Commissioners of Patna remitted a sum of Rs. 3,333 on account of ferry rents to compensate the lessee for the loss of income on the occasion of the Sonepore Fair due to the appearance of the plague. Arrears to the amount of Rs. 5,465 were realised by the Commissioners in the previous year, which accounts for the comparative decline in the present year. The decrease in the Bhagalpur Division was shared by the municipalities of Monghyr (Rs. 1,450) and Bhagalpur (Rs. 3,833). In the former the decrease was due to default on the part of a farmer, and in the latter to the deposit of earnest money on account of a ferry having been wrongly credited to the ferry accounts in January 1898. In the Burdwan Division the bulk of the decrease occurred at Burdwan, owing to the settlement of the ferries at a smaller rent during the year. The increase in the Dacca Division occurred mainly in the Dacca Municipality, where it was due to the realisation of arrears.

Water-rate.

This rate is levied in nine towns where water-works have been installed, against eight in the previous year. At Dacca the Commissioners levy no rate for the water supplied. Deducting Rs. 7,971, the receipts accruing to the Berhampore Municipality for the first time, the revenues in the remaining eight towns show an increase of Rs. 18,325, the receipts in them having risen from Rs. 2,00,614 to Rs. 2,18,939. The increase was shared mainly by the municipalities of Howrah (Rs. 5,986), Burdwan (Rs. 3,728), Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 4,214), and Bhagalpur (Rs. 5,710). The levy of an increased rate and adoption of coercive measures led to the improvement in the collections at those places. At Darjeeling the receipts declined by Rs. 3,447, owing to the reduction of the rate from 3¼ to 2¾ per cent. on the annual value of holdings, and also to the suspension of the collection of the rate after the disastrous cyclone and landslips of 24th September 1899.

Lighting-rate.

This rate is levied only in the municipalities of Howrah and Darjeeling. In the former the receipts declined from Rs. 45,112 to Rs. 44,789, whilst in the latter they rose from Rs. 9,241 to Rs. 15,499. The decline at Howrah was due to a uniform rate of 3 per cent. being levied throughout the municipality in lieu of the 3½ per cent. rate which was hitherto in force in some portions of it. At Darjeeling the rate, which was raised from 2 to 2½ per cent., was levied throughout the year, whilst in 1898-99 the rate was only in force for a portion of the year.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.

The income under this head rose from Rs. 5,72,283 to Rs. 6,41,510, resulting in the large advance of Rs. 69,227, or 10·7 per cent., on the receipts of the previous year. Large increases have accrued every year, and the total revenue, which stood at Rs. 4,50,747 in 1894-95, has risen by Rs. 1,90,763 in five years, or Rs. 38,152 a year on the average. The imposition of a latrine-tax is generally recognised as the most suitable means of raising the revenue necessary for an efficient system of conservancy in municipalities where the revenue from other sources does not suffice to meet all requirements. Taking municipalities separately, the largest increase occurred in the towns named in the margin.

	Rs.		Rs.
Howrah ...	18,518	Titagarh ...	2,226
Burdwan ...	2,316	Darjeeling ...	3,676
Cossipore-Chitpur	2,481	Barisal ...	2,594
South Barrackpore	3,016	Purulia ...	3,106

Several municipalities continued their efforts towards making their trenching-grounds a source of income, but, on the whole, with very little success.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

The total revenue rose from Rs. 5,51,196 in 1898-99 to Rs. 5,66,699, resulting in an increase of Rs. 15,503, or 2·8 per cent. The increase was shared by all the Divisions, except the Presidency and Patna, and was largest in the Burdwan Division (Rs. 4,395) and in Chota Nagpur (Rs. 5,134). There was a decline of Rs. 3,731 in the Presidency Division.

Taking the rate on holdings and the tax on persons together, the total receipts rose during the year from Rs. 16,02,426 to Rs. 16,34,365.

ants from Provincial and l Funds.

The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Rs. 1,35,409 to Rs. 2,47,292, the increase occurring in the contributions under all three heads "Medical," lucation" and "Other purposes." The contributions are classified as ow:—

Purpose for which made.	Provincial funds.	District Funds.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ical	16,042	49,426	66,220	1,31,688
cation	3,009	537	1,844	5,390
er purposes	78,909	9,482	21,823	1,10,214
Total ...	97,960	59,445	89,887	2,47,292

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in the municipalities in the Province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 40,83,170, against Rs. 37,63,175 in 1898-99, being an increase Rs. 3,19,995.. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,01,419, against 4,84,135 in the preceding year. The statement below shows for the whole ovince the percentage which the expenditure in each municipality under each the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense ds) for the past five years:—

Year.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5-96	8·7	4·4	25·9	3·9	23·3	7·9	·51	13·1	3·5
3-97	9·8	4·7	15·5	3·4	26·6	9·5	·56	16·1	3·8
7-98	10·4	7·2	7·4	3·2	30·3	9·7	·57	17·1	3·7
98-99	10·6	4·4	5·9	3·4	31·7	10·5	·5	16·3	3·4
99-1900	10·4	5·8	6·5	3·5	29·5	10·5	·5	18·3	3·4

The large variations in the figures of each year are accounted for by the t that capital expenditure is included in them. The cost, for instance, of a

large scheme of water-supply in any one town disturbs the general average considerably

Office and Collection Establishment.

The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 4,226 and that on collection establishment of Rs. 6,548.

Prevention of fire.

The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 18,822 to Rs. 20,982, and almost the entire amount of the charge was incurred in the municipalities which are served by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and contribute to its cost, *viz.*, Howrah (Rs. 4,358), Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 13,016), Maniktala (Rs. 699), and Garden Reach (Rs. 350). Outside these, the only expenditure of any amount was incurred by the Serampore Municipality, viz., Rs. 1,186 on the purchase of a fire-engine.

Street-lighting.

The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,53,170 to Rs. 2,13,611, showing an increase of Rs. 60,441, or 39·4 per cent., which was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong, where the expenditure shows a small decline of Rs. 137. The increase was largest in the Burdwan Division, where the expenditure rose from Rs. 25,004 to Rs. 69,198. This, however, is mainly accounted for by the payment of arrear bills by the municipality of Howrah. The next largest increase occurred in the Rajshahi Division of Rs. 9,059, out of which Rs. 6,854 occurred at Darjeeling alone, due to an increase in the working expenses of the electric-light installation in that town and to the cost of repairs to the installations which were damaged by the cyclone and landslips of 24th September 1899. Sixteen municipalities spent nothing on this service, against 17 in the previous year.

Water-supply.

Under this head the total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,01,387 to Rs. 2,40,507, showing an increase of Rs. 39,120, or 19·4 per cent. over the expenditure in the previous year. The increase was shared by six Divisions, of which Burdwan and Rajshahi return the largest figures, viz., Rs. 19,011 and Rs. 16,999. In the former Division the municipality of Howrah incurred an increased expenditure of Rs. 16,692 on the extension of the water-supply to 20 lanes not served before, in which 36 additional stand-pipes have been supplied. Darjeeling shows an increase of Rs. 21,195 due to special repairs to the pipe lines, which were considerably damaged by the cyclone of 24th September 1899, and also to an increase on ordinary repairs and establishments. At Cossipore-Chitpur the whole area is now supplied with filtered water. The total length of the pipes laid is 85,743 running feet, and there are altogether 110 double-mouthed and seven single-mouthed stand-pipes placed at convenient distances. At Maniktala a further length of 4,077 feet of pipes was laid and 13 new hydrants were erected during the year. A scheme was worked out during the year to lay pipes along six miles of roads within the populous quarter of the South Suburban Municipality with 25 hydrants at convenient distances. The scheme was sanctioned by Government after the close of the year. At Garden Reach the scheme for providing filtered water to the people of the populous portion of the town is still under the consideration of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Municipal Commissioners. At Barasat a Larymore boiler, set up at a cost of Rs. 521, is said to be giving excellent water to the people of the town. At Berhampore the new water-works were opened during the year. At Rajpur two tanks have been excavated at a cost of Rs. 4,750. At Rampur Boalia almost all the tanks were flushed with river-water during the flood season. The Municipal Commissioners of Gaya have still before them a comprehensive scheme for a supply of filtered water, which, however, cannot be carried out for want of funds. The question of water-supply at Bhagalpur has recently been much complicated by the shifting of the stream of the Ganges, and water is now drawn from a stream in which the supply is insufficient and the quality very inferior. It was proposed that a series of wells should be sunk in the *chur* near the intake, and that they should be covered over with brick domes, so as to furnish a continuous supply of naturally-filtered water at all times of the year. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Provincial revenues for the purpose, and offered to sanction a loan of Rs. 15,000; but the municipality has so far sunk only one well, and the

mainder of the scheme is in abeyance. To make the difficulty worse, the management of the works themselves has been very inefficient. A new Superintendent, however, has recently been appointed, under whom an improvement reported to have commenced.

Drainage.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,16,987 to Rs. 1,31,292, showing an increase of Rs. 14,305, or 12·2 per cent. over the expenditure of the previous year. An increase of 17,533 occurred under maintenance charges, whilst capital expenditure clined by Rs. 3,228. The largest increase occurred in the Patna Division Rs. 10,17[illegible] and in Burdwan (Rs. 6,736), whilst the expenditure shows a falling in the Bhagalpur Division of Rs. 3,928.

A comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the Howrah Municipality is in preparation by the Municipal Engineer. The present state of the road-drains is reported to be very unsatisfactory. At Patna nine new drains were structed during the year, and several old drains were remodelled and linked A large well was sunk and a reservoir constructed for flushing a large, lerground drain and other drains connected with it. The great improvements ich have been made in the sanitary condition of Patna under the present ime have, it is satisfactory to observe, been maintained and continued during year under review. Four years ago the condition of the town was such t local opinion demanded a special Commission on it. The city is now ported by the Sanitary Commissioner to be in process of becoming one of the anest and healthiest municipalities in India. At Muzaffarpur the increased penditure was incurred on the construction and repair of drainage channels. Monghyr the Commissioners have taken steps to improve the roadside ains in two of the most important wards by means of a loan of Rs. 10,000 m Government and the sum of Rs. 18,280 raised by subscription. The rk in one ward has commenced, and the scheme for the other ward is under consideration of the Sanitary Board.

Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering and latrines).

The total charges on this account amounted to Rs. 10,86,791, a figure practically the same as that of the previous year. Amongst other towns with high percentages of expenditure on this item may be mentioned Titagarh 3·4), Garulia (51·7), Noakhali (49·3), Naihati (49·2), and Hooghly and insura (48·68); whilst, on the other hand, comparatively small expenditure s incurred in the municipalities of Jessore (20·5), Khulna (17·0), Rampur alia (21·2), Darbhanga (16·4), Motihari (17·7), and Bhagalpur (17·79), all which form the head-quarters of districts. There was a nominal decline at tna, owing to the fact that in 1898-99 the municipality had to undertake the nstruction of plague sheds, and to pay contribution to Government for plague ecautions, the charges for which were included under this head. There was such expenditure during the year under review. Similarly, in the Gaya unicipality the expenditure in 1898-99 was abnormally high, owing to the rchase of a large quantity of tramway materials for the introduction of rt IX. Large variations occurred also in the following municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.	Increase.	Name of Municipality.	Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.
[illegible]arpur	9,090	Darbhanga	6,326
Burdwan	4,348	Howrah	4,725
[illegible]garh	3,047	Serampore	2,700
[illegible] Barrackpore	2,478	Baidyabati	2,186
[illegible] Reach	2,106		

At Burdwan the increase was due partly to the payment of charges [illegible] in the previous year, and partly to increased expenditure incurred [illegible] the year. The increase at Titagarh was due to the excavation of two [illegible] on the trenching-ground and the employment of additional establishment. [illegible] establishment and the construction of a public latrine account for the [illegible] at South Barrackpore. At Garden Reach the increase was chiefly on [illegible] of the sinking of six wells for road-watering. The decline at Howrah [illegible] Darbhanga is only apparent, being due to the wrong classification in [illegible] of certain charges under this head, which have been shown under the [illegible] head in 1899-1900. No explanation has been given of the reduction at

Serampore, whilst that at Baidyabati was due to the unsatisfactory ground of the reduction of the conservancy staff. It is reported that coke-breeze filters are working satisfactorily at Dacca, Narayanganj and Nasirabad.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,89,172, an increase of Rs. 28,516 on the previous year. The actual expenditure from municipal revenues was Rs. 2,50,165, showing an increase almost precisely equal to that in the contributions made to municipalities for medical purposes. The most important undertaking of the year was at Khulna, where a new hospital was constructed by the municipality with the aid of a contribution from Government and liberal private subscriptions. This undertaking affords a gratifying example of what can be effected by well-directed public spirit. In Darbhanga the outdoor dispensary was converted into an indoor hospital, causing a rise in expenditure of Rs. 5,513, and extensions and improvements were made in the dispensary at Burdwan. The liberality of the public is conspicuous on special occasions, as in Khulna, during the year under review, when funds are required for a tangible object, such as the construction of a new building; but interest in medical institutions has been found almost invariably to flag when it comes to keeping up a regular flow of subscriptions for the maintenance of a municipal dispensary. This fact was specially brought to the notice of Government during the year, and instructions were issued with a view to ensuring that the contributions of municipalities to dispensaries should be fixed for definite periods, that unofficial managing Committees should exercise more direct control over management and be given a greater interest than they at present have in obtaining subscriptions by the certainty of being able to devote the whole amount collected, in addition to the municipal contribution, to the improvement of their dispensaries. These instructions will, it is hoped, have a good effect in increasing private contributions. Their issue has been too recent for much result to be shown during the year under review.

Vaccination.

There were 202 vaccinators employed at a cost of Rs. 19,902, and these performed 98,664 operations, of which 83,224 were primary, and 15,440 were revaccinations; of the total operations, 88·9 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·4 in the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 488 persons, the average cost of each operation being 3 annas 7 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccinated exceeded 5 per cent. of the total population in the seven towns named in the margin.

Sonamukhi ...	6·1	Puri ...	5·37
Darjeeling ...	8·3	Ranchi ...	7·4
Kurseong ...	14·0	Purulia ...	6·04
Jamalpur (Monghyr) ...	8·84		

Public Works.

The expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs. 5,59,030 to Rs. 6,73,847 during the year. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

YEAR.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99 ...	77,279	41,958	4,23,762	16,031	5,59,030
1899-1900 ...	81,474	54,125	5,33,217	5,031	6,73,847
Increase (+) or decrease (—).	+4,195	+12,167	+1,09,455	—11,000	+1,14,817

Public Instruction.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,26,483 against Rs. 1,20,874 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on primary education amounted to Rs. 68,388 against Rs. 65,576 in 1898-99. The following table compares the expenditure

primary education, Division by Division, during the last two years, with e standard which has been fixed as a reasonable average:—

AME OF DIVISION.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in the municipalities in each Division at 10 annas per head.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Variation between the figures in columns 2 and 4.	Variation between the figures in columns 3 and 4.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.			1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
rdwan ...	12,321	11,662	14,101	+1,780	+2,439	1·3	2·4
esidency ...	14,084	14,027	13,618	— 466	— 409	2·7	2·6
jshahi ...	3,610	5,838	6,162	+2,552	+ 324	3·1	2·6
oca ...	6,752	5,599	6,283	— 469	+ 684	2·2	2·5
ittagong ...	2,009	2,437	2,337	+ 328	— 100	2·3	2·2
tna ...	18,975	15,406	15,145	—3,830	— 261	3·2	2·9
agalpur ...	5,293	5,194	5,141	— 152	— 53	2·1	2·8
issa ...	3,098	3,490	3,485	+ 387	— 5	4·4	3·7
ota Nagpur ...	2,174	1,923	2,116	— 58	+ 193	2·7	3·0
Total ...	68,316	65,576	68,388	+ 72	+2,812	2·6	2·7

It will be observed that, on the whole, the expenditure has almost exactly incided with the standard, which, however, is based on the figures of the last nsus, and is, therefore, probably lower than will be shown in future reports.

Loans.

The new loans raised and the purposes for which they were obtained are shown in the margin. At Darjeeling the Commissioners received an instalment of Rs. 23,000 out of e total loan of Rs. 1,20,000 for the electric light installation. This municipality also obtained an instalment of Rs. 50,000 out of the loan of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned for the improvement and extension of the water-supply. The Barasat Municipality also received the first instalment of Rs. 2,500 out of the loan of Rs. 5,000 for water-supply. The Jamalpur Municipality received Rs. 3,600 for improving the drains in the bazar. The total loan abilities of municipalities at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 30,58,883.

Name of municipality.	Amount of loan.	Purpose.
	Rs.	
owrah	50,000	Water-supply.
rasat	5,000	Ditto.
ngpur	10,000	Drainage.
rjeeling	2,00,000	Water-supply, &c.
onghyr	10,000	Drainage.
malpur	3,600	Drainage.
Total ...	2,78,600	

Audit of Accounts and embezzlements.

A large number of cases of embezzlement was brought to notice again during the past year, most of which were facilitated by laxity of supervision of the collection establishment. The defalcations occurred in the municipalities of Kotrang, Maniktala, Nator, Darjeeling, Nalchitti, Patna, Kishenganj, ohardaga and Daltonganj.

Working of the Porters and andiwallas' Act.

The Act is in force only in the Darjeeling Municipality. The total number of porters and dandiwallas registered during the year was 653, against 750 in the previous year. There were 25 prosecutions under the Act, against 22 1898-99, and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 38. No license was ncelled during the year. The law continued to be carefully worked, and a ose supervision is exercised over the porters and *dandiwallas*.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

There has been no change during the year under review in the number of istrict and Local Boards in Bengal, and the area controlled by them also emained the same. Since the close of the year, the provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, have been extended to the districts f Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Manbhum, and a Local Board has been ormed in the Alipur subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri.

Constitution of District Boards.

On the 31st March last the 38 District Boards contained in all 796 members against 795 in 1898-99. The difference of one in the total strength of members was due to he fact that the seat of one elected member of the Khulna District Board

remained vacant throughout the year 1898-99. One hundred and ninety-one out of these 796 members were appointed *ex-officio*, 271 were appointed by Government and 334 were elected by the Local Boards, as compared with 186, 281 and 328, respectively, in 1898-99; of these 251 were officials and 545 non-officials. European and Eurasian members numbered 196 and natives of the country 600. During the year 575 meetings were convened, or 20 more than in 1898-99. The District Board of Saran heads the list with 27 meetings, Puri comes next with 23, and Rangpur follows with 21. On the other hand, the District Boards of Rajshahi and Monghyr met only 11 times during the year. The attendance was best in Hooghly and Saran, and worst in Jalpaiguri and Puri. The average attendance of official members at each meeting was the same as that of the previous years, viz., 3·6, and that of the non-official members was 7 against 6·9 in 1898-99.

Constitution of Local Boards.

The 105 Local Boards contained, on the 31st March last, 1,261 members, or 2 more than in the previous year. Of these, 46 were *ex-officio* members, 832 were nominated, and 383 elected, as compared with 39, 803 and 417, respectively, in 1898-99. Officials numbered 155 and non-officials 1,106, while the total of Europeans and Eurasians amounted to 113 against 1,148 natives of the country. The total number of meetings held was 1,218, or 111 more than in 1898-99. Of these, 200, as compared with 187 in the previous year, had to be adjourned or proved abortive, owing to failure to form a quorum. Fifty-one Local Boards, as against 63 in the previous year, failed to meet once a month, and 5 of these, viz., Hajipur, Sitamarhi, Thakurgaon, Nowgong and Dinapore, held only 5 meetings, or less, during the year. The Dinapore Local Board held only 3 meetings during the year, of which 1 was adjourned. There was a slight improvement generally in the attendance of non-official members, that of the official members being the same during the past two years.

Elections.

General elections of members of Local Boards were held in three sub-divisions of the district of Midnapore and in all the four subdivisions of the district of Patna.

Occupation of members.

The occupations of the members of the District and Local Boards are shown in the statement below:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, talukdars, and zamindar's servants.		Pleaders and mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Others.		Total number of members.
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	248	31·2	255	32·0	174	21·9	59	7·4	4	·5	13	1·6	43	5·4	796
Local ,,	152	12·1	548	43·5	352	27·9	52	4·1	4	·3	34	2·7	119	9·4	1,261

Powers of Local Boards.

The only changes in respect of the powers of Local Boards were the withdrawal of the management and supervision of village roads from the Local Boards in Murshidabad and the delegation of the maintenance of certain district roads to the Local Boards in Pabna. The powers of the Local Boards in Mymensingh, as regards administration of the grants for primary education, were also withdrawn to some extent during the year. In the districts of the Patna Division a proposal is under consideration to re-classify several of the roads, and to withdraw all roads costing on an average over Rs. 10 a mile from the management of the Local Boards and place them in charge of the District Engineer.

Union Committees.

The number of Unions was reduced from 57 to 56 by the abolition of the Chandpur Union in the district of Tippera in consequence of the establishment of a Municipality there. The number of the members of Union Committees and the number of meetings held show respectively a decrease of 7 and 14, as compared with the previous year. The total income also declined from Rs. 22,865 to Rs. 18,527,

the expenditure from Rs. 21,388 to Rs. 20,644. Thirty out of the 56 ons expended the whole, or nearly the whole, amount which was at their posal, while no expenditure was incurred during the year by the Gorapata on in the district of Jessore, by the Shahjadpur Union, the only Union in Rajshahi Division, and by four out of the five Unions in the district of asore. It is reported that the Union Committees in the district of Midnapore e, on the whole, done better work during the year, and that a change for better is perceptible in the attitude of the Local Boards towards these bodies.

Financial results.

The income and expenditure of the District Boards under the chief heads during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Income.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates	39,64,562	41,34,825
XII.—Interest ...	48,079	50,039
XVII.—Police (including Pounds) ...	4,49,151	4,52,028
XIX.—Education ...	64,928	66,074
XX.—Medical	30,831	35,312
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	7,734	7,753
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	712	726
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,24,373	2,10,836
XXVI.—Railways ...	Nil	31,932
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	13,008	14,982
XXXII.—Civil Works (including Ferries) ...	9,04,817	12,30,288
Contributions	5,24,989	5,25,628
Debt	4,56,988	5,18,653
Total ...	66,90,172	72,79,070

Expenditure.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	Nil	Nil
18.—Administration	2,66,557	2,80,355
20.—Police (Pounds)	18,374	21,749
21.—Marine	8,245	4,654
22.—Education	11,81,413	12,25,700
24.—Medical	3,98,686	3,86,357
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	29,904	21,445
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pension	8,524	19,471
30.—Stationery and Printing ...	32,858	34,572
32.—Miscellaneous	40,071	45,915
33.—Famine Relief	4,697	2,728
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	1,333	1,015
45.—Civil Works	40,16,886	42,91,725
Contributions	2,60,170	1,81,464
Debt	3,89,308	4,39,831
Interest on Debt	17,389	29,075
Total ...	66,74,415	69,86,056

The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 18,02,190 against 17,86,437 in the previous year. The receipts during the year amounted to 72,79,076 against Rs. 66,90,172 and the charges to Rs. 69,86,056 against 66,74,415. At the close of the year 1899-1900, there was thus a credit ance of Rs. 20,95,210, of which Rs. 1,89,115 consisted of deposits against 1,52,799 in the previous year. The actual closing balances were more than f of the year's income in Rangpur and more than one-third in Hooghly, najpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Gaya and Darbhanga.

INCOME.

Provincial rates.

This item of revenue represents the proceeds of the road cess less the cost of collection and revaluation. The increase of receipts from Rs. 39,64,562 to Rs. 41,34,825 is shared by 25 out of the 38 District Boards, and due, as usual, to improved collections and to revaluations.

Interest.

The income under this head shows an increase of Rs. 1,960, which is attributed, as in the preceding year, to the larger collection of arrears of road cess.

Pounds.

There was an increase of 44 in the total number of pounds under the management of District Boards, but a decrease of Rs. 1,517 in the total income derived from them. he decrease was largest in the Rajshahi Division, and occurred in all the stricts, except Rangpur. All the districts of the Presidency Division, except e 24-Parganas, also show a decrease, and it is attributed to the falling off in e competition for pounds and to bad collections. Inspection of pounds was nducted in the same manner as usual, and disclosed the usual delinquencies the part of pound farmers, which were dealt with according to circum-ances. There was no change in the procedure observed in granting leases pounds. In some districts the farmers are said to be becoming used to the vised pound forms, while in others the usual difficulty of enforcing their se continued to be felt.

Education.

The income under this head rose from Rs. 64,928 to Rs. 66,074. It is satisfactory to note that all the districts of the Burdwan Division without exception share in the crease, which is ascribed chiefly to a larger collection of school fees and of es at the lower primary examinations and to larger donations.

Medical.

The receipts under this head advanced from Rs. 30,831 to Rs. 35,312, the bulk of the increase accruing in Mymensingh, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, and Purnea. Increased ontributions towards the Gewankhali dispensary account for the increase in idnapore. The increase in Mymen singh was due to larger contributions nade by private individuals and better collection of subscriptions. In the 4-Parganas, it is attributed chiefly to the transfer of the management of the ort Canning and Taki dispensaries to the District Board and to the special ontribution received for the maintenance of the Chandkhali dispensary in hulna. In Purnea, it is ascribed to the Srinagar estate having contributed s. 1,000 for the establishment of two dispensaries in that zamindari.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—Stationery and Printing.

The increase under these two heads is slight, and calls for no remarks.

Miscellaneous.

There was a decrease of Rs. 13,537 in the income under this head. The falling off is noticeable chiefly in Chittagong, Muzaffarpur and Cuttack. In the case of hittagong, it is said to be due to the smaller collection of rent from the ijardars certain road side lands who objected to pay their dues on the ground that eir lands were made unfit for cultivation by deep pits made in them in pairing the roads, and to there being no sale of road side trees during the ear. The decrease in Muzaffarpur is ascribed to smaller realisations of fees, nes and forfeitures, and that in Cuttack to the fact that in the previous year e sale proceeds of a promissory note of Rs. 1,000 were shown under this ead which swelled the figures for that year.

Railways.

The sum of Rs. 31,932 shown against Howrah represents the Board's share of the profits from the Howrah-Amta Light Railway. The success of this undertaking is very ratifying, and should stimulate other Boards to encourage the promotion f well-considered schemes of local communication.

Minor Works and Navigation.

A sum of Rs. 225 was realised as rent of the fishery in the drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour Road against Rs. 179 in the previous year. The receipts from canal evenue in Chittagong also increased from Rs. 12,826 to Rs. 14,757, and is ttributed to the improved circumstances of the people.

Civil Works.

The income shown under this head is derived from ferry receipts and contributions for specified works. The former of these rose from Rs. 4,36,007 to Rs. 4,61,932, and he largest increase was in the Rajshahi Division, Rangpur alone showing an ncrease of nearly Rs. 10,000. This increase is attributed to better collections. The largest decrease was in Patna, and is ascribed chiefly to remissions granted o ghat farmers for losses sustained by them during the prevalence of plague. nspections of ferries were conducted as usual, and disclosed a certain number

causes for complaint which, however, is not unreasonably high. The ›ipts from contributions, principally from Government, vary from year year according to the Provincial Works entrusted to local bodies for ›ution. In the year under review they amounted to Rs. 7,39,061 as against 4,41,509 in 1898-99.

Contributions.

The annual contributions made by Government to equalise the assets and charges of the several District Boards, that is, the contributions which were fixed by Government to meet certain branches of expenditure made over to District Boards their constitution, and which have been from time to time increased *pari u* with the expenditure in question, amounted to Rs. 5,12,348 against 5,12,108 in the previous year.

Loans.

The District Board of Chittagong obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 30,000 to enable them to repair the damages done by the cyclone of October 1897 to roads and ges. The sum of Rs. 1,50,000 shown against Darbhanga represents the ›unt borrowed by the District Board from Government for the construction ›ontoon bridges in the district.

Deposits and advances.

The sums deposited as security for the payment of revenue by ferry farmers contractors, and others and the recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from ›rict Funds decreased from Rs. 4,22,934 to Rs. 3,38,653. The decrease due to casual variations of no special importance.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 2,66,557 to Rs. 2,80,355. The increase is attributed to the raising of the percentage levied for audit by Government from one-half to three-fourths per cent., the grant of ›ual increments to employés, purchase of furniture, appointment of additional ›ks, and heavier expenditure on account of travelling allowances.

›lice.—Cattle Pound Charges.

The expenditure on cattle pounds amounted to Rs. 21,749 against Rs. 18,374 in 1898-99. The largest increase was in Monghyr, and is said to be due chiefly to the ›struction and repairs of pound-houses, which were undertaken during the year.

Marine.

The outlay under this head decreased from Rs. 8,245 to Rs. 4,654.

Education.

The following abstract shows the educational expenditure of District Boards during the last two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection.		
Sub-Inspectors	1,81,898	1,97,093
Inspecting Pandits	86,755	87,106
Direct Management.		
Training and other Special Schools ...	32,508	33,639
High Schools	1,400	1,450
Middle "	76,156	77,826
Primary "	6,623	6,117
Aided Schools.		
Training and other Special Schools ...	5,534	7,678
High Schools	2,695	4,456
Middle "	1,66,944	1,71,520
Primary "	5,36,895	5,53,680
Scholarships.		
Scholarships	29,365	30,105
Miscellaneous.		
Buildings and Furniture	4,491	3,918
Payments to abolished Schools	7,131	9,881
Examination, Prizes and Rewards ...	32,559	29,707
Contingent Charges	10,534	11,506
Total ...	11,81,488	12,25,682

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During the past year, there was an increase under all the heads, except "Primary Schools under the direct management of District Boards," "Buildings and Furniture," and "Examination, Prizes and Rewards." The increase was shared by all the districts, except Midnapore, Bogra, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Malda, Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore, the largest increase being in Chittagong. Owing to the introduction of vernacular into the Koran schools for the sake of earning rewards, the number of primary schools in that district increased during the year by 246. Out of the total expenditure on education, 45·7 per cent. was spent on primary schools, 23·2 on inspection, and 20·3 on middle schools.

The highest place in respect of educational expenditure as a whole is taken by the District Board of Balasore, which spent 38·7 per cent. of its income on this purpose. The District Boards of Bankura, Pabna, Dacca Khulna, Faridpur, Tippera, Chittagong, Cuttack and Puri also devoted more than 30 per cent. of their income to education, while all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of Malda and the District Boards of Howrah, Murshidabad, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh and Backergunge, show an expenditure below 20 per cent. In Shahabad the proportion was only 9·2 per cent. Under primary education Balasore again heads the list with a ratio of 30·1 per cent. In Bankura, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Puri and Cuttack, the expenditure was 20 per cent. or more, and in four districts, viz., Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran, it was below 10 per cent.

The total number of High and Middle schools maintained by District Boards remained the same, viz., 165, but the number of pupils in them declined from 11,383 to 11,244. This decrease in the number of pupils occurred in Middle Vernacular schools only, the number of pupils in Middle English and High schools having increased. The total number of High and Middle schools aided by District Boards, as well as the number of pupils in them, decreased from 988 and 64,664 to 968 and 63,940, respectively, during the year. The total number of upper and lower primary schools for boys maintained by District Boards was 8, as in the previous year, but the number of scholars in them increased from 180 to 194. The total number of such schools aided by those bodies gained both in number and in strength; the figures for the two years being 28,871 and 809,647 in 1898-99 and 29,041 and 824,777 in 1899-1900, respectively. The following table, which compares the number of girls' schools aided by District Boards and the number of pupils attending them during the past two years, shows that there was an increase during the year both in schools and pupils:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper primary ...	55	1,179	53	1,170
Lower " ...	1,589	26,347	1,618	27,153
Total ...	1,644	27,526	1,671	28,323

The number of industrial schools maintained by District Boards declined from 7 to 6, but the number of scholars in them increased from 352 to 358.

Employment of Muhammadans as Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

In September 1897, a circular was issued enjoining that in certain districts where the Muhammadan population preponderated, a proportion of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools should, if possible, be Muhammadans. Since then the number of Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools to be employed has been fixed with reference to the proportion of the Muhammadan to the Hindu population of each district, and it has been ruled that until the number fixed is attained, the Boards shall, on the occurrence of every vacancy in the establishment of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, appoint a Muhammadan thereto, provided that a duly qualified candidate was available. In the 24-Parganas, three Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools were appointed during the year, two in the place of Hindu officers and one in the place of another Muhammadan. In Khulna a new Muhammadan Sub-Inspector was appointed, and placed in charge of a part of the Satkhira subdivision, where the number

primary schools is largest. The District Board of Dacca appointed Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Schools during the year. In almost all districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions there is a fair proportion of ıammadan Sub-Inspectors.

Special Schools.

There are few changes to note under this head. The technical school at Nasirabad had to be closed temporarily in consequence of the falling off in the number of boys on rolls. A boarding-house for the accommodation of pupils of the technical ·ol at Rangpur was started during the year, Rai Bonomali Rai Bahadur of ıp having borne the cost of construction of the building. The same gentle- has also offered to bear the cost of increased accommodation of the .shop attached to the school. A domestic loom was obtained during the for the introduction of weaving in the Artizan Department of the school. eed-house was erected for the Sericultural school at Rampur Boalia, at a of Rs. 2,000, which was contributed by the Government of India. The .rict Boards of Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Mymensingh and Backergunge sent up .ents with scholarships to the Veterinary College at Belgachia, and the rict Board of Noakhali awarded a scholarship to a native of the district for prosecution of his studies at the Calcutta Art School. The District Board Ialda awarded a scholarship to a boy for education in the Rajshahi Diamond ilee Industrial School. The District Board of Cuttack provided three olarships for technical education, tenable at the Jobra Workshop, and one olarship tenable in the Sibpur Engineering College. A Madrassa in Dacca aided by the District Board in consideration of its teaching middle nination standards in addition to its legitimate course of studies in Arabic Persian.

Female Medical Education.

The District Board of Pabna granted a stipend of Rs. 10 a month to a girl to enable her to prosecute her studies at the Campbell Medical School; the District Board of cca a scholarship of Rs 7 to a female student of the Dacca Medical School; . the District Board of Shahabad a scholarship of Rs. 10 to a female student he Temple Medical School at Bankipore.

Medical.

The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 3,98,686 to Rs. 3,86,357. The decrease occurred in the Chittagong and Patna Divisions only, all the other Divisions showing an ·case. The largest fall was in the Patna Division, where the decrease is y apparent, being due to the large expenditure incurred by the District ard of Shahabad during the previous year on the construction of the Plague servation Camp at Chausa, which was subsequently refunded by Government that body. In the Chittagong Division, the decrease occurred in Tippera ıo, and it is owing to the transfer of the charges incurred during the year account of improvement of water-supply, village sites, &c., from this head he head "Civil Works."

There was a marked increase in the number of dispensaries maintained District Boards. This was greatest in the Chittagong Division, Tippera . Noakhali showing 10 dispensaries each during the year against none ·ing the preceding year. It appears that certain dispensaries, which in the vious year received aid from the District Boards of these two districts, are v wholly maintained by them. The total cost incurred in maintaining strict Board dispensaries increased from Rs. 88,046 to Rs. 1,22,805, while tributions to independent dispensaries fell from Rs. 98,980 to Rs. 96,382. in the previous year, the District Board of Backergunge maintained largest number of dispensaries, viz., 31, Tippera, Noakhali and Monghyr owing with 10 dispensaries each. The District Board of Faridpur aided largest number of dispensaries, viz., 13, and although the District ard of Chittagong aided 11 dispensaries only, that body spent the gest sum in granting aid to such institutions. Owing to want of funds, District Board of Puri had to discontinue their contribution of 1,000 towards the upkeep of the Pilgrim Hospital there. The District ards of Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Pabna and all the District ards in the Dacca Division made special arrangements for providing the abitants of cholera-stricken and malarious localities with gratuitous medical endance and medicines. Medicine chests were distributed to village

primary schools is largest. The District Board of Dacca appointed Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Schools during the year. In almost all districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions there is a fair proportion of ıammadan Sub-Inspectors.

Special Schools.

There are few changes to note under this head. The technical school at Nasirabad had to be closed temporarily in consequence of the falling off in the number of boys on rolls. A boarding-house for the accommodation of pupils of the technical ol at Rangpur was started during the year, Rai Bonomali Rai Bahadur of ıp having borne the cost of construction of the building. The same gentle- has also offered to bear the cost of increased accommodation of the shop attached to the school. A domestic loom was obtained during the for the introduction of weaving in the Artizan Department of the school. ed-house was erected for the Sericultural school at Rampur Boalia, at a of Rs. 2,000, which was contributed by the Government of India. The rict Boards of Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Mymensingh and Backergunge sent up ents with scholarships to the Veterinary College at Belgachia, and the rict Board of Noakhali awarded a scholarship to a native of the district for prosecution of his studies at the Calcutta Art School. The District Board Ialda awarded a scholarship to a boy for education in the Rajshahi Diamond ileo Industrial School. The District Board of Cuttack provided three olarships for technical education, tenable at the Jobra Workshop, and one olarship tenable in the Sibpur Engineering College. A Madrassa in Dacca aided by the District Board in consideration of its teaching middle nination standards in addition to its legitimate course of studies in Arabic Persian.

Female Medical Education.

The District Board of Pabna granted a stipend of Rs. 10 a month to a girl to enable her to prosecute her studies at the Campbell Medical School; the District Board of cca a scholarship of Rs 7 to a female student of the Dacca Medical School; the District Board of Shahabad a scholarship of Rs. 10 to a female student he Temple Medical School at Bankipore.

Medical.

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panchayats in the district of Backergunge; and in Khulna and each of the districts of the Dacca Division temporary Hospital Assistants were deputed to visit the localities where they were most needed.

Sanitation.

The total expenditure of the year on sanitary works decreased from Rs. 1,86,905 to Rs. 1,86,125, as the abstract given in the margin will show. The falling off occurred under all heads except "Other Sanitary Expenditure." Under the head "Improvement of Water-supply," 22 District Boards have spent less than during the previous year, the exceptions being Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Murshidabad, Jessore, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Purnea. The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 was attained in three districts only, viz., Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Dacca, while Balasore is reported to have spent nothing and Chittagong only Rs. 126. The compilation of lists showing in detail the water-supply in each village of the Province has been generally advanced during the year, and is now, with a few exceptions, complete.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply	1,31,541	1,16,822
Ditto of village sites	13,770	9,632
Conservancy of towns and villages	1,280	1,276
Sanitation at fairs ...	11,736	8,495
Other sanitary expenditure ...	28,578	50,000
Total ...	1,86,905	1,86,125

Only five District Boards spent money on the improvement of the sites of villages, viz., Jessore, Dinajpur, Tippera, Patna and Gaya, the largest expenditure having been incurred by the District Board of Tippera, viz., Rs. 7,278. The expenditure on sanitation at fairs is chiefly composed of grants of Rs. 3,648 by the District Board of Saran towards Sonepur and the other smaller fairs in the district; Rs. 2,662 by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, towards the Ganga Sagar and Harwa Fairs, and Rs. 1,370 by the District Board of Dacca, towards the Kartik Baruni and Nangalbund Fairs. The greater part of the expenditure on other sanitary objects is accounted for by a contribution of Rs. 18,137 by the District Board of Rangpur for the improvement of the drainage of the town, Rs. 4,000 by the District Board of Shahabad for the maintenance of the Arrah waterworks; and contributions from the District Boards of Birbhum, Howrah, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Puri towards the cost of plague measures. Two schemes have been set on foot, one in Pabna and the other in Rajshahi, for the drainage of the Chalan and the Cherail bils respectively. Measures for giving effect to the schemes under the Sanitary Drainage Act are being taken in concert with the District Boards concerned. These are the first instances since the Act was passed in which the powers conferred by it have been utilized.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

District Boards have but little money to spare for the objects enumerated under this head, and veterinary charges fell from Rs. 7,132 to Rs. 5,859. The District Board of Burdwan continued to maintain the veterinary institution which was opened during the previous year. The total number of animals treated in the institution was 383 against 152 in the previous year, and the number treated in the interior of the district was 417 against 231. The services of the Veterinary Assistant attached to the dispensary are reported to have been very useful, as cattle-disease is very common in the district. In Birbhum a Veterinary Assistant was temporarily appointed during the year for treating cattle in affected areas. A proposal for establishing a Veterinary Hospital at Nasirabad was under consideration during the year. A Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Gaya on the 20th January 1900. The Veterinary Assistant, who was employed by the District Board throughout the year, visited 104 villages and treated 360 animals. The District Board of Muzaffarpur took over the management of the Veterinary Dispensary at Sitamarhi during the year, but the dispensary was maintained, as before, with the aid of local subscriptions. The total number of animals treated was 434. Two Veterinary Assistants were deputed to suppress outbreaks of cattle-disease in the district of Champaran and one in Darbhanga. The Dacca District Board continued their annual contribution of Rs. 250 to the local Veterinary Hospital. The Bhagalpur District Board paid Rs. 343 for the salary and allowances of a

porary Veterinary Assistant who was employed in villages where cattle-ase was abnormally severe. A proposal to open a Veterinary Hospital : the civil station of Purnea was set on foot, and a sum of Rs. 378 raised private subscriptions has been deposited with the District Board to meet land isition expenses.

The expenditure on the "Maintenance of Public Bulls and Stallions," ch is a heading separate from "Veterinary Charges," increased from 3,014 to Rs. 4,737. A sum of Rs. 703 was spent by the District Board of kergunge for the construction of sheds for the bulls purchased during the ious year and for keeping and feeding them. Rupees 206 were expended the District Board of Shahabad in maintaining an Arab stallion at Buxar, Rs. 94 by the District Board of Pabna on the maintenance of a bull at jganj for breeding purposes

The total outlay under this head was Rs. 34,572, which is Rs. 1,714 more than the previous year's expenditure.

Stationery and Printing.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous charges increased from Rs. 40,071 to Rs. 45,915. The increase was largest in Darbhanga, and is said to be due to the adjustment of the old outstanding ances of the Madhubani Local Board by debit to this head and credit to lvances."

Famine Relief.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,728. In Tippera Rs. 208 was incurred on the treatment of destitute coolies. Of the total outlay of Rs. 2,513 in Puri, 2,227 represent the payment of the liabilities of the Board for relief :s undertaken during 1896-97.

nor Works and Navigation.

The increase of expenditure in Tippera was due to the reopening of a boat service between Akhoura and Brahmanbaria, which had been abolished on the opening of a steamer ice between those places. The decrease in Chittagong is due to the ition during the year of the temporary establishment entertained for king extortions by canal farmers. The District Board of Malda spent 195 for clearing snags from navigable rivers against Rs. 161 during the ious year.

Civil Works.

The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works during the past two years:—

	Buildings.		Communications.		Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Other works of improvement.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Staging bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Tools and Plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Original Works	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,67,932	80,083	7,47,422	21,63,404	1,01,830	2,657	47,460	6,38,063	33	30,546	37,447	40,16,886
...	1,20,906	1,03,246	10,31,239	21,80,817	1,10,017	22,739	11,820	6,53,069	1,015	26,859	29,998	42,91,725
...	—47,026	+23,163	+2,83,817	+17,413	+8,187	+20,082	—35,640	+15,006	+982	—3,687	—7,449	+2,74,839

The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 2,74,839, which occurred fly under the head "Communications—Original Works." The largest ease was in the Patna Division, particularly in Darbhanga, where works ch had been left unfinished at the end of 1898-99, were completed during year under review, and where materials for pontoon bridges were collected cost of Rs. 96,102. The District Board's office and Road Cess building at nonsingh, which was wrecked by the earthquake of 1897, was reconstructed cost of Rs. 15,512, of which Government contributed one-fifth. Other ortant works undertaken by District Boards were the construction of

74 spans of pontoon bridges over the Bur Gundak and Bagmati rivers in Darbhanga at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,01,111, the construction of bridges on the Goalundo road, Dacca, at a cost of Rs. 11,498, the construction of masonry bridges over the Manjur and Dhanauti streams in Champaran at a cost of Rs. 11,281 and Rs. 13,787, respectively, and of an iron girder bridge over the Lakhandai in Muzaffarpur at a cost of Rs. 14,671. The Purnea District Board spent Rs. 30,695 on the upkeep of 105 miles of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

The average percentage of expenditure on Civil Works to total expenditure was 61·4. The percentage rose to 77·6 in Jalpaiguri and 75·6 in Champaran, and fell to 37·5 in Balasore and 36·5 in Puri. Each of the two latter District Boards has a comparatively small income. The percentage of the cost of establishment and contingencies on total expenditure was 9·3, but in 17 districts the proportion exceeded 10 per cent., and in Champaran it was as high as 12·7. For the Province generally, the salary of the District Engineer represents 36·4 per cent. of the total cost of establishment and contingencies, though in Cuttack it amounts to 54·8 per cent.

Roads.

During the year 2,627 district roads, with a total length of 23,946 miles, were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 25,97,173. Of the total length, 3,352 miles were metalled and 20,594 miles unmetalled. Of the total cost incurred on metalled roads, Rs. 2,00,345 were expended on original works and Rs. 8,38,269 on repairs, and of that incurred on unmetalled roads, Rs. 6,68,575 were spent on original works and Rs. 8,89,984 on repairs. The expenditure on account of metalled roads was highest in Midnapore, Rs. 1,07,132, Burdwan coming next with Rs. 77,140, and Chittagong last with Rs. 204. The outlay on unmetalled roads was highest in Darbhanga (Rs. 1,61,358), and lowest in Puri (Rs 5,339). The cost per mile of district metalled roads was highest in Howrah (Rs. 1,632), and lowest in Faridpur (Rs. 33), and that of unmetalled roads was highest in Backergunge (Rs. 343), and lowest in Nadia (Rs. 24). The cyclonic storm-wave, which swept across a part of South Bhagalpur on the 24th September 1899, caused numerous breaches in many district roads, and the damage done to earthwork was widespread and heavy. Special estimates for the repairs of these damages amounted to Rs. 14,260, but out of this sum Rs. 6,101 only were spent during the year.

The total expenditure on village roads during the past two years is shown in the margin. The expenditure was highest in Backergunge, viz., Rs. 35,824, and lowest in Jalpaiguri, viz., Rs. 461. The rate of expenditure per mile varied from Rs. 142 in Birbhum to Rs. 3 in Champaran. The total number of such roads maintained was 4,690, and their total length 16,503 miles.

			1898-99.	1899-1900.
			Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	Division	...	34,274	35,633
Presidency	"	...	44,134	42,070
Rajshahi	"	...	24,957	19,291
Dacca	"	...	93,119	76,885
Chittagong	"	...	25,494	36,495
Patna	"	...	84,118	93,638
Bhagalpur	"	...	Figures not available.	16,233
Orissa	"	...	22,436	20,749

Water communications.

The District Board of Dacca spent Rs. 2,000 on the improvement of the Bagunbari Khal, and Rs. 1,527 in removing bars from the mouths of the Pania and Rajabari Khals, and in carrying out the survey operations on the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers at Fulbaria and Dacca. The tow-path from Barama to Kaliganj was also repaired by the Board at a cost of Rs. 293. In Tippera certain khals were cleared during the year. In Noakhali the principal navigable channels were cleared of jungle and other obstructions, and the roadside drains, which are mostly used as boat passages, were improved in many places. The Telkupi Khal, in the Sirajganj subdivision, was, as in previous years, kept navigable by the District Board during the floods.

Steamer communication.

The only change to note under this head is that the steamer service between Pabna and Kushtia, which had been abolished in the previous year, was re-established during the year. A contract has been entered into with the India General Navigation and Railway Company, by which the Board have agreed to pay to the latter an annual subsidy of Rs. 5,000 for three years.

The expenditure incurred during the year by the several District Boards in planting trees on the sides of roads, maintaining existing trees, rearing plants at nurseries and constructing bamboo and iron gabions is shown w:—

.cellaneous Public Improve-

	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	5,588	Mymensingh ...	732
Birbhum ...	2,628	Faridpur ...	89
Midnapore ...	156	Backergunge ...	832
Hooghly ...	732	Tippera ...	567
Howrah ...	292	Noakhali ...	1,109
24-Parganas ...	1,227	Patna ...	976
Nadia ...	667	Gaya ...	1,564
Murshidabad ...	556	Shahabad ...	237
Jessore ...	557	Saran ...	2,273
Khulna ...	297	Champarun ...	253
Rajshahi ...	1,662	Monghyr ...	1,376
Dinajpur ...	1,224	Bhagalpur ...	2,829
Jalpaiguri ...	761	Purnea ...	1,702
Rangpur ...	706	Malda ...	352
Bogra ...	1,161	Cuttack ...	681
Pabna ...	72	Balasore ...	540
Dacca ...	1,906	Puri ...	336

No expenditure under these heads was incurred by the District Boards Bankura, Chittagong, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The old system of loying *malis* in planting indigenous fruit-trees on main lines of communi-on was abandoned by the District Board of Nadia and a contract system oduced. The Purnea District Board spent Rs. 2,098 on the construc- of certain bunds in Nepal and for the protection of certain roads in the rict from the overflow of the Kusi and the Panar rivers. The Monghyr rict Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 675 in constructing bunds on sides of the Khasniah Nulla and from Buuni English to Bahadurpur.

Railway Feeder Roads.

A kutcha feeder road from Gangpur Railway station to the Grand Trunk Road, a distance of one mile, was constructed by the District Board of Burdwan. Out of the profits ived from the Howrah-Amta Railway Company, the District Board of vrah spent a sum of Rs. 1,346 on the construction of a railway feeder l. The District Board of the 24-Parganas acquired lands required for the er road from Kulsur to Muslandpur on the Bengal Central Railway at a of Rs. 4,508, and spent Rs. 450 on the construction of a culvert on the ishahar feeder road on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The construc- of two feeder roads in the district of Bogra, for which a sum of 49,200 was contributed by Government, was in progress during the year, the work of constructing a feeder road from Bhowanipur to Khurpu-ria, for which a grant of Rs. 1,000 was made by Government to the trict Board of Dinajpur, could not be taken in hand because of delay in uiring the land. The earthwork of the feeder road from Iswarganj to the ibazar station of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway was completed by the trict Board of Mymensingh. Approach roads to Bhatiary and Kanderghat lway stations were constructed by the District Board of Chittagong. construction of the Balgoodor feeder road in Monghyr was delayed in sequence of plague having broken out in the neighbourhood. The trict Board of Puri undertook the construction of a feeder road from Pipli Delang. The District Board of Cuttack is reported to have undertaken the struction of a number of feeder roads and the District Board of Balasore hree.

Railways and Tramways.

Proposals for the construction of the following tramways were under consideration during the year:—

(1) A steam tramway from Magra *viâ* Kalna to Katwa in the district of Burdwan.

(2) A steam tramway from the East Indian Railway station at Memari, in the district of Burdwan, to Chakdigi.

(3) A tramway from Bagbazar to Titaghar on the Grand Trunk Road.

(4) A tramway from Cossipore to Bhangor.

(5) A tramway from Diamond Harbour to Amtala on the Diamond Harbour Road.

(6) A tramway from Magrahat to Bistupur on the Kalpi Road.

None of the schemes have, however, been matured. Proposals for a metre gauge railway from Atia to Mymensingh, Netrokona and Bollar, to be extended ultimately to Shillong, and a light railway from Barisal to Faridpur *viâ* Madaripur are being considered by the District Boards concerned. The District Board of Patna have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Martin and Company for the construction of a light railway from Bakhtiarpur to Bihar. The proposal has not yet been formally sanctioned by the Government of India. The District Board of Saran have agreed to guarantee Rs. 8,000 per annum, for a period not exceeding eight years, for a tramway from Chapra to Sutterghat. Statistics of traffic have also been gathered by that Board with the object of constructing tramways from Doranda to Maharajganj, and also from Siwan to Mirganj. Twelve miles of land were acquired for a temporary steam tramway from Pirpointi to Pathorghata in Bhagalpur, and a declaration was published for the acquisition of twelve miles of land for a railway line from a point opposite Barari Ghat to Bihpur.

Contributions.

The contributions made by District Boards towards the cost of the Police force employed at plague camps, refund of the unexpended balance of Government grants for special works, payments on account of cost of establishments in the offices of account and control, and contributions made by District Boards to Union Committees fell from Rs. 2,60,170 to Rs. 1,81,464. The fluctuations are due to ordinary causes of no special importance.

PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

Extension of the Act.

The Puri Lodging-house Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Bengal Acts II of 1879 and I of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas named in the margin during the year. It had also been extended to the railway stations at Jatni, Kalupara, Chalipur, and Balugaon during the previous year, and bye-laws for the proper working of the Act in the new area have lately been sanctioned by Government. The operation of the Act was withdrawn from the town of Gowankhali during the latter part of the year.

In the Burdwan Division.

(1) Garhbeta.
(2) Ulubaria.
(3) Gowankhali.
(4) Dantun.
(5) Midnapore.

In the Presidency Division.

(6) Nadia.

In the Chittagong Division.

(7) Sitakund.

In the Patna Division.

(8) Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division.

(9) Deoghur.

In the Orissa Division.

(10) Chatties on the Jagannath Road in the district of Balasore.
(11) Chatties on the Jagannath Road in the district of Cuttack.
(12) Chandbali.
(13) Jajpur.
(14) Barang chatti on the Ganjam Road in the district of Cuttack.
(15) Puri town and the chatties on the Jagannath Road in the district of Puri.

Licensed lodging-houses.

The total number of lodging-houses increased from 1,678 in 1898-99 to 2,687. The increase is most marked in Puri, where the number of licenses rose to 1,295 from 327 in the previous year. This large increase is said to be due to the great influx of pilgrims in that town during the late car festival. The number of lodging-houses, however, fell from 215 to 167 in the towns of Garhbeta, Dantun, Gowankhali, Midnapore, and Ulubaria. The decrease was chiefly due to the discontinuance of the steamer service to Puri *viâ* Gowankhali, after the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The number of lodgers accommodated during the year rose from 54,210 to 60,061. The increase was shared by all the places in the Orissa Division, where the Act is in force, except Chandbali, and was most marked in Puri, where a larger number of pilgrims than usual came during the car festival.

Income.

The total income of the year was Rs. 61,935 against Rs. 38,471, the opening balance being Rs. 25,022 and the closing balance Rs. 43,771. There was a general increase of income under all the heads, and, except Chandbali, all the places in

Weather, Crops, and Prices of Food-grains during 1899-1900.

Bhadoi crops.

THE season was generally unfavourable to the *bhadoi* crops, the rainfall being both excessive and badly distributed. In many districts, great damage was done to the crops by the exceptionally heavy rain of July and August, while in a few others some damage was done by insect-pests. The total area cultivated with all descriptions of *bhadoi* crops (both food and non-food) amounted to 15,504,000 acres, against 16,312,100 acres, the estimated area in 1898-99. The area under *bhadoi* food-crops showed a decrease of 799,500 acres, whilst the area under *bhadoi* non-food crops (including jute and indigo) showed an increase of 71,500 acres, the latter being mainly the result of the extended cultivation of jute, due to the low price prevailing in the rice market at the close of the preceding year. The final estimate of the outturn of all kinds of *bhadoi* crops for the Province as a whole was 70 per cent. of a normal crop.

Winter rice.

The ante-monsoon showers in April and May were generally above the normal, except in North Bengal and parts of Chota Nagpur. The monsoon broke in June, and gave heavy but unequally distributed rain to Bengal and Bihar. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur, however, the rainfall was insufficient throughout the monsoon season. In spite of the capricious distribution of the rainfall, the outturn of the winter rice crop was fair, and it was estimated that a 95 per cent. of the crop was harvested for the Province as a whole. The total area grown with this crop was estimated at 31,326,600 acres, against 31,568,300 acres, sown or planted in the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly due to excessive rain at the time of transplantation in low-lying areas, and also, to a small extent, to the cultivation of jute in lands previously sown with rice.

Rabi crops.

The season was generally unfavourable to the *rabi* crops all over the Province; and in parts of the Chota Nagpur Division and Bihar, these crops barely escaped total failure. The rainfall in September was general and practically normal everywhere, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur where it was much in defect. The fall in October was deficient all over the Province, except in Orissa and East Bengal, where it was excessive. There was practically no rain in the two following months, while in January it was below the average everywhere, except in Chota Nagpur and Bihar where it was greatly in excess, hailstorms doing considerable damage in many parts of Bihar. In February the fall was general, but very small in Orissa, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The rain in March was general and fairly well distributed. The area cultivated in all kinds of *rabi* crops (including sugarcane and tobacco) was returned as 13,840,000 acres, as compared with 14,390,300 acres sown in 1898-99. The area under *rabi* food-crops (including sugarcane) was estimated at 10,036,000 acres, against 10,278,000 acres in the previous year, and that under *rabi* non-food crops at 3,804,000 acres, as compared with 4,112,300 acres. The contraction of area in all cases was due to want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing. The outturn of the *rabi* crops for the Province as a whole was estimated at 87 per cent., against an outturn of 97 per cent. estimated in 1898-99.

Burdwan Division.

The rainfall in the Burdwan Division during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Burdwan ...	41·31	49·11	60·33	65·45	60·14
Birbhum ...	42·23	42·21	49·89	70·00	57·44
Bankura ...	40·61	48·35	57·45	60·39	55 96
Midnapore ...	38·49	58·27	49·89	55·48	73·27
Hooghly ...	41.61	52·73	56·03	54·65	70·62
Howrah ...	37·10	52·45	52·37	50·88	71·36
Divisional average	40·21	50·52	54·32	59·47	64·79

The rainfall, though heavy, was not evenly distributed, being at times excessive and at other times in defect. The abundant rain which fell in June and July benefited the winter rice crop in all the districts, except Midnapore where it caused floods, which destroyed a portion of the crop in some thanas. A second crop was, however, grown with good results. The autumn crops suffered to some extent from the heavy rains of June and July, while the comparative dryness of the subsequent months affected the *rabi* crops to a certain extent. Generally speaking, however, the harvests were good, and the people maintained the comparatively high standard of prosperity attained in the preceding year. In consequence of famine elsewhere, large profits were realised from the heavy exports of grain to the west of India. The prices of common rice, wheat, and salt rose during the year, the average quantity of common rice obtainable per rupee for the Division during the last fortnight of the year being 14 seers and 5 chitaks, against 16 seers and 10 chitaks and 13 seers 9 chitaks in the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 1897-98. The prices of labour, which have risen in almost every district during the past few years, were maintained at their ordinary level except in Midnapore, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan, where, owing to the new mills, the railway operations and the development of coal and other industries, wages rose a little.

Presidency Division.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the several districts of the Presidency Division for the last five years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
24-Parganas ...	40·69	55 72	59·83	56·72	72·10
Nadia ...	39·14	42 59	58·60	58·85	59·93
Murshidabad ...	33·46	40·01	51·10	72·53	62·00
Jessore ...	46·93	46·26	62·83	65·17	69·82
Khulna ...	53·12	47·27	75·05	73·31	83 99
Divisional average	42·67	46·37	61·48	65·31	69·57

Though the rains were copious and general, they were badly distributed, and in consequence the crops harvested did not reach the normal average. The outturn of *aman* rice, which is the principal crop in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna, amounted to 94 per cent. for the division, or 6 per cent. less than that of the preceding year. The *bhadoi* or *aus* crops, which give the most important harvest in Nadia and which are also very important in Jessore and Murshidabad, yielded an average outturn of 74 per cent. for the division, against 94 per cent. in the previous year. The jute crop was 78 per cent. against 84 per cent. in 1898-99. The *rabi* crops, which are important in Murshidabad, Nadia and Jessore, yielded an average outturn of 83 per cent. for the division, as compared with 90 per cent. of the previous year. No marked change in the material condition of the people was observed. The harvests since 1897 have been good or fair, and the cultivators have generally recovered the measure of prosperity which they lost in 1896 and 1897, which were years of lean harvests. The prices of wheat, common rice, and *gram* rose during the year, owing to the heavy export of grain to the west of India. The average price of common rice in the last fortnight of the year was 16 seers and $4\frac{1}{10}$th chitaks, against 16 seers and $12\frac{3}{5}$th chitaks in 1898-99. The wages of common labourers remained practically stationary during the year.

Rajshahi Division.

The following table shows the rainfall in the seven districts of the Rajshahi Division for the last five years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Rajshahi	44·72	45·59	51·98	71·48	67·94
Dinajpur	57·27	52·63	61·04	67·27	91·55
Jalpaiguri	133·32	106 96	134·27	130·44	142·24
Darjeeling	123·62	107·99	117·00	138·07	143·30
Rangpur...	65·89	70 91	86·51	87·71	89·77
Bogra	50·82	58·37	55·05	81·34	77·41
Pabna	45·34	49·78	54·81	62·81	64·72
Divisional average ...	74·42	70·32	80·09	91·30	96·70

The rainfall was much above the normal in June to September 1899, while in May and October it fell below the average. As there was good rain during the real monsoon months, all the principal crops except jute showed a good outturn. Owing to heavy rain at the sowing time, the outturn of jute was indifferent. There is a concensus of opinion among District Officers that the year has been a prosperous one, and that the people have fully recovered from the effects of the poor season of 1896-97. In Jalpaiguri the opening out of tea-gardens has raised the prices of all agricultural produce considerably. and in the south and south-west the extension of the jute cultivation has added greatly to the profits of the *jotedars*. The district, moreover, has benefited considerably from the Duars Extensions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system. The most prosperous class of agriculturists in this district are the ganja cultivators in Naugaon, who, for the last two seasons, have enjoyed very high prices. In comparison with the year 1898-99, the price of all sorts of food except salt rose considerably during 1899-1900. This was due to the exportation of grain to the famine districts in the northern and western India. Compared with the preceding year, there was no noticeable change in the wages of common labour in 1899-1900.

Dacca Division.

The following table gives the average rainfall in the districts of the Dacca Division during the past five years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Dacca	57·60	60·01	67·57	75·55	75·60
Mymensingh	68·67	72·28	84·88	88·77	102·93
Faridpur	54·42	43·31	57·49	74·83	79·68
Backergunge	67·88	63·42	78·02	96·19	101·47
Divisional average ...	62·14	59·95	71·99	83·83	89·77

Though the rainfall last year was heavy, the distribution was not favourable to the crops, as the fall was excessive in April, May and September. The result was that both the *aus* and *aman* rice crops were somewhat below the high level of 1898-99. The final outturn of the winter rice crop was 97 per cent. as compared with an average outturn of 106 per cent. in the preceding year. Jute was a poor crop last year, and as the fall in the price of this commodity in the preceding year had deterred the cultivators from sowing as large an area as usual with this crop, the outturn was much below the average, and was indeed smaller than in any other of the past five years. The outturn of other minor crops was generally fair and compared favourably with that of the previous years.

Since 1897, the year of the great earthquake, Eastern Bengal had suffered some diminution of its former prosperity, but good crops, coupled with good prices, restored it last year to its normal condition, and the following remark of the Commissioner is worthy of quotation:—"Probably at the present moment there is no part of the world in which wealth is so universal and poverty is so little known." The prices of wheat, common rice, and gram rose during the year under report, that of common rice in the last week of the year being 16 seers and 7½ chitaks against 18 seers and 7½ chitaks in 1898-99. The wages of labour remained practically stationary, and were not appreciably affected by the fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

Chittagong Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Chittagong Division during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Tippera ...	67·34	53·17	75·15	78·33	85·52
Noakhali ...	100·65	89·51	95·26	125·49	140·26
Chittagong ...	97·23	74·13	102·15	124·09	139·89
Divisional average ...	88·10	72·27	90·85	109·30	121·89

The fall, though heavy, was not seasonable. In Tippera the rains set in early in April, but in June the fall was scanty, the *bhadoi* crops gave in consequence a rather low outturn. Again, the heavy fall in July flooded certain tracts and retarded the transplantation of the *aman* rice, of which the outturn was only an average one. In Noakhali, want of sufficient rain in April to June and excessive rainfall in August and the subsequent two months affected the outturn of both the *aus* and the *aman* rice crops which yielded about a 14-anna crop each. The weather was favourable to the crops in Chittagong, and the harvests were above the average. The good crops of the past two years have materially helped the district to recover from the effects of the drought of the preceding three years and the destructive cyclone of 1897-98. The condition of the people of the division, who are mostly agriculturists, was, on the whole, prosperous, thanks to the good crops harvested in the last two years. The people are reported to be well-clothed and well-housed and their standard of living good. Pressure of population on land is not felt in Tippera or Noakhali as it is to some extent in Chittagong. The price of common rice, which is the staple food in the Division, was abnormally high in 1896 and 1897, owing to bad harvests, but fell to the customary level in 1898, when a good harvest was obtained. In the past year the price was over 17 seers per rupee against about 14 seers in the preceding year. There was no noticeable variation in the prices of labour during the year.

Patna Division.

The following statement shows the average rainfall in the districts of the Patna Division during the past five years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Patna	37·29	32·82	54·26	61·55	56·29
Gaya	31·60	36·26	51·19	52·52	50·41
Shahabad	38·05	30·50	49·77	54·08	59·09
Saran	42·35	28·51	45·74	53·55	65·45
Champaran ...	54·96	30·58	57·95	59·12	70·22
Muzaffarpur ...	49·60	37·82	49·46	60·99	76·50
Darbhanga ...	42·68	36·82	44·99	55·69	69·63
The Divisional average ...	42·37	33·34	50·48	56·78	63·94

The rainfall was much above the normal, but was very badly distributed. The fall up to August was excessive, while there was little or no rain in the subsequent months. The *bahdoi* was a poor crop, being less than half the average, while the *aghani* and *rabi* crops were moderate ones, not exceeding 90 per cent. of a normal crop in any case. The opium was also a bad crop everywhere, except in Champaran, where it was very nearly normal. The indigo outturn was poor, the floods having done much damage, nor did a slight improvement in price compensate for the small outturn. The year was not one of noticeable prosperity. The labourers and landless classes suffered from the high prices caused by the famine in the West of India. In parts of Shahabad and Darbhanga, the population has not yet been able to completely recover from the effects of the famine of 1896-97, floods having damaged the crops in the past two years. The ordinary wages of labour do not appear to have undergone any appreciable change. In Gaya and Shahabad there was some increase in the wages of masons, carpenters and blacksmiths owing to the construction of new railway lines in South Bihar. In Shahabad the wages of domestic servants, barbers and shoe-makers have slightly risen.

Bhagalpur Division.

The following table compares the rainfall in the districts of the Bhagalpur Division for the last five years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Monghyr ...	33·64	41·80	51·74	54·41	62·94
Bhagalpur ...	44·86	39·53	49·78	60·61	71·91
Purnea ...	64·82	52·93	72·59	72·37	98·83
Malda ...	33·72	44·81	54·17	57·07	67·74
Sonthal Parganas ...	38·82	45·53	54·52	57·02	63·71
Divisional average ...	43·17	44·92	56·56	60·29	73·02

In April the rainfall was slightly in defect; in May it was fair, while in June it was in excess. In July the fall was almost continuous, and rather heavy towards the close of the month. The fall in August was abnormal, and the heavy cyclonic rain in September caused the memorable flood of the 24th September, which swept away a large number of men and cattle, and devastated houses and other property in several villages in the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. Rice, wheat, Indian-corn, *marua* and oilseeds are the principal crops of the Division. The heavy and continued rain in July caused serious damage to the *bhadoi* crops and *makai* (Indian-corn), the principal *bhadoi* crop of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, gave an outturn of only 24 per cent for the division as a whole against 106 in 1898-99 and failed almost completely in the Monghyr and Bhagalpur. Wheat yielded an average outturn of 94 per cent. and the outturn of *marua* was only 35 per cent. against 99 per cent. in 1898-99. The outturn of oilseeds was 97 per cent. as against 95 per cent. of a normal crop in the previous year. The winter rice crop, which is the staple food crop of the division, averaged 96 per cent. against 99 in 1898-99. The outturn of wheat which is next in importance to rice was also below the average, and poppy also fell short of the normal, owing to unseasonable rain. Jute was much damaged by the heavy rain, and gave an outturn of 70 per cent. against 94 per cent. in the preceding year. Mulberry cultivation was fairly successful in Malda, but the mango crop was poor. The *rabi* crops, thanks to the heavy floods, were, on the whole, very fine, so that the total divisional yield of food-grains was in excess of local requirements. Taking the division as a whole, the year may be said to have been one of slightly diminished prosperity. Though the floods destroyed the *bhadoi* crops to a great extent, the outturn of the winter-rice and of the *rabi* crops was generally fair. The wages of labour were unaffected and the labouring classes found ample work. The prices of food-grains generally ruled much higher during 1899-1900 than in the preceding year, as the crops, with the exception of the *rabi* crop, were, on the whole, poor, and there was heavy drain of grains to the famine districts of Western India.

Orissa Division.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the districts of the Orissa Division for the last five years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-88.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Cuttack	66·46	64·88	57·22	59·95	52·80
Balasore	57·77	69·13	57·42	58·18	64·34
Puri	65·68	58·02	50·02	49·65	42·75
Divisional average ...	63·30	64·01	54·89	55·93	53·30

The rainfall was badly distributed. In Cuttack the early monsoon months were comparatively dry, and it was the heavy downpour in the latter part of October which saved the crops. The outturn was, however, below the average owing to the previous deficiency. In Balasore the heavy showers of June and July temporarily impeded the growth of the seedlings, but the autumn rain greatly benefited the rice crops which were above the average. This facilitated the export of rice to the Central Provinces where there was a good demand for it. The winter rains brought the *rabi* crops up to the average. The crops in Puri suffered from the scanty rainfall. The winter crops fared better than the rice crop which yielded only 84 per cent. against 90 per cent. in the previous year. Owing to the moderate crops and a brisk export of rice, the

prices of food-grains ruled rather high, but railway works put a considerable amount of money in possession of the labouring classes, and there is no reason to believe that the general prosperity of the division has suffered in the year under review. The average price (15 seers 11 chitaks) of common rice in 1899-1900 is higher than in the two preceding years, but this was due more to the export trade than to the bad crops in Puri. The prices are becoming more independent of local influences owing to the improved facilities of communication and now tend to rise and fall in sympathy with those prevailing in outside markets. Although the prices of food-grains have risen steadily within recent years, there has been no corresponding increase in wages, which are still regulated more by custom than by the laws of supply and demand.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The rainfall in the Chota Nagpur Division for the past five years is shown in the table below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Hazaribagh ...	41·57	48·75	41·83	58·33	41·14
Ranchi ...	55·18	55·77	46·75	57·59	44·41
Palamau ...	39·30	40·93	47·16	45·23	42·35
Manbhum ...	35·77	30·59	47·88	58·74	48·67
Singhbhum ...	51·63	69·67	45·96	55·53	51·18
Divisional average ...	44·69	49·14	45·91	55·08	45·67

It will be observed that the total rainfall of the year was considerably in defect all over the Division. The distribution of the rain was also capricious. The *ante*-monsoon showers in April and May were generally sufficient, excepting in Palamau. The fall in June and July was excessive, and it did great harm to the young *bhadoi* crops. In August the monsoon shrank to about one-half of the normal, while in September it further dwindled to about two-thirds of the normal in Singhbhum, to less than one-third in Hazaribagh and Ranchi, and to one-fifth in Palamau. In October the fall was very slight everywhere, while November and December were rainless altogether. As a consequence of the excessive rainfall in June and July, the *bhadoi* crops were more or less seriously damaged in all parts of the Division, the outturn falling considerably below 50 per cent. in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Palamau. The winter rice crop promised well up to the end of July, but the unusual shrinkage of the monsoon in August and September, and the very scanty rainfall in October, brought about the destruction of the crop, in all but the lowest lands, in all parts of the Division excepting Manbhum and East Singhbhum, and, except in these parts, the outturn nowhere came up to 50 per cent. Of the *rabi* crops the outturn of oilseeds averaged 62 per cent., that of gram 60 and of wheat 70 per cent. *Mahua* was an average crop in Manbhum and Singhbhum, but in the remaining districts it yielded between 37 to 63 per cent. Sugarcane yielded only 78 per cent. against 89 in 1898-99, while opium gave on an average 44 per cent. against 78·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The weather, on the whole, closely resembled that of 1896-97, except in Manbhum and Singhbhum, which escaped the autumnal drought last year. The material well-being of the people depends on the agricultural results of each year. In 1895-96 there was a deficiency in the outturn of various crops, and especially in that of the winter rice; but there was no actual depletion of stocks, as the previous year's harvest was a full one. But in 1896-97, the extensive failure of all the three principal crops at once brought on a crisis, and relief works had to be opened in the affected tracts in the three districts of Manbhum, Hazaribagh, and Palamau, while in all the districts relief had to be given to those who were physically unfit to do any work. In 1897-98 the distress continued and relief operations were carried on till late in September and October. With the favourable outturn of the crops in 1897, however, the condition of the people improved, and the bumper crops of 1898 restored them to a state of normal prosperity, though many of them still continued to be in debt. Last year the crops again failed more or less in all the districts excepting Manbhum, and more especially in the districts of Ranchi and Palamau. There was again widespread distress in these two districts which necessitated the opening of relief works and the institution of gratuitous relief. The prices of food-grains rose and fell according to the character of the harvest of each year. The following table compares the

average prices of wheat, common rice and gram as they stood in each district in the second fortnight of March during each of the past five years:—

Districts.	Wheat.					Common rice.					Gram.				
	March 1896.	March 1897.	March 1898.	March 1899.	March 1900.	March 1896.	March 1897	March 1898.	March 1899.	March 1900	March 1896.	March 1897.	March 1898.	March 1899.	March 1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Hazaribagh	11 5	8 9	10 14	15 7	11 0	14 13	8 12	12 6	17 15	12 5	16 0	11 2	14 8	23 3	13 15
Ranchi	11 8	8 6	8 0	18 0	8 14	14 0	8 4	12 0	20 0	9 12	13 8	9 8	9 6	20 0	11 0
Palamau	12 15	9 13	14 1	21 6	9 9	14 10	8 2¼	13 0	20 4	11 4	16 14	11 13	18 9	28 11	14 1
Manbhum	11 0	8 2	10 11	12 11	10 5	15 0	9 7	15 0	21 0	12 11	15 0	9 6	11 8	18 0	13 8
Singhbhum	13 0	9 12	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 8	12 14	12 0	16 14	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 2	9 0	11 0
Divisional average ...	12 0	8 15	10 3	15 1	10 5	15 0	9 8	12 14	19 3	11 9	14 11	11 0	12 6	19 12	12 10

..gards the prices of labour, there have been surprisingly small fluctua-..n rates, considering the constant drain in those districts for outside ..abour in Assam and elsewhere, the increase being only apparent in the case of artizans, carpenters and blacksmiths in the head-quarters of Hazaribagh, Daltonganj and Purulia. Generally speaking, there have been occasional fluctuations in the rates of the prices of food and labour, induced by temporary causes, such as scarcity and the construction of new railway lines; but there is always a tendency in the rates to return to their normal level on the removal of such causes.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1899 to March 1900.

(Number of seers of 80 tolas' weight purchaseable for a rupee.)

Districts.	1899.									1900.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Common Rice.												
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 6	11 6	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 13	12 4
Burdwan	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 4	15 0	15 8	14 8	15 4	14 14	13 14	14 10	15 0
24-Parganas	13 14	14 0	13 10	12 10½	12 7	12 4	13 5	13 2½	13 8	13 0	12 8	13 4
Backergunge	15 0	15 0	15 10	15 13	*Aman* 14 4 *Aus* 16 8	*Aman* 12 10 *Aus* 16 4	*Aman* 12 12 *Aus* 16 0	12 6	12 8	12 0	[illegible] 14	15 0
Chittagong	14	14 0	14 8	15 0	14 12	16 0	15 12	15 10	15 8	15 2	[illegible] 2	15 0
Patna	20 0	20 4	10 8	16 0	14 12	15 8	15 12	18 8	18 0	15 12	[illegible] 8	15 14
Darbhanga	13 0	12 4	11 12	11 12	11 14	12 4	10 12	13 2	13 12	12 0	14 6	14 8
Bhagalpur	16 8	16 8	16 8	14 13	13 4	15 2	13 10	16 6	17 10	14 13	14 3	13 14
Puri	18 6	17 12	17 1	16 12	16 11½	14 1½	12 7½	14 12	17 1	16 6½	15 1½	14 7
Hazaribagh	17 8	17 10	16 6	15 4	14 8	15 8	Old 11 4 New 13 0	Old 11 12 New 13 0	12 2	12 0	11 12	12 4
Wheat.												
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Calcutta	12 4	13 0	13 0	12 10	12 4	11 0	10 0	9 11	10 0	10 5	10 0	10 5
Burdwan	16 12	18 8	20 0	19 8	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	13 14½	13 4½	13 2½
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	18 8	16 8	20 12	18 8	15 12	14 4	13 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	14 8	14 12
Darbhanga	15 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	14 8	14 12	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	13 3	13 8
Bhagalpur	17 12	18 6	17 12	17 12	15 14	13 9	12 1	14 3	15 4	13 5	13 4	13 4
Puri	12 9	13 12½	12 0	12 3½	12 7	10 8	9 10	9 5½	9 0	9 5½	9 13½	10 2
Hazaribagh	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	14 12	12 4	9 14	11 8	12 4	11 12	11 0	11 0
Barley.												
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Calcutta	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	16 14	17 4	12 4	13 12	16 0	16 14	15 8	14 8
Burdwan	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
24-Parganas	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	28 0	20 8	28 8	24 8	19 0	20 0	22 4	20 0	22 8	19 8	18 12	19 8
Darbhanga	25 4	20 8	21 0	21 0	18 4	17 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 2	17 0½
Bhagalpur	30 4	29 10	28 0	27 4	22 2	19 0	15 13	20 3½	24 8	20 4	17 12	18 8
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	25 4	21 4	22 0	25 8	20 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0
Maize.												
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Calcutta	21 0	22 0			...	12 4	11 6	13 6	13 0	13 12	12 4	11 6
Burdwan	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Patna	40 0	47 8	45 0	38 0	26 0	18 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	...
Darbhanga	25 8	23 8	20 0	...	20 0	19 8	15 0	15 12	15 8	14 4	15 6	16 8
Bhagalpur	29 2	28 0	...	22 10	19 0	19 0	13 15	17 10	20 4	17 12	17 11	17 12
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	24 0	23 4	22 12	22 4	22 4	22 0	17 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 13
Gram.												
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Calcutta	17 12	17 12	17 12	16 14	16 0	11 13	11 6	12 3	14 8	13 12	13 12	13 12
Burdwan	24 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	17 8	16 4	14 12	13 4	14 12	16 12	16 0½	16 0½
24-Parganas	18 4	18 2	18 4	18 10	18 12	12 12	12 13½	14 2	14 4	14 4	14 10	14 0
Backergunge	15 0	14 8	15 0	14 12	13 0	11 4	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	15 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	9 8	10 2	10 2	10 0	10 0	10 4
Patna	21 8	20 0	28 8	25 8	19 8	18 8	16 0	19 4	20 0	17 12	17 12	17 8
Darbhanga	29 0	20 4	20 8	20 12	16 8	15 0	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 4	17 5
Bhagalpur	16 0	26 9	26 8	24 0	19 0	16 4	13 3	17 0	21 4	16 7	15 7	17 8
Puri	24 0	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	14 14½	13 15½	14 12	16 1	16 1	15 12	14 11½
Hazaribagh	26 2	20 0	20 10	19 0	15 12	15 4	12 8	14 12	16 0	14 8	14 4	14 0
Salt.												
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Calcutta	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 14	11 14	11 14
24-Parganas	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 9	10 10½	10 12
Backergunge	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 4	10 6	10 4	10 4	10 4
Patna	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Darbhanga	10 6	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 6	10 4	10 8	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 2	11 6
Bhagalpur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8½	10 0	10 1	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Puri	13 3	13 2	11 13	12 4½	13 0	13 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 2	13 0	13 2
Hazaribagh	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1899.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES. Fall to end of April (four months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of April. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of June (six months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of June. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of August. Fall in 1899.	Fall in September (one month). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in September. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of September (nine months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of September. Fall in 1899.	Fall in October (one month). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in October. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of October (ten months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of October. Fall in 1899.	Fall after October to end of December (two months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall after October. Fall in 1899.	Total fall of the year. Average of years as per column 3.	Total fall of the year. Fall in 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	26	4·93	6·34	19·58	21·01	42·66	55·23	8·04	8·96	50·70	64·19	3·81	3·66	54·31	67·85	0·82	...	55·73	67·85
	Katwa	25—26	4·44	4·03	19·64	19·42	41·51	51·57	7·92	4·80	49·43	58·77	3·76	2·65	53·19	61·42	0·77	...	53·96	61·42
	Kalna	25—26	5·23	4·95	19·57	28·21	41·77	62·86	6·65	3·12	48·12	65·28	3·51	2·48	51·93	70·76	1·12	...	53·05	70·76
	Raniganj	26	3·67	2·97	16·62	11·34	45·57	33·21	7·33	4·24	50·40	37·85	3·31	2·25	53·71	40·10	0·59	...	54·30	40·10
BIRBHUM ...	Suri	26	3·36	1·20	18·45	21·32	44·86	51·73	9·65	8·60	54·51	57·59	3·59	3·30	58·10	60·69	0·57	...	58·87	60·69
	Rampur Hât	22—23	3·64	4·92	17·63	20·15	41·51	38·88	10·83	8·37	52·34	47·25	3·75	3·69	56·09	50·94	0·57	...	56·66	50·94
BANKURA ...	Bankura	23	3·80	3·94	18·17	17·97	43·74	41·85	8·03	5·40	51·77	47·25	3·82	3·12	55·59	50·37	0·67	...	56·26	50·37
	Vishnupur	16—17	4·30	5·29	20·47	27·14	45·82	47·87	8·95	7·27	54·77	55·14	3·16	4·81	57·93	59·95	0·73	...	58·66	59·95
MIDNAPORE ...	Midnapore	26	4·61	2·63	19·10	22·28	43·66	52·90	7·66	11·47	50·72	64·37	4·30	3·52	55·02	67·89	0·88	...	55·90	67·89
	Ghatal	19—20	4·67	5·43	20·46	22·40	47·03	63·37	9·23	7·84	56·26	71·21	3·23	3·32	59·49	74·53	0·82	...	60·31	74·53
	Tamluk	25—26	4·64	2·99	19·37	24·17	44·65	61·74	8·47	15·90	53·12	77·64	4·32	5·03	57·44	82·67	0·81	...	58·25	82·67
	Contai	26	3·96	5·97	18·47	29·39	45·45	78·27	11·00	9·52	56·45	87·79	7·80	4·15	64·25	91·94	1·85	...	66·10	91·94
HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly	26	4·67	5·31	19·44	29·75	42·92	58·62	7·33	10·65	49·35	69·27	3·98	3·04	53·33	72·31	1·03	...	54·36	72·31
	Serampore	24—25	4·36	3·91	19·75	31·28	43·94	68·96	8·06	9·21	52·00	78·17	4·45	2·77	56·45	80·94	1·02	...	57·47	80·94
	Jehanabad	24—25	4·57	2·09	20·12	23·03	46·68	52·08	8·79	4·75	51·47	56·83	3·89	3·10	49·36	59·93	0·68	...	60·04	59·93
HOWRAH ...	Howrah	26	4·86	2·52	20·45	30·68	44·07	58·10	8·07	8·25	52·14	66·25	4·22	2·43	56·36	68·78	0·84	...	57·20	68·78
	Ulubaria	...	...	3·71	...	22·94	...	52·59	...	10·01	...	62·60	...	2·76	...	65·36	...	...	...	65·36
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-PARGANAS ...	Alipore (observatory) ...	25—26	5·29	3·03	21·46	29·62	46·97	59·99	9·33	8·94	56·20	68·93	4·39	3·02	60·59	71·95	0·90	...	61·49	71·95
	Basirhat	25—26	5·58	7·10	23·06	23·66	48·03	45·03	8·30	5·47	56·33	50·50	4·80	3·02	61·13	53·52	0·76	...	61·89	53·52
	Barasat	25—26	5·17	3·48	26·63	31·57	42·73	64·74	8·48	9·47	51·21	74·21	4·55	3·23	55·76	77·44	0·88	...	56·64	77·44
	Diamond Harbour ...	25—26	5·30	1·55	20·95	24·64	49·51	65·53	10·21	15·23	59·72	80·76	5·03	5·57	64·75	86·33	1·15	...	65·90	86·33
	Barrackpore	25—26	5·04	3·90	20·32	25·98	43·57	60·91	7·74	9·08	51·31	69·99	3·90	2·66	55·21	72·65	1·11	...	56·32	72·65
	Dum-Dum	25—26	4·98	3·35	21·22	29·21	44·94	63·41	8·99	6·57	53·93	69·98	4·59	4·25	58·52	74·23	0·87	...	59·39	74·23
NADIA ...	Krishnagar	26	5·24	5·19	20·33	26·57	41·49	55·63	7·31	5·01	48·80	60·64	4·22	2·79	53·02	63·43	1·02	...	54·04	63·43
	Meherpur	25—26	8·60	5·41	22·25	19·77	44·29	46·80	7·86	3·93	52·15	50·73	4·01	3·11	56·16	53·84	0·75	...	56·91	53·84
	Chuadanga	25—26	5·96	6·89	22·43	29·23	43·49	52·27	8·58	2·59	52·87	54·86	4·19	3·64	57·06	58·50	1·20	...	58·26	58·50
	Kushtia	25—26	6·46	5·41	25·05	24·75	46·81	53·98	9·42	4·49	56·23	58·47	4·40	3·13	60·63	61·60	0·97	...	61·60	61·60
	Ranaghat	25—23	5·68	5·03	20·96	26·39	43·38	55·61	7·14	4·85	50·52	60·46	3·80	3·01	54·32	63·47	1·12	...	55·44	63·47
MURSHIDABAD ...	Berhampore	22—26	4·11	3·42	18·85	16·54	41·43	40·38	10·13	9·94	51·46	50·32	3·83	3·29	55·29	53·61	0·68	...	55·97	53·61
	Lalbagh	18—21	3·28	6·09	17·72	17·71	40·36	50·01	9·79	7·39	50·15	57·40	4·19	3·05	54·34	60·45	0·94	...	55·28	60·45
	Jangipur	22—25	3·40	3·72	17·67	22·35	39·48	53·10	10·04	10·49	49·52	63·59	3·27	3·74	52·79	67·33	0·47	...	53·26	67·33
	Kandi	21—23	4·38	6·81	18·28	21·87	40·92	49·48	9·12	10·70	50·04	60·18	3·69	4·13	53·73	64·31	0·97	...	54·70	64·31
JESSORE ...	Jessore	26	7·62	5·12	27·74	26·24	50·30	59·34	8·09	7·63	58·39	66·97	4·55	3·68	62·94	70·65	1·40	...	64·34	70·65
	Narail	24—25	7·24	6·18	24·69	29·79	44·17	58·69	6·59	9·42	50·76	68·11	3·98	3·27	54·74	71·38	1·17	...	55·91	71·38
	Bangaon	26	5·67	3·67	21·44	33·98	43·98	59·73	8·65	7·11	52·63	66·84	4·67	2·51	56·90	69·35	0·97	...	57·87	69·35
	Jhenida	24—26	7·06	9·93	25·65	25·84	47·13	48·65	8·58	4·48	55·71	53·14	4·48	2·93	60·19	56·06	1·16	...	61·35	56·06
	Magura	24—25	7·42	9·35	27·25	35·18	47·02	59·15	7·36	11·01	54·38	70·16	3·83	4·48	58·21	74·64	1·15	...	59·36	74·64
KHULNA ...	Khulna	24—25	6·72	8·36	25·42	36·00	48·47	65·91	9·24	6·75	57·71	72·66	4·56	4·20	62·27	76·86	1·10	...	63·37	76·86
	Satkhira	25—26	6·70	8·95	24·55	23·22	45·56	50·76	8·20	6·38	56·76	57·14	4·88	4·61	61·64	61·95	1·03	...	62·67	61·95
	Bagerhat	24—25	6·45	12·24	27·33	37·68	54·06	66·53	9·11	4·92	63·17	71·45	5·37	6·34	68·54	77·79	1·27	...	69·82	77·79
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																				
RAJSHAHI ...	Boalia	26	3·87	3·96	19·0	25·17	41·63	48·21	10·38	8·34	52·01	56·55	4·11	3·09	56·12	59·64	0·38	...	56·50	59·64
	Nator	25—26	5·09	4·70	23·21	27·11	47·62	54·50	11·14	5·21	58·76	59·71	4·09	3·15	62·85	62·86	0·59	0·03	63·44	62·89
DINAJPUR ...	Dinajpur	26	3·91	5·92	26·66	29·88	53·80	88·65	11·39	23·54	65·19	112·19	4·55	1·34	69·74	113·53	0·16	...	69·90	113·53
	Takurgaon	...	...	4·24	...	23·33	...	62·29	...	20·06	...	82·35	...	0·10	...	82·45	...	...	...	82·45
JALPAIGURI ...	Jalpaiguri	25—26	6·52	4·59	44·84	40·91	99·82	95·71	22·37	20·05	122·19	115·76	5·32	1·79	127·51	117·55	0·25	...	127·76	117·55
	Alipur Duars	9—10	9·26	14·95	55·09	81·13	112·93	141·05	20·82	21·77	133·75	162·82	4·18	3·69	137·93	166·51	0·38	0·77	138·31	167·28
DARJEELING ...	Darjeeling	25—26	7·88	11·51	40·07	51·76	98·13	118·88	17·31	36·42	115·44	155·30	5·83	1·32	121·27	156·62	0·42	0·25	121·69	156·87
	Siliguri	12—13	6·57	8·56	43·21	51·54	99·87	108·43	17·90	15·32	117·77	123·75	5·04	6·34	122·81	130·09	0·46	0·14	123·27	130·23

RANGPUR ...	Rangpur	...	...	26	5·85	7·06	34·10	24·53	62·81	59·69	13·72	23·59	76·53	83·28	5·44	1·96	81·97	85·24	0·21	...	88·18	85·24
	Nilphamari	...	...	19—21	5·57	6·82	38·29	30·86	72·21	75·77	14·46	32·34	86·67	108·11	4·49	1·00	91·16	109·11	0·19	...	91·35	109·11
	Gaibanda	...	...	25	5·36	5·92	30·77	27·10	54·47	57·71	12·51	70·83	68·98	68·54	5·05	3·99	72·03	72·44	0·28	...	73·31	72·44
	Kurigaon	...	...	20—21	7·65	4·57	43·17	42·99	70·22	78·59	13·15	21·85	83·37	100·44	4·40	3·37	87·77	103·81	0·35	0·09	88·12	103·90
BOGRA	Bogra ...	...	...	26	4·95	6·84	26·59	29·40	52·05	63·10	10·88	13·30	62·93	82·40	3·74	5·24	66·67	87·64	0·74	...	67·41	87·64
PABNA	Pabna ...	...	...	26	6·20	5·89	24·23	25·36	46·39	51·76	9·57	3·90	55·96	55·86	4·05	3·20	60·01	58·56	0·75	...	60·75	58·86
	Sirajganj ...	...	...	25—26	5·90	4·76	25·06	26·12	47·49	59·10	9·10	9·67	56·59	65·77	4·23	4·12	60·82	72·89	0·73	...	61·55	72·89
DACCA DIVISION.																						
DACCA	Dacca ...	...	...	26	9·16	12·50	31·65	42·63	56·73	75·81	8·85	5·61	65·58	81·42	4·02	4·04	69·60	85·46	1·19	...	70·79	85·46
	Munshiganj	...	...	23—24	10·08	16·32	34·52	45·57	63·25	66·67	10·86	9·51	74·11	76·15	5·23	5·07	79·39	81·25	1·57	...	80·96	81·25
	Manikganj	...	...	23—24	7·95	7·26	27·11	27·10	50·23	54·32	7·26	7·07	57·49	61·39	5·39	4·37	61·28	65·76	1·20	...	62·38	65·76
	Narainganj	...	...	12—13	9·34	11·56	32·65	39·66	58·78	68·03	8·51	8·78	67·29	76·84	4·42	3·55	71·71	80·39	1·99	0·19	73·70	80·58
MYMENSINGH ...	Mymensingh	...	...	26	7·98	14·96	37·91	39·60	67·93	79·47	12·94	19·72	80·87	99·19	5·62	5·03	86·49	104·22	0·74	0·04	87·23	104·26
	Jamalpur ...	...	...	25—26	6·36	10·06	30·76	31·68	57·59	67·47	12·58	10·35	70·77	77·82	4·96	7·16	75·73	84·98	0·72	...	76·45	84·98
	Atia ...	...	...	25—26	6·70	5·53	27·27	32·13	49·96	57·61	8·50	6·39	58·46	64·00	4·48	5·96	62·94	69·96	0·66	...	63·60	69·96
	Kisnorganj	...	...	25—26	9·38	14·00	39·63	48·69	67·11	81·81	12·48	16·26	79·59	98·07	4·91	6·65	84·50	104·72	1·05	0·59	85·55	105·31
	Netrokona	...	...	13	9·49	12·00	44·24	63·87	80·79	117·86	13·32	17·15	94·11	135·01	6·18	5·68	100·29	140·67	1·02	0·13	101·31	140·80
FARIDPUR ...	Faridpur ...	...	...	26	8·65	12·19	34·77	38·04	54·21	64·69	8·95	9·89	63·16	74·58	4·09	6·37	67·25	80·95	1·29	...	68·54	80·95
	Goalundo ...	...	...	24—25	7·94	9·00	27·93	38·30	49·94	65·17	7·54	6·60	57·48	71·77	4·26	5·57	61·74	77·34	1·27	...	63·01	77·34
	Madaripur ...	...	...	25—26	7·80	11·61	28·95	43·49	52·58	62·89	7·68	6·55	60·26	69·41	4·59	7·10	64·85	76·51	1·18	...	66·03	76·51
BACKERGUNGE...	Barisal ...	...	...	26	7·51	9·40	31·62	34·11	59·91	69·89	10·79	8·39	70·70	78·48	5·61	12·97	76·31	91·45	1·66	...	77·97	91·45
	Pirojpur ...	...	...	25—26	5·93	10·16	29·08	37·77	58·67	72·58	10·63	7·38	69·30	80·56	5·87	10·71	75·17	91·27	1·53	...	76·70	91·27
	Patuakhali ...	...	...	23—24	6·68	10·93	34·74	39·96	82·18	88·80	12·04	10·35	94·22	99·15	6·25	21·64	100·47	120·79	2·06	...	102·53	120·79
	Bhola ...	...	...	18—19	7·60	6·55	33·39	37·51	68·16	77·76	10·97	10·29	79·13	88·05	6·07	14·34	85·28	102·39	1·87	...	87·07	102·39
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																						
TIPPERA ...	Comilla ...	...	...	23—24	10·29	13·25	39·40	40·68	72·18	75·71	10·51	15·70	82·69	91·41	5·20	6·17	87·89	97·58	1·50	...	89·39	97·58
	Brambanbaria	...	...	24—26	11·76	14·43	38·60	39·35	62·10	56·60	10·77	9·88	72·87	66·48	4·94	5·11	77·81	71·59	1·06	0·30	78·87	71·89
	Chandpur ...	...	...	17—18	9·63	11·76	35·85	36·15	68·50	66·39	10·55	10·00	79·05	76·39	6·13	6·25	85·18	84·64	1·47	...	86·65	84·64
NOAKHALI ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	26	9·81	13·33	44·31	45·93	93·04	121·50	15·77	17·69	108·81	139·19	7·70	19·89	116·51	158·08	2·41	...	118·92	158·08
	Feni ...	...	.	19—20	16·93	9·92	46·63	57·42	94·82	125·16	13·41	18·46	108·23	143·62	6·50	10·60	114·73	154·31	3·32	0·02	118·05	154·33
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	...	...	26	7·67	8·04	40·84	53·32	83·80	99·39	12·91	12·49	96·71	111·88	6·24	24·35	102·95	136·23	2·30	2·27	105·25	138·50
	Cox's Bazar	...	...	25—26	5·16	3·25	48·06	57·14	115·94	145·22	14·34	15·81	130·28	164·03	7·95	27·11	138·23	191·14	2·55	2·61	140·78	193·75
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Rangamati	...	...	26	9·32	12·03	38·57	42·59	75·18	73·54	11·50	13·10	86·68	85·64	6·54	15·67	93·22	102·31	2·36	1·30	95·58	103·61
BIHAR.																						
PATNA DIVISION.																						
PATNA	Patna ...	...	...	26	1·82	2·64	11·13	17·03	34·18	47·20	7·40	4·18	41·58	51·38	3·26	1·93	44·84	53·31	0·30	...	45·14	53·31
	Bihar ...	...	...	25—26	1·98	5·06	10·89	15·23	35·26	45·45	6·47	6·14	41·73	51·59	2·61	1·27	44·34	52·86	0·31	...	44·65	52·86
	Barh ...	...	...	25—26	1·63	4·02	9·44	13·75	31·77	54·07	7·55	5·82	39·32	59·89	2·55	1·10	41·87	60·99	0·30	...	42·17	60·99
	Dinapore ...	...	...	25—26	1·63	2·74	10·22	18·09	34·14	51·66	7·25	6·08	41·39	57·74	3·33	1·05	44·72	58·79	0·36	...	45·08	58·79
GAYA	Gaya ...	...	..	26	1·94	2·94	9·83	15·70	35·43	50·76	6·89	3·65	42·32	54·41	2·27	0·42	44·59	54·86	0·56	...	45·15	54·86
	Nawada ...	...	...	25—26	2·00	3·72	10·04	14·19	33·25	48·71	6·43	3·51	39·68	52·22	2·21	0·16	41·89	52·38	0·33	...	42·22	52·38
	Aurangabad	...	...	25—26	1·69	1·21	8·76	20·70	34·74	43·84	6·80	2·96	41·54	46·80	2·47	0·32	44·01	47·12	0·50	...	44·51	47·12
	Jahanabad	...	...	23	1·78	2·89	8·88	12·98	34·08	39·63	5·87	4·99	39·95	44·62	2·87	0·94	42·82	45·56	0·40	...	43·22	45·56
SHAHABAD ...	Arrah ...	...	...	26	1·95	4·23	9·72	14·83	33·34	46·44	7·19	7·40	40·53	53·84	2·99	2·51	43·52	56·35	0·36	...	43·88	56·35
	Sasseram ...	...	...	25—26	1·34	2·00	7·89	18·10	31·22	50·47	6·76	4·24	37·98	54·61	3·05	0·53	41·03	55·14	0·49	...	41·52	55·14
	Buxar ...	...	...	26	1·70	2·82	7·81	11·40	30·82	45·68	7·17	1·44	37·99	47·12	3·26	0·86	41·25	47·98	0·64	...	41·89	47·98
	Bhabhua ...	...	..	25—26	1·95	3·63	5·11	13·20	32·53	46·60	6·91	2·92	39·44	49·52	2·93	0·05	42·37	49·57	0·84	...	43·21	49·57
SARAN ...	Chapra ...	...	...	26	1·78	3·15	9·46	12·21	31·89	54·91	6·94	5·59	38·83	60·50	3·08	0·45	41·91	60·95	0·52	...	42·43	60·95
	Siwan ...	...	...	25—26	1·83	4·24	10·69	17·74	34·17	59·17	8·57	5·18	42·74	64·35	3·41	0·62	46·15	64·97	0·32	...	46·47	64·97
	Gopalganj ...	...	..	16—18	1·64	2·20	11·17	12·75	34·37	54·18	7·28	7·88	41·65	62·06	3·98	0·30	45·63	62·36	0·29	...	45·92	62·66
CHAMPARAN ...	Motihari ...	...	..	23—24	2·30	3·31	14·29	15·08	39·87	46·40	9·45	8·57	49·39	54·97	3·39	0·10	52·71	55·07	0·27	...	52·98	55·07
	Bettiah ...	...	...	24—25	2·15	1·93	14·91	20·91	40·04	72·93	9·58	5·41	49·62	78·34	3·39	0·15	53·01	78·49	0·22	...	53·23	78·49
MUZAFFARPUR...	Muzaffarpur	...	..	25—26	2·20	4·15	12·20	23·14	34·94	72·87	8·92	6·95	43·86	79·82	3·11	1·62	46·97	81·44	0·27	...	47·24	81·44
	Hajipur ...	...	..	24—25	2·07	4·26	10·75	21·18	33·36	59·49	7·48	6·81	40·84	66·30	3·53	4·05	44·37	70·35	0·25	...	44·62	70·35
	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	25—26	2·71	6·75	13·23	18·23	36·68	47·01	8·97	4·02	45·65	51·03	2·80	0·28	48·45	53·31	0·16	...	48·61	53·31
DARBHANGA ...	Darbhanga...	...	..	25—26	2·08	4·85	12·16	17·16	37·02	55·41	8·94	6·58	45·96	61·99	2·84	3·14	48·80	65·13	0·19	...	48·99	65·13
	Madhubani	...	...	23—25	2·50	2·38	13·97	12·57	37·92	57·70	9·52	6·08	47·44	63·78	2·43	1·43	49·87	65·21	0·11	...	49·98	65·21
	Samastipur	...	...	25—26	1·79	2·85	11·60	13·44	34·63	63·78	8·10	5·88	42·73	69·66	2·61	3·70	45·34	73·36	0·24	...	45·58	73·36
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																						
MONGHYR ...	Monghyr ...	...	...	26	1·99	3·10	11·17	17·68	36·89	69·94	8·85	8·70	45·74	68·64	3·02	0·73	48·76	69·37	0·17	...	48·93	69·37
	Begusarai ...	...	...	25—26	2·13	5·11	10·76	15·62	32·93	55·12	7·56	5·41	40·49	60·53	2·74	0·96	43·23	61·49	0·32	...	43·55	61·49
	Jamui ...	...	...	25—26	2·23	3·15	11·89	13·30	36·12	59·92	6·89	8·17	43·01	68·09	2·33	0·85	45·34	68·94	0·16	...	45·50	68·94
BHAGALPUR ...	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	26	2·40	3·65	12·75	14·79	36·28	56·82	7·37	17·02	43·65	73·84	2·80	0·10	46·45	73·94	0·28	...	46·73	73·94
	Supaul ...	...	...	24—25	2·30	2·67	14·34	14·09	39·40	56·14	9·59	18·30	48·99	74·44	2·48	1·25	51·47	75·69	0·12	...	51·59	75·69
	Madhipura ...	...	...	22—26	2·69	5·30	14·86	21·10	40·00	63·88	10·22	17·38	50·22	81·26	3·29	0·37	53·51	81·63	0·12	...	53·63	81·63
	Banka ...	...	...	25—26	2·38	4·61	13·00	13·25	35·22	52·72	8·36	17·09	43·58	69·81	3·18	0·47	46·76	70·28	0·26	...	47·02	70·28
PURNEA ...	Purnea ...	...	...	24—25	2·91	3·90	18·11	21·04	47·13	73·95	13·28	17·99	60·41	91·94	3·57	0·12	63·98	92·06	0·19	...	64·17	92·06
	Kishanganj	...	...	24—25	3·60	6·29	24·99	33·90	60·35	76·78	14·04	27·84	74·39	104·62	3·36	0·06	77·75	104·68	0·16	...	77·91	104·68
	Araria ...	...	...	24—25	3·15	3·98	21·79	32·57	53·74	77·74	13·45	20·02	67·19	97·76	3·20	0·06	70·39	97·82	0·13	..	70·52	97·83
MALDA ...	Malda ...	...	...	26	3·05	4·10	17·47	24·34	39·77	56·76	10·85	6·97	50·62	63·73	4·42	2·13	55·04	65·86	0·33	...	55·37	65·86
SONTHAL PARGANAS.	Dumka ...	...	...	24—25	3·20	4·98	16·01	26·20	43·35	60·12	9·53	10·65	52·88	70·77	4·22	1·43	57·10	72·20	0·54	...	57·64	72·20
	Deoghur ...	...	...	26	2·82	4·03	14·00	19·78	40·02	60·13	8·23	9·78	48·25	69·94	3·81	0·87	52·06	70·81	0·37	...	52·43	70·81
	Rajmahal ...	...	...	24—25	2·21	4·32	16·60	21·25	39·49	55·65	11·13	10·36	50·62	66·01	3·26	0·80	53·88	66·81	0·16	...	54·04	66·81
	Godda ...	...	...	23—24	2·13	3·50	13·27	15·45	36·22	46·75	8·87	18·23	45·09	64·98	2·87	0·36	47·96	65·34	0·40	...	48·36	65·34
	Jamtara ...	...	..	20—23	2·63	2·96	15·48	14·41	42·69	43·37	7·69	3·40	50·38	46·77	3·87	0·99	54·25	47·76	0·76	...	55·01	47·76
	Pakour ...	...	..	19—20	2·33	6·05	17·77	23·42	43·36	49·57	12·28	11·24	55·64	60·81	4·99	2·12	60·63	62·93	0·53	...	61·16	62·93

Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES. Fall to end of April (four months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of April. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of June (six months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of June. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of August. Fall in 1899.	Fall in September (one month). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in September. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of September (nine months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of September. Fall in 1899.	Fall in October (one month). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in October. Fall in 1899.	Fall to end of October (ten months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall to end of October. Fall in 1899.	Fall after October to end of December (two months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall after October. Fall in 1899.	Total fall of the year. Average of years as per column 3.	Total fall of the year. Fall in 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.																				
Orissa Division.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	26	3·51	4·95	19·45	21·95	44·73	38·45	11·07	6·82	55·80	45·27	5·64	10·55	61·44	55·82	1·98	0·01	63·42	55·53
	Jajpur	23—25	4·35	2·57	19·62	21·31	43·88	40·61	9·80	4·80	53·68	45·41	5·07	11·39	58·75	56·80	1·76	...	60·51	56·80
	Kendrapara	25—26	3·29	7·36	17·59	22·09	42·18	40·05	10·05	5·27	52·23	45·32	6·09	9·83	58·32	55·15	2·42	...	60·74	55·15
	Banki	13	2·87	4·14	16·03	11·16	37·85	29·99	9·72	3·40	47·57	33·39	4·80	7·51	52·37	40·90	2·35	...	54·72	40·90
Balsore ...	Balasore	26	5·42	4·80	19·85	27·62	44·88	52·53	12·95	11·46	57·83	63·99	6·74	5·66	64·57	69·65	1·60	...	66·17	69·65
	Bhadrak	25—26	5·07	7·70	20·13	24·50	43·05	46·98	10·44	8·48	53·43	55·46	4·32	8·97	58·41	64·43	1·65	0·75	60·07	65·18
Puri	Puri	26	2·12	3·16	15·20	9·13	33·38	24·55	10·36	3·49	43·74	28·04	8·90	8·73	52·64	36·77	3·98	..	56·62	36·77
	Khurda	25—26	2·61	2·36	15·88	10·20	41·25	29·50	10·92	4·52	52·17	34·02	6·59	9·87	58·76	43·89	2·46	..	61·22	43·89
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Chota Nagpur Division.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	25—26	2·54	1·81	12·43	19·83	39·70	43·86	8·76	1·40	48·46	45·26	3·41	0·34	51·87	45·60	0·51	...	52·38	45·60
	Pachamba (Giridih) ...	23—26	2·34	2·40	14·03	17·35	39·14	41·08	8·42	3·03	47·56	44·11	3·25	0·35	50·81	44·46	0·36	...	51·17	44·46
Ranchi ...	Ranchi	25—26	3·75	5·01	15·12	18·06	43·26	34·74	9·62	2·77	52·88	37·51	2·95	0·17	55·83	37·68	0·64	...	56·47	37·68
Palamau ...	Daltonganj	25—26	2·15	1·26	9·53	11·01	34·61	30·37	7·79	0·74	42·40	31·11	2·50	0·01	44·90	31·12	0·58	...	45·48	31·12
Manbhum ...	Purulia	25—26	3·71	3·64	16·73	21·91	42·98	45·93	8·04	15·87	51·02	61·80	2·83	0·75	53·85	62·55	0·50	...	54·35	62·55
	Gobindpur	20—26	3·20	1·95	15·35	17·37	41·99	35·20	7·42	6·53	49·41	41·73	3·26	0·97	52·67	42·70	0·42	...	53·09	42·70
Singhbhum ..	Chaibassa	25—26	3·59	5·68	15·98	16·01	42·50	39·05	8·05	2·71	50·55	41·79	2·72	1·74	53·27	43·53	0·73	...	54·00	43·53

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Land Records Establishment—Registration of mutations under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895.

The number of mutation offices under the Act was the same as in the previous year, viz., one at Bettiah in Champaran and two at Hajipur and Mahnar in Muzaffarpur. No new offices have been opened, nor has the Act been extended to other areas. The statistics furnished show that mutation work in these offices has considerably fallen off, and the unanimous conclusion at which the officers have arrived is that the Act has failed in its object.

In the three mutation offices mentioned above, out of the total number of notices for registration filed during the year, only 1,286 were voluntary presentations by the parties under section 6 of the Act. The figures for the immediately preceding years were 2,061, 4,063, and 4,287, respectively, and this continued falling off is a sure indication of the unwillingness of the tenants to utilise the procedure afforded by the Act.

The number of holdings in which changes liable to registration annually occur has been estimated at from 8 to 10 per cent., but the number of such changes which have been actually registered on the initiative of the Registrar and of the parties combined has been in the last four years in Bettiah thana 2·22, 2·09, ·56, and ·47, and in Hajipur, including Mahnar, 1·76, 3·37, 3·25, and 1·35, respectively. Thus the number of registrations, besides being far below the recognised standard, is continuously diminishing, and the decrease is especially marked under the head of "Succession," where registration depends on the initiative of the parties. In fact, the penalties imposed by the Act are inadequate to overcome the inertia of the tenants, and the advantages given by registration are clearly an insufficient inducement.

As a matter of course, decrease in work was followed by a decrease in income from fees. The receipts from the three offices amounted to Rs. 1,514 as against an expenditure of Rs. 3,247, and the deficit of Rs. 1,733 had to be made good by Government.

Mutation work in Government and Wards' Estates.

To improve the present state of things and to secure better results in mutation work in these estates, District Officers were directed to give greater attention to the examination of tenants' rent-rolls themselves or by their Deputies, during their cold-weather tours, and to summarise the results of such examination as regards the number of transfers which had not been noted in the records or reported by the tahsildars.

As regards the registration of mutations, the best results in Government estates were obtained in Backergunge, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling, and the worst in Noakhali and Gaya. In Wards' estates, good work appears to have been done in Tikari, and there has been a marked improvement in Dakhin Shahbazpur, but in Madhupur matters are particularly bad.

Maintenance of Boundary Marks.

In December 1899 the Director of Land Records submitted, through the Board of Revenue, a scheme for the maintenance of boundary marks erected in the course of traverse surveys made during proceedings under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and towards the close of the year orders were passed directing that—

(1) only trijunction marks should be maintained, save where a disputed boundary has been laid down, in which case these marks should also be maintained;

(2) that the duty of inspecting and reporting the marks should be done by village chaukidars; and

(3) that trijunction marks should be serially numbered for each thana and a list kept in each thana.

Scientific and National Enquiry under Imperial control.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been no recrudescence of the betel-nut plague in East Bengal during the year, and that thorough enquiries are being made into the prevalence of disease in sugarcane. It is still too early to pronounce any definite opinion on the effect of the passing of Act XIV of 1899, imposing a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugars imported from abroad, upon the sugar-refining industry of this Province. Little progress has been made in the investigation into the methods of reclaiming the *usar* wastes in Bihar.

Experimental Farms.

The three farms maintained by the Department are those at Sibpur, Burdwan, and Dumraon: the one at Sibpur is a comparatively small one, and since the establishment of the agricultural classes at the Sibpur Engineering College, it is mainly utilised for the practical training of the agricultural students. Financially, the farm was worked at a loss of Rs. 2,707 as against Rs. 1,293 of the previous year. The great fall in the receipts from Rs. 1,205 in 1898-99 to Rs. 745 during the year under review is ascribed to the failure of many of the crops grown in the farm. At the Burdwan and Dumraon farms the operations carried on differed little from those of previous years, the most practically successful being the ratooning of *khari* sugarcane, the use of green manuring for certain crops, and the introduction of such crops as jute and potatoes in tracts where they have not been hitherto sown. Some attempts in the selection of seed were made, and the continued use each year of only the best seed ought to produce interesting results. Financially, these two farms were worked at less cost than in the previous year without loss of efficiency. There was no appreciable fall in receipts as regards the Burdwan farm; but in Dumraon they decreased from Rs. 941 to Rs. 736, due to the great damage done to all the *rabi* crops by the hail of January last.

Agricultural Experiments in Government, Wards' and Private Estates.

The function of these experiments has been well expressed in the following extract from the Director's report:—

"The Collector of Darbhanga makes some pertinent remarks as to the scope of such experiments, and points out that they cannot be supervised with sufficient care to render any comparison of the effects of different manures or of different systems of cultivation of much value. He suggests that all that should be aimed at is the demonstration of the value of certain new crops or new varieties of old crops, which have already been successfully grown in our farms or elsewhere. The Collector has rightly interpreted the aims of the Department in his remarks. It is impossible for the Managers of Government or Wards' estates to carry out exact and difficult experiments, and we are only anxious that they should assist in the introduction of suitable new crops, and of suitable new varieties of old crops, such as paddy, jute, wheat, and the like. While they are almost bound to fail in obtaining any information of real value from original experiments, they can utilise such information as can be made available to them through this Department in selecting and cultivating new crops and demonstrating their value to the raiyats of their estates."

When it has been demonstrated that a particular crop is suited for the soil of the locality, its cultivation should be persisted in, until the neighbouring cultivators have satisfied themselves of its profitable character. The gradual adoption of the crop as one of the staple products of the local agriculture is the ultimate reward of these efforts. It is reported that in the Government estates in Angul, Midnapore, and Jaipur, and in the Wards' estates of Rangpur some success has been obtained, and in Chittagong, Backergunge, Purnea and the Tikari Raj laudable efforts are being made.

Sericulture.

The work of the Silk Committee, whose duties are confined to the districts of Malda, Birbhum, and Murshidabad, has continued to meet with the most gratifying success. The work of teaching progressed rapidly under the Superintendent, Babu A. K. Ghose, and the number of rearers taught and turned out rose from 31 in 1898-99 to 47 in Malda, from 18 to 25 in Birbhum, and from 8 to 34 in Murshidabad. Many rearers learnt the use of the microscope thoroughly. The use of selected seed and of the various remedies advocated by the Committee increased rapidly; and the results in a larger outturn of a superior quality of silk were notable. Financially, also, there is strong evidence of the practical value of the work which is being done by the Committee. In the previous year there was a

deficit of Rs. 772; this year there has been a credit balance of Rs. 1,049 at the close of the year, the receipts amounting to Rs. 9,718 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,669.

The Rajshahi Diamond Jubilee Industrial School also made satisfactory progress in sericultural work during the year under review. There was a steady rise in the number of pupils taught—from 38 in the previous year to 54, of whom nearly a third are Muhammadans. The students were sent out from time to time to help the villagers in the scientific selection of seed and in stopping outbreaks of disease. The grant of Rs. 2,000 made by the Government of India for some suitable work of agricultural improvement has been utilised in the erection of a masonry building to be used as a special seed-house.

Sibpur Agricultural Classes.

These classes were first opened in June 1898, and, after a year's theoretical training, the pupils were drafted off to various Government and Wards' estates for practical zamindari training. Then they were examined, and on the results of that examination appointments have been made in the Provincial Executive and Subordinate Civil Services. It is hoped that such pupils as have been unsuccessful in obtaining Government appointments will find employment on private estates.

Fairs and Exhibitions.

1. Vishnupur in Bankura.
2. Suri in Birbhum.
3. Calcutta.
4. Kalimpong in Darjeeling.
5. Alipur } in Jalpaiguri.
6. Falakata } in Jalpaiguri.
7. Bera in Pabna.
8. Rukindipur in Bogra.
9. Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur.
10. Berapur in Shahabad
11. Tintanga in Bhagalpur.
12. Madhupur in the Sonthal Parganas.
13. Cuttack.
14. Sonepur in Saran.

Altogether 14 agricultural fairs and shows were held at the places noted in the margin during the year, the two new ones being the Vishnupur Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in the district of Bankura and the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition, the former of which received a Government grant of Rs. 100 and the latter Rs. 150. The total sum spent in these grants amounted to Rs. 1,900 as against Rs. 1,675 in the preceding year. The Alipur and Falakata fairs are, properly speaking, not agricultural shows, but are kept up for political reasons, having for their object the encouragement of trade between Bhutan and the plains. They were not successful this year, although they received the usual subsidy of Rs. 500 from Government. The remaining fairs are more or less cattle and horse shows, with the exception of those at Madhupur and Cuttack, where flowers, vegetables, and garden fruits have been exhibited. The Kalimpong and Suri fairs were very successful, and afford much benefit to the people concerned.

Cost of Agricultural Experiments.

The cost to Government for agricultural experiments and miscellaneous enquiries conducted under the direct supervision of the Department has been Rs. 6,577 as against Rs. 6,156 in the preceding year.

Botanical gardens.

The rainfall of the year was heavier than usual, but did no harm to the foliage, plants, ferns, and orchids, the show of which was particularly fine.

Plants of economic importance continued to receive attention, especially rhea, a practical machine for extracting the fibre of which is said to have at length been invented. An investigation into the diseases to which sugarcane is subject in Bengal is being conducted by Lieutenant Gage, I.M.S., Curator of the Herbarium. The enquiry into the identity of living plants yielding Indian products of obscure origin was continued during the year with valuable results. A representative collection of the various mangoes cultivated in Northern India and Bengal has been made on behalf of the Trinidad Government.

The collection in the Herbarium was increased by 13,728 specimens, the chief donors being Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; Dr. Treub, Director of the Buiten Zorg Gardens, Java; the Director of the Vienna Botanic Garden; the United States National Museum and the United States Department of Agriculture; Mr. H. Bolus, of Cape Town; the Directors of the Botanic Gardens at Singapore and Sydney; the Director of the Botanical Department of Northern India; Messrs. Lace, Haines, and Heinig, Forest Department, and Dr. Walker of the Geological Survey. The most valuable of the collections obtained through the agency of the Royal Botanic Garden were a general collection made personally by Lieutenant Gage in the Lushai Hills, a tract hitherto unexplored botanically, and an excellent collection of orchids, chiefly from the Khasia and Jaintia Hills,

made under the supervision of Mr. Pantling, Deputy Superintendent, Government Cinchona Cultivation. The number of specimens distributed to other herbaria was 11,129.

Nothing of special note occurred at the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling. It escaped with comparatively little injury from the effects of the terrible storm which overtook the station of Darjeeling on the night of the 24th September 1899.

VETERINARY.

The Veterinary College.

The number of new students admitted in the Bengal Veterinary College during the year was 23, of whom 16 continued their studies in the institution throughout the year. Altogether 36 pupils attended the annual examination, the results of which were very creditable to the Principal and tutors. Last year there were no Muhammadans in the College, but no less than five have now completed the first-year course.

All the students who appeared in the annual examinations held stipends, 22 being provided by Government and 14 by District Boards or private individuals. In addition, valuable prizes were given to the most successful students by gentlemen interested in the welfare of the College.

The Veterinary Infirmary.

The number of patients admitted in the infirmary attached to the College again increased during the year under report, and if the arrangements now contemplated are completed, whereby the infirmary will be registered under the amended Cruelty to Animals Act, and the Entally Glanders Hospital of the Calcutta Municipality will be transferred to the College, there will be a large addition to the patients and increased opportunities to the students for the observation of animal diseases. Financially, the receipts grew from Rs. 5,878 in the previous year to Rs. 6,355, whilst, in consequence of various economies, the expenses decreased from Rs. 5,553 to Rs. 4,502.

Veterinary Assistants.

Of the 35 men who have passed out of the Bengal Veterinary School up to March 1898, 17 have accepted service, of whom one has recently died, 9 joined the 3rd-year class of the Bengal Veterinary College, 5 started private practice, 2 are studying medicine, one has proved unsuccessful, and one has been prevented from doing anything by illness.

Of the 15 Veterinary graduates who passed out of the College in March 1900, all except two have already obtained employment under Government, District Boards and Municipalities and private landholders.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

There were altogether 11 veterinary dispensaries at work during the year under report, viz., at Sitamarhi, Gaya, Patna, Dumraon, Tippera, Balasore, Muzaffarpur, Dumka, Cuttack, Burdwan and Kanti (in the Muzaffarpur district). Some of these worked successfully both from the financial and professional points of view, while others were only partially successful.

The most notable example of private generosity exhibited during the year in connection with the institution of veterinary institutions, is that of Kumar Rameshwar Malia and other gentlemen of Howrah, who have subscribed over Rs. 30,000 for building and endowing a dispensary at that town.

Outbreaks of epidemic cattle-disease.

Much evidence was accumulated during the year of the wide prevalence of glanders in Calcutta, and it is understood that proposals for combating this dangerous disease will shortly be submitted to Government. The other most notable outbreak of glanders was at Dumka, where steps were promptly taken to suppress the disease. Rinderpest, too, was fatal in an unusual degree in Calcutta. Reports of the outbreaks of cattle-disease in epidemic forms were received from 14 districts, but the largest number of deaths, aggregating 27,000, was reported from Birbhum. Large numbers of attacks were also reported from Gaya, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri.

Rinderpest and other experiments.

An outbreak of rinderpest during the year at a large farm under European management afforded a favourable opportunity for testing the value of inoculation with bile as a preventive, and the results appear to fully justify the extension of experiments with this substance; but this excellent method will probably not for some time, owing to Hindu prejudices, be very extensively employed. In addition, other experiments which have been reported to Government were conducted during the year, and appear to promise results of interest.

Improvement of stock.

The progress made in the improvement of the country breed of cattle was the least satisfactory feature of work of the department during the year; but a scheme is under consideration for the opening of a breeding farm at Pusa in Darbhanga, which, it is hoped, will ultimately result in the steady supply of suitable bulls for the Province. In the direction of horse-breeding it has been decided, with reluctance, that little can be done to counteract climatic and other adverse influences.

Financial and general.

The receipts from fees and the Provincial share of the expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, during the year 1899-1900 were Rs. 6,356 and Rs. 36,836, respectively, against Rs. 6,047 and Rs. 37,011 during 1898-99.

Forests.

THE following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the circle:—

Class of Forest.	Area at commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	Area at close of the year.	Percentage— Of total forest area.	Percentage— Of the area of the provinces (156,571 square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	...	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,881	...	...	5,881	43	3·76
Protected	3,816	...	141	3,675	27	2·35
Unclassed	4,033	...	...	4,033	30	2·58
Total ...	13,730	...	141	13,589	...	8·69

No actual changes in the area of reserved forests were made during the year. The recent settlement of the Khurda Government Estate shows an excess of 1,833 acres and of 51,725 acres in the area of the reserved and protected forests, respectively, of the Puri Division; the result of the enquiry being made is awaited with interest, and in the meantime no actual alteration has been made in the figures. The transfer of the Saoria tract of the Sonthal Parganas under the Deputy Commissioner has not yet taken place.

Settlement.

The settlement of the area in the Chittagong Forest Division has not yet been completed; the work was started as far back as 1897-98, and it is trusted that the work will be ready for notification within the ensuing year.

The recent proposals of the Board of Revenue that certain blocks should be set aside as fuel and fodder reserves in the Jalpaiguri district as protected forests, and placed under the control of the Civil authorities, are under consideration of Government.

According to the approved programme of operations that are to be spread over a period of ten years, the Imperial Forest Survey Branch began work in December 1899 in the Singhbhum Division.

The total length of boundaries as yet defined stands at 5,186 miles.

Working-plans.

Of the total forest area in Bengal, viz., 13,589 square miles, working-plans for 5,320 square miles have been either completed or are being compiled, and 8,269 square miles still remain to be dealt with. The latter area includes 4,033 square miles of unclassed forest of Chittagong. The importance of the preparation of working-plans has now been fully realised, and it is hoped that an appreciable advance will have been made by next year.

Buildings and Communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads and buildings in 1898-99 and 1899-1900, and the budget estimates for the latter year:—

Description of work.	Buildings.			Roads and Bridges.			Total.		
	Actuals of 1898-99.	Budget estimates of 1899-1900.	Actuals of 1899-1900.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Budget estimates of 1899-1900.	Actuals of 1899-1900.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Budget estimates of 1899-1900.	Actuals of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	23,433	28,480	18,252	10,205	24,120	14,895	33,638	52,600	33,147
Repairs	11,146	12,540	9,904	8,902	10,360	7,358	20,048	22,900	17,262
Unapportioned ...	1,160	1,080	1,147	123	320	264	1,283	1,400	1,411
Total ...	35,739	42,100	29,303	19,230	34,800	22,517	54,969	76,900	51,820

The chief new buildings constructed during the year were the Sonthal Parganas head-quarters house and three revenue station houses in the Sundarbans.

Eighty-four miles of new roads and paths were made during the year as against 57 in the previous year, and repairs were carried out along 787 miles of road, the corresponding figures for 1898-99 being 842. Of the new roads, 35 miles were for facilitating export, and 49 miles were for inspection purposes. It is regretable that the experiment of erecting a wire rope-way in the Tista Division was a failure owing to the curves encountered: the line will have to be re-erected on the usual plan of straight lengths.

Breaches of Forest Law.

Three hundred and fifty-five cases were taken into Court during the year under report as against 307 in 1898-99. This increase occurred mainly under "fire cases" in the Singhbhum Division and under "other offences."

Of the cases disposed of, 88 per cent. ended in conviction as against 90 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 50 cases for offence with regard to fire, of which 38, involving 45 persons, ended in convictions, and 5, involving 18 persons, resulted in acquittal. The remainder were pending at the end of the year. Of the total cases of this kind, 28 occurred in Singhbhum, 9 in Palamau, 5 in Angul, 3 in Jalpaiguri, 2 in Chittagong, 1 in Darjeeling, 1 in Puri, and 1 in the Sonthal Parganas.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers amounted to 1,946, involving 3,962 persons, as against 2,057 cases, involving 4,018 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 12,176 as compared with Rs. 12,867 the previous year. The average compensation received for each case was Rs. 6-4-1, and for each person Rs. 3-1-2. In the Sundarbans, the compensation accepted is usually high, as the cases are mostly of a more serious nature than in other Divisions. In the Sundarbans the offenders carry off the wood in boat-loads, whereas elsewhere the theft is probably confined to the quantity that can be carried on the head. Omitting this Division, the compensation received for each person involved varied from 8 annas 7 pies in Singhbhum to Rs. 7-3-9 in Buxa. The variation in the different Divisions is mainly attributed to the number of more serious cases compounded, two or three among, say, a hundred, at once bringing up the average. The total number of offences decreased from 2,487 to 2,483, and of these, the Darjeeling Division contributed 446 cases, while Tista, Sonthal Parganas, Puri, and the Sundarbans contributed over 300 cases each.

Forest fires.

Protective measures against fire were taken for 2,114 square miles, of which only 194 square miles, or 9·19 per cent. of the entire protected area, were burnt, as against 1·77 per cent. in 1898-99 and 27·09 in 1897-98. Singhbhum again records the largest area burnt, viz., 134 square miles. In consequence of the many and severe fires in the early part of the season in the Saitba block of this Division, the burnt areas in that block were closed to grazing for three years as a punishment for malicious firing.

Grazing.

Four hundred and seventeen square miles of reserved forests were open to all animals, as against 393 square miles in the previous year, the increase of 24 square miles being due to 9 and 15 square miles, previously closed in the Darjeeling and Kurseong

Divisions, respectively, being thrown open during the year under report. As in the previous year, 1,722 square miles of protected forests remained open during 1899-1900. The average area per head of cattle grazed in the reserve forests was 5·7 acres compared with 5·5 acres in the year before, and the value decreased by Rs. 247 to Rs. 31,170. In the protected forests, excluding Angul, which is under the management of the Deputy Conservator, and for which no returns have been furnished, the acreage per head (2·5) was practically unchanged, though the value increased by Rs. 919 to Rs. 84,941 owing to better collections in the Puri Division.

With regard to grazing, no change has been made in the method or system of exploitation, the extent to which it is practised being only small.

Yield and outturn of forest produce.

The following statement gives details of the forest outturn of the year :—

CLASS OF FOREST AND AGENCY BY WHICH PRODUCE WAS REMOVED.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Reserved.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
Government ...	186,799	155,740	342,539	17,148	2,682
Purchasers ...	5,669,564	15,194,638	20,864,202	9,769,908	1,24,875
Free-grantees ...	11,143	22,038	33,181	... ..	1,363
Right-holders ...	......	910,167	910,167	966,400	12,312
Total ...	5,867,506	16,282,573	22,150,079	10,753,456	1,41,232
Protected.					
Government ...	38,536	3,981	42,517	539,441	1,701
Purchasers ..	699,978	3,835,694	4,435,672	101,090	47,777
Free-grantees ...	1,624	729	2,353	2,300	2
Right-holders ...	230,665	14,380,835	14,611,500	4,000,000	1,23,374
Total ...	970,803	18,221,239	19,192,042	4,642,831	1,72,154
Unclassed.					
Government ...	21,290	1,369	22,659	25,960	3
Purchasers ...	480,232	60,642	540,874	5,611,886	8,657*
Free-grantees ...	491	......	491	1,500	... ..
Right-holders ...	......	......	......	.....	......
Total ...	502,013	62,011	561,024	5,639,346	8,660
Grand Total in 1899-1900	7,340,322	34,565,823	41,906,145	21,035,633	3,22,746
Ditto in 1898-99 ...	6,420,306	32,248,935	38,669,241	20,744,794	2,90,016
Difference in 1899-1900 ..	+ 920,016	+ 2,316,888	+ 3,236,904	+290,839	+32,730

* Includes Rs. 2,108 collected from Hill Tippera (for two years).

The gross outturn under all heads was much greater than in the previous year, and considering that the gross yield of the year 1898-99 itself had been considerably larger than in 1897-98, this result is very satisfactory. The Sundarbans Division gave the largest increase, the timber and fuel there exceeding those of the previous year by 693,867 cubic feet and 2,316,888 cubic feet, respectively, and the Departmental Officers are reported to have shown much energy in exploiting the produce of this Division and taking advantage of a brisk demand.

Singhbhum also showed a considerable improvement in its yield of timber, but fell off considerably in its full outturn, as also did Angul.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during each of the last six official years :—

Financial year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072
1895-96	9,18,709	4,66,068	4,52,641
1896-97	13,70,849	6,90,042	6,80,807
1897-98	11,89,285	6,53,437	5,35,848
1898-99	9,72,313	4,86,319	4,85,994
1899-1900	11,38,912	5,45,205	5,93,707

Eliminating the years 1896-98, which may be regarded as exceptional, on account of the extensive sleeper operations in Singhbhum, both the gross receipts and the net revenue of the year under report are the highest on record. These larger receipts are mostly due to improved removals, both by purchasers and by Government, of timber, firewood, minor products and bamboos, mainly from the Sundarbans and the Sonthal Parganas.

The following table shows the result of the last two financial years, division by division :—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	3,573	13,506	43,879	39,660	...	...	40,306	26,154
Darjeeling	79,093	79,969	70,571	69,347	8,522	10,322	...	...
Tista	28,701	22,828	31,066	23,675	...	...	2,362	847
Kurseong	42,958	39,021	31,275	33,796	11,683	5,225	...	...
Jalpaiguri	55,722	49,127	34,301	23,459	21,121	25,668	..	..
Buxa	26,782	16,441	30,515	23,752	...	...	3,733	7 311
Sonthal Parganas	43,262	22,760	30,415	17,364	12,847	5,396	...	...
Hazaribagh	19,195	.	3,730	...	15,465	...	...	...
Palamau	2,775	3,429	12,828	11,890	...	...	10,053	8,461
Singhbhum	62,660	40,745	67,949	45,812	...	...	5,289	5,097
Angul	4,922	3,912	13,694	15,286	...	..	8,772	11,374
Puri	32,246	25,081	26,550	26,093	5,696	...	...	1,009
Sundarbans	6,30,639	5,57,120	96,679	1,10,480	5,33,960	4,46,640	...	...
Chittagong	1,06,381	98,371	51,753	45,375	54,628	52,996	...	...
Total ...	11,38,912	9,72,313	5,45,205	4,86,319	6,64,222	5,46,217	70,515	60,253
Net surplus	...	...	...	...	5,93,707	4,85,994	...	...

Factories.*

Number of factories and system of work.

THE total number of factories actually at work at the close of the year 1898 was 181,* excluding a factory at Jessore, which remained closed throughout the year. Nineteen factories were brought under the Act during the year under report, viz., one in Calcutta, one in Howrah, five in the 24-Parganas, six in Pabna, five in Dacca, and one in Darbhanga. One factory at Jessore remained closed throughout the year, and two factories in the 24-Parganas and four in Dacca did not work during 1899. Thus, out of 201 factories, including the one at Jessore referred to, that were on the list in 1899, 193 factories were actually at work at the close of the year, excluding one factory in the 24-Parganas that was removed from the list during the year. In 95 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets; in 76 by midday stoppages; in eight by combination of shifts and midday stoppages; and in 15 by other means. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 36 as against 33 in the previous year. The average daily number of operatives in the mills aggregated (men, women, and children) 173,487 as compared with 165,027 in 1898.

Inspections.

Twenty-nine factories were inspected once, 41 factories twice, 77 thrice, and 52 more than three times. Only one factory (in Jessore) and another in Darbhanga were not inspected during the year. It is reported that the results of inspections were generally satisfactory, and that the suggestions of inspecting officers, as regards the fencing of machinery, the supply of good drinking-water, sanitary arrangements, ventilation, the employment of women and children, the conservancy and other matters of importance, were readily attended to by the Managers of Factories.

Sanitary arrangements and ventilation.

The sanitary condition of the factories and the sanitary arrangements in them continued to be satisfactory. The buildings were, as a rule, well-ventilated, and proper steps were taken by Mill Managers to keep them clean.

Quarters for operatives.

From the reports received, it appears that the state of things in this matter is much the same as was reported last year. Owners of the larger factories in the Presidency Division provide coolie lines for some of their operatives, the sanitary condition of which is reported to be good. The huts are well-raised, drained, and lime-washed, whenever required, and are daily inspected by the medical officers attached to the mills. The state of the huts occupied by operatives in *bustees* outside mill compounds is, however, very different.

The Civil Medical Officer of Serampore states that the men employed in the factories of that subdivision are for the most part low class up-country people, to whom the rules of sanitation required under urban conditions are unknown, and that it is they who are mainly responsible for the insanitary condition of their quarters. In the district of Howrah, it is reported that, with the exception of a small portion of the operatives, who have accommodation provided by their employers, the mill hands live in poor huts clustered together on undrained ground with only narrow passages between them. These habitations are a source of danger to the town.

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* Last year the number was shown as 180. Two jute presses in Howrah were shown as one factory; hence the mistake last year.

Vaccination of operatives.

As a rule, no one is admitted into a factory unless he has been vaccinated; but, as reported last year, this rule is often disregarded for fear of exciting the prejudices of the up-country hands.

Water-supply.

The water-supply in most factories was, as reported in previous years, generally satisfactory.

General health of the operatives.

This was good during the year. No disease of any kind occurred, except in some of the factories in the Presidency Division, in which, during the autumn and the beginning of the cold weather, malarial fever was prevalent.

Wages and general condition of the operatives.

The rates of wages paid to operatives remained almost unchanged everywhere, except at the Pottery Works at Raniganj, where the carpenters were paid at somewhat higher rates. The rates of wages paid to the operatives employed in the factories at Howrah are considered by the Magistrate, Mr. Duke, to be generally higher than those paid to the labourers of the same class in the private market. Mr. Duke is of opinion that the higher rates of wages paid in mills have had the effect of appreciably raising the rates of wages outside.

Employment of women and children.

The law and rules regarding the employment of women and children were generally observed, light work being given to them. In a few instances, however, boys under age are believed to have been employed. Several fatal accidents having in previous years happened in jute mills to women working at the softeners, the suggestion made by the Special Inspector of Factories last year that women should not be employed at these machines, at least at the feed-end, was commended to the Managers concerned. All of them have agreed to discontinue this dangerous practice in future.

Fencing of machinery.

The machinery in the factories is generally reported to have been properly fenced.

The Special Inspector of Factories notices that there have been several accidents owing to the bursting of hollow pieces of machinery while they were being heated. These accidents would have been prevented by first boring a hole in those hollow portions, and the attention of Mill Managers has been drawn to this simple precaution.

Accidents.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 535 as compared with 553 and 651 during the two preceding years. Two hundred and one were of a serious nature and 310 were of a slight nature, and 24 proved fatal, or four less than in the previous year.

Prosecutions.

There was only one prosecution in the 24-Parganas during the year. On the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the Manager of the Surah Jute Mill was prosecuted under section 15 (*i*) of the Factories Act, for neglecting to send notice of an accident, but he was acquitted under section 13 of the Act, the injury being proved to be of more than 48 hours' standing.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

The following statement, prepared from Messrs. Moran and Company's final estimates, shews the estimated outturn of the crop of 1899-1900:—

	Crop of 1898-99.		Estimated crop of 1899-1900.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lower Bengal—				
Jessore	799		875	
Krishnagar	1,998		850	
Malda	1,029		500	
Murshidabad ...	3,933		860	
Bhagalpur	2,056		1,170	
Purnea	4,493		1,130	
Rangpur and Native ...	666		365	
		14,974		5,750
Bihar—				
Monghyr	2,533		2,800	
Tirhut	21,047		29,050	
Champaran ...	14,320		19,400	
Chapra	7,247		10,000	
		45,147		61,250

The advance of 14·5 per cent., recorded in 1898-99, has been followed by a decrease of no less than 22,721 cwt., or 27·7 per cent., in the exports during 1899-1900.

Tea.

The total number of tea gardens in the Province during the year was 514, as against 509 in the preceding year, showing an increase of five gardens. The following table gives, as compared with the preceding year, the area under cultivation, the outturn and the amount of labour employed:—

	1898.	1899.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area under cultivation ...	130,240	132,923*
	lbs.	lbs.
Quantity manufactured ...	40,725,710	44,910,432
	No.	No.
Persons employed—		
Permanently	80,091	70,477
Temporarily	58,144	45,610

* Of this 22,217 are under immature plants.

A statement illustrative of the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1899 is given below:—

District.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.	Total number of persons employed during the year.		Area in acres.			Area taken up by planters, but not planted.	Quantity in pounds of uncured leaf plucked in each garden.	Quantity in pounds of tea manufactured in each garden, whether grown in the garden or not.
		Actual number permanently employed throughout the year.	Average daily number temporarily employed during the year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darjeeling ...	170	21,049	17,127	46,727	3,946	50,673	33,774	52,139,427	13,112,172
Jalpaiguri ...	299	43,928	26,655	58,625	17,496	74,121	165,397	109,380,950	30,156,645
Chittagong ...	18	4,499	679	3,932¾	731	4,663¾	6,801	4,703,542	1,109,896½
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	120	12	88	12	100	......	80,760	20,190
Hazaribagh ...	5	325	70	883	25	908	32,000	178,400	45,330
Ranchi	21	556	1,067	2,451	7	2,458	3,088	1,391,739	376,199
Total ...	514	70,477	45,610	11·,706¾	22,217	132,923¾	240,560	167,873,818	44,910,432

The usual summary of the reports received from the several tea-growing districts is given below :—

Rajshahi Division.

In the Darjeeling district there was a larger area of land under tea employing a less number of labourers during the year as compared with the preceding year. The quantity of tea manufactured was 13,112,172lbs. against 13,133,987lbs. manufactured during the year 1898.

In Jalpaiguri there was an increase in the number of gardens, in the area cultivated and in the quantity of tea manufactured during the year, as compared with the preceding year. There was, however, a decrease in the number of labourers employed. The increased outturn of tea, which was 30,156,645lbs. compared with 26,201,773lbs. in the preceding year, is ascribed to favourable weather.

Chittagong Division.

The total quantity of tea manufactured in Chittagong during the year was 1,199,896lbs. as against 1,037,991lbs. in the preceding year. The increased outturn was due to the favourable weather of the past year. As a matter of fact, the season was the best one for some years past, and all the gardens worked at a profit.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the production of tea from the gardens amounted to 20,190lbs.

Chota Nagpur Division.

Owing to insufficient rainfall, the quantity of tea manufactured in the Hazaribagh district decreased from 49,680lbs. in the preceding year to 45,330lbs. during the year under notice.

In the Ranchi district, the total area under mature plants during the year was 2,451 acres as against 2,311 acres in the preceding year. The weather was not very favourable, and, owing to the early cessation of rain, the outturn was not good, though somewhat better than in the preceding year (376,199lbs. as compared with 299,279lbs.), the average outturn per acre of manufactured tea being 153lbs. as contrasted with 129lbs. in 1898.

Coffee.

There were only 56lbs. of coffee produced during the year from the two gardens in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hazaribagh districts.

Cinchona plantation.

The year under review was remarkable for the rainfall which is said to have been the heaviest on record since the plantation was started thirty-six years ago. It did considerable damage to the plantation, the loss being estimated at nearly Rs. 6,000, exclusive of the damage done to the roads leading from the plantation to Darjeeling and other places. The continuous wet weather was also unfavourable to the gorwth of cinchona. The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 195,860 against 469,440 in the previous year, while 223,981 young trees were planted out. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations (excluding the nursery stock which amounted to 146,080) at the close of the year was 2,207,366. A portion of the Dumsong Forest block has been converted into a cinchona, reserve and a

suitable spot has been selected to commence operations. This extension will be distinguished by the title of the Munsong Division of the plantation.

The crop of the year amounted to 208,652lbs. of dry bark, all of which was obtained from the trees uprooted at the Government plantations. The bulk of the bark was of the quinine-producing sort; and, with the exception of 806lbs. supplied to medical depôts and sold to Government officers and to the public, was, as usual, made over to the cinchona factory or manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to this quantity, 153,739lbs. of bark were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 50,000.

The outturn of the factory was 8,799lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 4,046lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 10,335lbs. and 3,921lbs., respectively, in 1898-99. The following statement compares the issues of the year with those of the preceding year:—

	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	Sulphate of quinine.		Cinchona febrifuge.		Sulphate of quinine.		Cinchona febrifuge.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta ...	1,535	0	400	0	2,065	0	200	0
Ditto Mian Mir ...	2,165	0	......		1,000	0	......	
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal).	......		60	0	......		30	0
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—								
For jails and lock-ups in Bengal ...	5	0	1	0	......		......	
For making into pice-packets at Alipore Jail.	2,200	0	......		2,500	0	......	
For compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice-packets.	22	0	......		25	0	......	
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P. and Oudh—								
For making into pice-packets at Aligarh Jail.	50	0	......		......		......	
For compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice-packets.	0	8	......		......		......	
Sold to Government officers, dispensaries, and medical missions, &c.	2,785	14¼	......		2,130	7½	......	
Sold to Government officers and to the general public.	......		2,528	8	......		2,524	4
Given as samples	3	2½	4	4	5	5½	2	8
Total ...	8,766	8¾	2,993	12	7,725	13	2,756	12

The foregoing figures show a diminished demand for quinine on the part of the Medical Depôt at Mian Mir, and from Government officers and dispensaries, the latter being explained by the absence of demands from Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Burma, and some Native States which now obtain their supplies from the Madras Factory. On the other hand, there was a larger demand from the Calcutta Medical Depôt and from the Jail Department for the manufacture of pice-packets. The stock of sulphate of quinine in hand at the close of the year was greater by 1,074lbs. than at the close of the year 1898-99.

The following statement compares the receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
By—		
Sale for cash	73,327	63,031
Credit from the medical depôts	52,871	54,883
Credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	600	300
Credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	95	......
For pice-packets...	31,900	36,250
Credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	725	......
Total ...	1,59,518	1,54,464

The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 62,804 against Rs. 58,472 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the sum of Rs. 3,046 spent on the new division at Munsong. The amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 65,467 to Rs. 92,361, the increase being chiefly due to larger purchases of bark.

The surplus on the year's working, after providing for the expenditure of Rs. 3,046 on the newly opened extension of the plantation at Munsong, and in spite of the considerably decreased issues of sulphate of quinine during the year amount to Rs. 4,106.

The silk and tasar industries in the Division are gradually declining.

General Accounts of Manufactures and Mines in the several Divisions.

Burdwan Division.

The fabrics produced by hand-looms cannot compete with foreign goods. The manufacture of cotton and jute is carried on an extensive scale in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. Cotton cloth is manufactured in all the districts of the Division, but the industry is on the decline owing to the inability of the native weaving class to compete with cheap European goods. The importation of bounty-fed sugar affected to some extent the indigenous industry for the manufacture of molasses. There was an increase in the outturn of iron-ware, the total value of the outturn in three out of the four factories in Howrah having risen from 19½ lakhs in 1895-96 to nearly 35¼ lakhs in 1899-1900. In the Barakar iron-works in the Burdwan district, the outturn increased considerably, the value estimated during the year being about sixteen lakhs as compared with nine lakhs in 1895-96. The indigo industry is on the decline. The work of the paper mills at Bali and Raniganj was satisfactory, the value and the outturn both showing an increase as compared with the figures of 1895-96. The pottery and chemical works also appear to have done well. The coal-mining industry is developing rapidly in the Division, the output having risen from 16,31,012 tons in 1895-96 to 20,84,668 tons in 1899-1900.

Presidency Division.

There was increased manufacture of jute during the year, while there was a decrease in the manufacture of cotton twist and yarn and lac. Both the outturn and value of the paper manufactured at the Titaghar mills show a decline during the year as compared with 1895-96. There was, however, increase under both the heads from the Kankinara Mills. There is a steady decline in the indigo industry in all the districts of the division with the decreasing price of the dye. There was some improvement in the condition of the silk industry in the 24-Parganas as compared with 1895-96. It is reported that the new countervailing duties imposed on bounty-fed sugar imported into the country have given a fresh impulse to the production of sugar in the districts of Nadia and Jessore.

There were 65 factories at work in the 24-Parganas as compared with 63 in 1898-99 and 57 in 1895-96.

Rajshahi Division.

The outturn of silk was 155,658lbs. in 1899-1900 as compared with 155,452lbs. in the previous year. The manufacture of gunny-cloths at Sirajganj has ceased owing to the destruction of the mills in the earthquake of 1897, and indigo has been completely abandoned in the Rajshahi district. The total quantity of tea manufactured during the year in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling was 43,268,817lbs. The Daling Colliery is showing signs of development, the output during the year being 2,098 tons against 96 tons in 1896, the year it was started.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in the Division, nor are the manufactures of much importance. Throughout the quinquennium the cotton-weaving and pottery industries have continued to decline, but the shell ornaments and Kasida cloth of Dacca still find a profitable market. The other manufactures worthy of mention are gold and silver works, soap, reed mats, brass utensils, and cheese.

The two steam oil-mills—one at Dacca and the other at Jhalakati—worked with success throughout the period under review, and the jute-pressing industry has so far increased in importance in the Dacca district that there were 26 steam jute presses at work during 1899-1900 against 21 in 1895-96.

Chittagong Division.

The quantity of manufactured tea returned in Chittagong for 1899 was 1,168,473lbs. against 2,233,389lbs. in the preceding year. The difference in the past two years is due to a mistake in the returns for 1898. The quantity of tea manufactured in that year should have been 1,037,991lbs. approximately. The important industry of ship building is gradually dying away, only one vessel or brig having been built in 1899-1900 against 4 in 1898-99.

Patna Division.

The quantity of salt and saltpetre produced during the year was 13,291 maunds and 2,20,023 maunds, respectively, as compared with 14,617 maunds of the former and 2,21,414 of the latter in the year 1898-99. Compared with the figures for 1895-96, the decline in the outturn is very large, and it is reported to be due to the smaller number of refineries that worked during the year and to the low prices in Calcutta. It is reported from Shahabad that the Sugar Countervailing Duties Act, XIV of 1899, had not yet affected a full sugar season, but the imposition of duties had so far no revivifying effect on country sugar. The Collectors of Saran and Champaran have also reported to the same effect. The outturn of mica from the Gaya mines during the year was 4,860 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,08,000, against 898 maunds, valued at Rs. 18,526, of the previous year. The extraordinary increase is due to the fact that the proprietors had concealed the real state of things in previous years.

Bhagalpur Division.

There was a falling off in the outturn of opium which amounted to 1,960 maunds, against 2,470 maunds of the preceding year, although the area under cultivation remained almost the same, viz, 29,000 bighas in round numbers. The decrease is attributed to the destruction of the plants in certain parts by hail in January and February last, and to the rotting of the crop caused by wet and unsettled weather. Indigo also showed a poor outturn, the yield being 2,662 maunds against 4,473 maunds in the preceding year in five of the principal factories in the Monghyr district. The gun trade of Monghyr has considerably decreased during the year. The silk industry is in a flourishing condition, the estimated value of the silk manufactured in the native filatures being Rs. 14,41,021 against 10 lakhs of the previous year, and of the two European factories Rs. 3,41,021 against Rs. 2,73,000 of the preceding year. The output of mica and coal was on the decline.

Orissa Division.

There are no important manufactures in the Division, nor are there any factories of any importance. Very little change is noticed in the work of local industries, such as tasar silk cloth, filigree work of Cuttack goldsmiths, fine muslin of Gulnagar, cotton cloth of coarse kind and brass and bell-metal utensils. Salt manufacture was once a thriving industry in some of the sea-side tracts; it is now limited to the borders of the Chilka lake in Puri. There are no mines of precious metals working in the Division. There are, however, some stone quarries which proved profitable, owing to the demands of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The industry of manufacturing tasar cloth carried on in the district of Manbhum is gradually gaining ground, the estimated outturn during the year being 50,409 yards at one rupee per yard. There were 63 factories at work during the year 1899-1900 for the manufacture of lac in the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum, the value of the manufactured article amounting to Rs. 7,07,700. During the year the quantity of tea manufactured was 45,330lbs. in Hazaribagh and 376,199lbs. in Ranchi, against 49,680lbs. and 299,279lbs., respectively, in 1898. It seems very doubtful whether the tea industry will ever be a profitable business in Chota Nagpur, the weather conditions being generally unfavourable to the proper growth of the plant.

The coal-mining industry is steadily increasing in importance in the Division, the output during the year amounting to 1,908,564 tons.

The output of mica from the mines in Hazaribagh was 8,719 maunds during the year, against 5,886 maunds in 1898-99.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Province, both foreign and coasting, in the past five years under the main heads of merchandise and treasure, exclusive of Government transactions :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade ...	28,55,08,838	32,05,78,226	31,30,17,449	31,57,10,947	35,36,44,924
Coasting „ ...	6,70,76,863	7,34,40,936	8,66,26,161	6,20,94,562	6,05,93,766
Total of Imports ..	35,25,85,701	39,40,19,162	39,96,43,610	37,78,05,509	41,42,38,690
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	46,79,13,996	45,88,81,574	46,31,20,317	46,71,32,975	50,65,93,287
Coasting „ ...	8,68,58,718	8,09,37,030	9,31,17,535	8,31,99,471	10,15,83,513
Total of Exports ...	55,47,72,714	53,98,18,604	55,62,37,852	55,03,32,446	60,81,76,800
GRAND TOTAL ...	90,73,58,415	93,38,37,766	95,58,81,462	92,81,37,955	1,02,24,15,490

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 1,80,98,404, or 6 per cent. The increase occurred mainly in dutiable merchandise. Owing to heavy importations of gold from Australia, Ceylon, and Cape Colony, and of silver from the United Kingdom, there was an increase of Rs. 1,98,35,573, or 54 per cent., in the imports of treasure. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce shows an increase of Rs. 4,31,21,824, or 9 per cent. The improvement was exclusively in free goods, owing to heavy shipments of hides, raw jute, tea, and opium. Owing to restricted shipments of silver to Ceylon and Mauritius, the exports of treasure fell by Rs. 36,37,121, or 47 per cent. In the coasting trade, there was a decline of 5 per cent. in the value of imports of merchandise, while the value of exports of merchandise improved by 14 per cent owing to the demand for grain for the famine-stricken districts of Western India.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

The value of the trade with the United Kingdom is still more than half that of the total foreign trade of the port. During the year under review it increased in value by 7·59 per cent., and was greater than it has ever been except in 1896-97 ; but owing to the still larger increase in the total trade, its proportion to the remainder fell to the lowest figure ever recorded. The increase in value occurred in both imports and exports. The increase under the former head is chiefly due to the larger imports of cotton goods, railway carriages and trucks, metals, machinery for jute, tea, paper and wool mills and steam-engines, woollen goods and hardware. There was a decided advance in exports of tea, raw jute, raw silk, rice, pulse, lac and jute manufactures, while wheat, linseed and indigo show, on the other hand, a considerable falling off. The United States have once more passed Germany, and occupy the second place in the list. The total value of trade with the United States, in spite of a large decline in the imports of mineral oil, is the largest ever recorded, and has increased since the previous year by 31·1 per cent. It has been stimulated by the establishment of a direct line of steamers. Exports of hides and raw jute have risen enormously, and tea shows an increase of 4½ lakhs. The trade with Germany shows a slight advance of ·7 per cent. during the past year. The noticeable feature in the imports from Germany is the great falling off in the value of imports of German sugar, This trade, which had already been seriously

affected by Austrian competition, has, since the imposition of the countervailing duties, suddenly become almost extinct. The advance in exports from Calcutta to Germany of raw jute and the fall in exports of jute manufactures seem to indicate that the jute-manufacturing industry in Germany is developing, and that she is able more largely to supply her own requirements. As in the previous year, China occupies the fourth place, her share in the trade being 5·78 against 5·86 per cent. in the previous year. The total value of trade, however, shows a considerable advance (8·9 per cent.) on the total value of the previous year's trade. The value of opium despatched to China stood at Rs. 2,99,67,525 against Rs. 2,55,47,785 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 44,19,740. The most remarkable feature of the China trade is an increase of eight lakhs in the value of imported sugar. The Straits Settlements come next, and have changed places with Ceylon. The total value of the trade with the Straits shows an increase of 10·3 per cent. during the year, and is the highest ever recorded. It should be borne in mind, however, that statistics of trade with the Straits are deceptive, and that much of it is due to the fact that Singapore is an important port of transhipment. The value of trade with Ceylon was slightly higher than that of the previous year, showing an increase of ·9 per cent. The increase was in imports, and was entirely due to larger importations of treasure, which consisted mostly of Australian gold transhipped at Colombo. The increase of 27·3 per cent. in the trade with Australia is attributable mainly to the larger importation of treasure and to the increased shipments from Calcutta of jute manufactures and of Indian tea. The most noticeable feature of the trade with Australia was the importation into Calcutta, for the first time, of a considerable amount of wheat. The trade with France increased by 46 per cent. This is due to the demand for raw jute for France, created by the recent establishment of a jute factory at Marseilles, and to an increase in the exports of hides and skins, linseed, raw silk and indigo. Imports direct from France are not important, and consist chiefly of articles of luxury. The increase of 6·2 per cent. in the total value of the trade with Austria-Hungary, in spite of a falling off of 12¼ lakhs in the value of sugar imported from that country, is accounted for mainly by the larger shipments of raw jute and raw hides. The trade with Belgium fell off by 10·2 per cent. owing principally to the smaller receipts of metals and to a fall of 11 lakhs in the exports of rapeseed. There was, however, an increase of 6½ lakhs in exports of Indian wheat. The trade with Italy increased by 25·2 per cent., owing chiefly to an increase in the value of cotton goods imported from that country. The exports of Indian produce to Italy also increased. The falling off of 29 per cent. in the Mauritius trade is attributed to the smaller exports of treasure, grain and pulse, and to the diminution in the value of sugar imported from that country.

The proportion which the trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal during the year under review bore to its total foreign trade was 74·3 per cent., against 72·6 per cent. in the previous year.

Imports.

The total value of imports, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, into Calcutta from foreign countries rose from Rs. 31,46,65,272 to Rs. 35,26,69,224, showing an increase of Rs. 3,80,03,952, or 12·1 per cent. The increase occurred under both Treasure (Rs. 1,98,35,573, or 54·7 per cent.) and Merchandise (Rs. 1,81,68,379, or 6·5 per cent.). The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta during the last two years are shown below :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods	13,76,60,884	15,05,27,811
Cotton twist and yarn ...	74,84,700	67,41,137
Metals	2,23,55,071	2,32,09,951
Mineral oil	1,61,90,957	1,75,33,055
Machinery (excluding railway plant)	99,90,071	96,97,528
Sugar	1,06,49,885	81,23,337
Woollen goods	53,03,524	73,93,728
Hardware and cutlery ...	47,81,677	56,55,034
Salt	51,80,519	52,91,562
Liquors	48,10,527	46,17,271

The total value of exports from Calcutta to foreign countries, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, rose from Rs. 45,73,81,087 to Rs. 49,97,51,196, showing an increase of Rs. 4,23,70,109. The value of the trade in the principal exports in 1898-99 and 1899-1900 is compared in the table below:—

Exports.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tea	7,56,53,974	8,62,53,246
Jute, raw	6,41,35,484	7,64,51,705
Jute gunny-bags	3,35,62,035	3,46,77,479
Hides and skins	3,82,58,162	5,76,98,821
Opium	4,31,81,485	5,15,53,555
Oilseeds	4,05,98,627	3,98,65,628
Rice	4,23,60,709	3,88,53,977
Indigo	1,87,05,530	1,63,50,979
Lac	85,59,711	1,12,51,516
Wheat	1,62,00,154	87,86,208
Silk, raw	44,30,413	67,75,493
Raw cotton	67,69,890	50,51,459

Lac.

The exports of shellac increased by 33·8 per cent., and were the largest for the decade.

Metals.

The increase of 3·8 per cent. in the value of metals imported, in spite of a decrease of 2·3 in quantity, is ascribed to the very high prices which prevailed in England on account of scarcity of raw material and dearness of coal.

Mineral oil.

There was an increase of 6·3 per cent. in quantity and 8·2 per cent. in value of imports of mineral oil as compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to the reappearance in the market, after an interval of two years, of Russian oil from Novorussick, and to larger importations from Batoum and the countries grouped as "other countries." Oil from Sumatra has now altogether disappeared, the wells that were working there having been exhausted.

Machinery and millwork.

Machinery and millwork fell off by 2·9 per cent. in value, the decrease being ascribed to the absence of demand for new machinery, although the imports of steam-engines and boilers advanced considerably. Although importations of cotton-mill machinery show a decrease, the paper and flour industries, which had stood still for some time, are now showing signs of activity, imports of this machinery having increased by 163·6 and 230 per cent. respectively.

Woollen goods.

In woollen goods there was a further improvement of 39·4 per cent. in the value of the importations in the past year as compared with the previous year. The Collector of Customs observes that the wool production of the world during the current year is expected to be less than last year, with a consequent tendency to a rise in price of the manufactured articles.

Liquors.

The decrease of 9·4 per cent. in the importation of ale, beer, and porter is ascribed to the withdrawal of troops from India to South Africa. Imports of spirits and liquors show a decrease of 3·2 per cent., due almost entirely to a decrease in methylated spirits. The Collector of Customs notices the flourishing condition of the import trade in German white spirit, intended for the concoction of spurious brandy and whisky. The total importation of wine has fallen from 109,715 gallons in 1898-99 to 103,389 gallons, showing a decrease of 5·8 per cent.

Hardware and cutlery.

The importations of hardware and cutlery increased by 18 per cent. in value owing to a general rise in price of metals.

Other articles.

Amongst other imports, apparel improved by 18·7 per cent., drugs and medicines by 5·1 per cent., agricultural implements by 12·5 per cent., and umbrellas by 13·4 per cent. in value, while matches declined by 7·3 per cent. The increase in

apparel is ascribed to the growing demand for cheap hosiery and clothing, and that in agricultural implements to high prices of metal and to demands from the famine districts. The decline in matches is attributed to the surplus stocks from the preceding year.

Treasure.

There was an increase of 81·4 per cent. in the value of the net imports of gold and silver into Calcutta. The importation of gold increased by 58·5 per cent., and that of silver by 182·2 per cent. The exports of gold were, as usual, nominal, and there was a decrease of 47·2 per cent. in the exports of silver, owing principally to the cessation of exports to Mauritius.

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

As compared with 1898-99, there was an increase in the total value of the coasting trade of over 79¼ lakhs, or 7·5 per cent. Imports were more in value by ·6 per cent., while exports exhibit an improvement of 11·7 per cent. There was an increase of nearly 3 lakhs in the total imports of Indian produce and foreign merchandise; the former fell away by 5⅕ lakhs, which was in the trade from Bombay, but the latter increased by 8 lakhs, also chiefly from Bombay. Exports of Indian produce rose by 95 lakhs, or 18 per cent., an increase of nearly 80 lakhs taking place to Bombay alone. Exports of foreign merchandise fell off, on the other hand, by 18 lakhs, or 14·9 per cent.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The inland traffic of Calcutta is registered as it enters or leaves the capital by country boats, by inland steamers, by rail and by road. The result of the past year's registration is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1898-99	2,88,83,235	11,04,00,575	76,30,963	3,06,63,980	3,64,14,198	14,10,64,555
1899-1900	3,54,73,060	13,51,53,762	85,33,241	3,55,67,146	4,40,06,301	17,07,20,908
By Inland Steamer—						
1898-99	90,99,358	6,57,06,537	49,10,149	4,36,27,565	1,40,09,507	10,93,34,102
1899-1900	1,01,43,151	8,97,95,391	49,56,015½	4,45,62,566	1,50,99,166½	13,43,57,957
By E. I. Railway—						
1898-99	9,25,00,338	26,12,04,774	1,27,95,957	15,84,17,282	10,52,96,295	41,96,22,056
1899-1900	9,07,79,445½	27,25,03,410	1,66,19,326	19,20,13,471	10,73,98,771½	46,45,16,881
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1898-99	1,46,24,824	8,70,92,871	48,75,380	9,82,48,324	1,95,00,204	18,53,41,195
1899-1900	1,94,71,424	10,90,80,044	44,16,821	9,78,29,147	2,38,88,245	20,69,09,191
By B. C. Railway—						
1899-1900	10,08,465	46,30,993	2,22,071	28,29,941	12,30,536	74,60,934
By A.-B. Railway—						
1898-99	1,52,872	44,81,330	1,60,803	16,37,165	3,13,675	61,18,495
1899-1900	3,58,699	1,41,83,521	3,06,566	49,53,795	6,65,265	1,91,37,316
By B.-N. Railway—						
1898-99 (4th quarter only	68,048	3,34,892	20,500	3,84,822	88,548	7,19,714
1899-1900	1,24,396	14,05,840	2,03,792	18,61,350	3,28,188	32,67,190
By E. C. Railway—						
1899-1900	68	1,937	6,370	66,028	6,438	67,965
By Road—						
1898-99	71,54,502	4,20,60,247	39,36,392	2,08,64,972	1,10,90,894	6,29,25,219
1899-1900	85,64,426	3,72,06,122	53,06,767	2,38,66,649	1,38,71,193	6,10,72,771
Total—						
1898-99	15,24,83,177	57,12,81,226	3,42,30,144	35,38,44,110	18,67,13,321	92,51,25,336
1899-1900	16,59,23,134½	66,39,61,020	4,05,70,969½	40,35,50,098	20,64,94,104	1,06,75,11,118

The figures for the chief articles of traffic imported into Calcutta from each revenue division in Bengal and from other provinces in India as a whole by rail, road, river, and coasting steamers during the past year, are compared below with the total of the previous year:—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of imports (columns 11 and 12).	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	1898-99	2,681	4	4,301	29,830	29,637	1,074	1,000	42	105	89,544	9,56,305	10,45,849	8·6
	1899-1900	2,170	20,204	25,514	34,058	56,525	508	4,418	39	26	1,40,552	5,81,415	7,21,967	19·5
Indigo ...	1898-99	1,274	4,318	1,103	...	...	67,607	18,314	24	...	92,640	28,704	1,21,344	76·3
	1899-1900	675	4,652	498	4	...	38,814	11,809	...	...	56,452	29,061	85,513	66·0
Jute, raw ...	1898-99	5,15,928	10,02,727	64,46,959	1,02,24,742	5,37,919	3,551	5,55,668	26,638	259	2,02,14,394	1,09,618	2,03,24,012	99·4
	1899-1900	4,92,005	18,02,416	67,94,847	1,00,30,131	5,35,492	2,035	7,78,047	31,476	...	2,05,56,448	1,03,926	2,06,60,374	99·5
Gunny-bags	1898-99	1,92,625	2,80,347	85,768	3,330	941	1,658	2,437	1,096	334	5,76,566	2,882	5,79,448	99·5
	1899-1900	2,08,066	4,32,505	70,964	5,607	421	1,170	3,062	1,431	533	7,83,788	5,085	7,88,873	99·4
Wheat ...	1898-99	28,549	1,37,064	14,066	8,273	...	2,94,515	6,04,470	539	...	10,87,476	65,77,439	76,64,915	14·2
	1899-1900	79,188	5,85,919	31,000	50,253	...	4,90,710	1,03,242	661	...	22,40,973	38,91,112	61,32,085	36·5
Gram and Pulse.	1898-99	1,55,624	15,51,335	85,244	1,68,022	...	6,60,837	6,26,112	1,820	1,166	32,50,160	8,90,818	41,40,978	78·5
	1899-1000	3,12,066	46,97,183	2,88,270	13,21,809	7,411	6,03,061	4,95,329	65,937	1,007	77,92,133	6,73,336	84,65,469	92·0
Rice ...	1898-99	64,84,204	36,92,796	5,27,437	33,88,477	1,52,916	2,710	62,817	37,721	79,161	1,44,28,269	6,34,903	1,50,63,172	95·7
	1899-1900	62,88,587	53,74,830	12,94,228	53,97,977	4,34,726	7,214	36,310	3,13,005	25,298	1,91,72,221	3,67,808	1,95,40,029	98·1
Paddy ...	1898-99	9,65,226	7,63,536	7,146	18,075	4,477	...	33	70,744	[illegible]	18,38,291	...	18,38,291	100·0
	1899-1900	10,21,472	11,82,800	9,940	33,189	3,700	300	46	16,046	...	28,67,493	800	28,68,293	99·9
Other food-grains.	1898-99	9,231	63,541	2,587	3,401	91	1,20,626	1,68,031	...	..	3,73,508	57,134	4,30,642	86·7
	1899-1900	23,822	1,42,521	1,512	72,070	...	1,53,322	1,68,259	12	920	5,61,438	15,324	5,76,762	97·3
Hides of cattle.	1898-99	51,538	67,210	57,936	1,64,952	6,609	1,17,200	62,001	27,325	27,642	5,83,313	2,51,687	8,35,000	9·8
	1899-1900	50,867	42,889	62,824	1,02,081	8,088	97,559	75,098	26,509	24,316	4,90,231	9,76,957	14,07,188	33·4
Saltpetre ...	1898-99	355	...	...	...	...	3,17,603	10,784	...	..	3,28,741	2,12,208	5,40,949	60·7
	1899-1900	31	22	...	...	...	2,87,020	12,989	...	...	3,00,062	2,58,253	5,58,315	53·7
Linseed ...	1898-99	1,67,077	6,58,923	54,566	1,08,412	29,581	36,50,410	9,21,815	4,360	13,833	56,08,977	24,82,320	80,91,297	69·3
	1899-1900	1,55,794	7,25,724	39,882	1,08,415	42,803	37,05,780	8,23,300	681	15,779	56,18,158	23,32,581	79,50,739	70·7
Mustard and Rapeseed.	1898-99	33,290	73,181	1,02,255	1,19,982	10,631	7,59,005	6,17,707	3,454	14,797	17,34,302	20,43,093	37,77,395	5·9
	1899-1900	20,435	96,264	1,46,373	2,44,968	1,417	4,65,415	7,36,585	8,772	4,306	17,33,535	14,50,676	31,84,211	54·4
Silk, raw ...	1898-99	2,380	14,653	3,805	...	...	23	202	293	10	21,366	126	21,492	99·4
	1899-1900	2,318	14,628	4,066	...	...	43	290	102	7	21,454	328	21,782	98·4
Sugar— Refined ...	1898-99	1,017	61,020	85	300	...	272	107	32	...	63,733	1,49,940	2,13,673	29·8
	1899-1900	2,867	20,751	...	178	...	347	1,432	1	8	25,584	1,27,397	1,52,981	16·7
Unrefined	1898-99	74,970	5,03,995	517	5,380	125	1,07,772	1,663	...	...	6,94,422	25,717	7,20,139	96·4
	1899-1900	20,479	1,71,153	4	152	...	18,067	15	...	...	2,10,470	8,741	2,19,211	96·0
Gur, rab, molasses, &c.	1899-1900	70,822	4,09,114	4	501	301	86,651	4,156	...	...	5,71,549	40,698	6,12,247	93·4
Tea, Indian	1898-99	2	1	4,90,450	6	10,477	443	2	...	3,936	5,05,317	10,89,641	15,94,958	31·6
	1899-1900	...	80	5,06,468	9	11,989	504	2	...	4,532	5,23,584	12,47,327	17,70,911	29·6
Tobacco ...	1898-99	88,630	1,01,539	2,65,221	846	7	39,865	67,656	824	635	5,65,223	7,037	5,72,260	98·7
	1899-1900	99,104	98,463	3,12,756	1,185	18	47,583	80,100	2,084	22	6,41,310	7,626	6,48,936	98·9
Total ...	1898-99	87,75,501	99,04,970	81,49,536	1,42,44,028	7,83,441	61,51,203	37,21,719	1,83,912	1,41,932	5,20,56,242	1,55,19,572	6,75,75,814	77·1
	1899-1900	85,19,768	1,59,12,178	95,89,170	1,74,02,537	11,02,886	60,06,712	42,31,525	4,66,845	76,814	6,43,07,435	1,21,18,451	7,64,25,886	84·1

The abstract below furnishes similar statistics in respect of the export trade of Calcutta in European cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures for 1898-99:—

Articles.		Exports from Calcutta to— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).	1898-99	33,011	37,233	12,778	41,427	14,194	5,177	4,919	7,693	1,072	1,60,504	80,993	2,41,497	66·4
	1899-1900	39,386	47,359	7,837	44,322	15,449	7,050	6,512	8,025	1,148	1,68,098	60,238	2,28,336	73·6
Cotton Piece-goods (European).	1898-99	89,395	1,14,741	2,59,628	1,82,138	34,652	4,44,932	2,33,335	777	45,330	14,05,128	7,70,070	21,75,198	64·6
	1899-1900	1,18,714	1,63,465	2,03,041	1,32,977	44,070	2,75,388	1,47,966	10,713	32,132	11,58,466	7,08,793	18,67,259	62·0
Salt	1898-99	8,67,119	8,43,266	12,47,157	10,59,573	1,18,369	16,52,137	10,64,917	2,85,751	4,00,676	75,38,965	8,94,226	84,33,191	89·4
	1899-1900	9,48,357	8,91,254	14,83,525	12,13,572	1,63,982	16,53,816	11,21,369	1,76,033	4,15,986	78,67,894	9,41,799	88,09,693	89·3
Total ...	1898-99	9,89,725	9,95,240	15,19,563	12,86,138	1,67,215	21,02,246	13,03,171	2,94,221	4,47,078	91,04,597	17,45,289	1,08,49,886	83·9
	1899-1900	11,27,457	11,02,078	14,94,403	13,90,871	2,23,501	19,36,254	12,75,847	1,94,771	4,49,266	91,94,458	17,10,830	1,09,05,288	84·3

Raw cotton.

The cotton trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	10,49,504	7,31,700
Exports	4,57,298	3,54,198

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which raw cotton was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,56,484	2,17,811
„ Bengal Proper	87,323	1,38,531
„ Punjab	71,740	1,12,521
„ Berar	1,69,324	75,194
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	57,314	58,304
„ Burma	67,423	35,713
„ Madras	72,207	30,874
„ Bombay	1,16,983	19,469
„ Assam	13,783	16,172
„ Central Provinces	31,047	15,336
„ Other places	5,876	11,755
Total ...	10,49,504	7,31,700

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	10,560	14,373	8,169	11,119
Other ports ...	303,840	4,13,560	217,325	2,95,803
Total ...	314,400	4,27,933	225,494	3,06,922
To Indian Ports	2,924	3,980	2,453	3,339
Grand Total ...	317,324	4,31,913	227,947	3,10,261

The exports by sea have fluctuated greatly in the past, and in 1899-1900 fell by no less than 28·2 per cent., as compared with 1898-99, the quantity being lower than in any other year of the decade except 1891-92 and 1894-95. The decline in the trade is due to the fact that the production of this staple last year in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces was smaller than in 1898-99, and consequently prices in India ruled high, and American cotton, which was very cheap, supplied the requirements of other countries.

Cotton goods.

The total imports of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, exceeded those of the year 1898-99 by about 121 lakhs of rupees, or 8 per cent. The marked fall in the value of imports under twist and yarn is attributed chiefly to over-supplies in 1897-98, and partly to the larger shipments of cheap cloth to India, due to the low prices of American cotton. As regards the increase under cotton goods, the Collector of Customs writes :—

"The leading factors which contributed to this satisfactory result were cheap cotton and a stable exchange. As was anticipated last year, the Lancashire industry has shown profitable results, it being well known that the majority of manufacturers took advantage of the price at which the raw material ruled at the close of 1898 to book a large and satisfactory business for shipments extending over 1899 on orders transmitted from Calcutta. One result of these increasingly large orders, however, has been overbooking in Lancashire followed by delayed shipments, which has formed the subject of a joint remonstrance from the Indian Chambers of Commerce. At the close of 1899 the famine which rapidly developed in the interior, suddenly shut off outlets for consumption, and it is not surprising that excessive stocks are being indicated. This is likely to seriously affect the trade in 1900-1901 It may be remarked that the importation of American piece-goods fell off by 69 5 per cent. ; but the trade in these is comparatively insignificant."

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total weight of cotton twist and yarn imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, is compared in the following statement with the totals of the previous year:—

	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	European. Mds.	Indian. Mds.	Total. Mds.	European. Mds.	Indian. Mds.	Total. Mds.
Imports ...	1,66,591	3,96,408	5,62,999	1,45,372	3,09,499	4,54,871
Exports ...	2,41,497	4,84,521	7,26,018	2,28,371	4,71,729	7,00,100

European twist and yarn.

The quantity imported by sea represents the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The following table gives an abstract of the imports of European twist and yarn from foreign and Indian ports separately during the past two years:—

Whence imported.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	12,522,973	1,52,189	10,728,933	1,30,386
Other Foreign ports ...	1,111,227	13,504	1,096,619	13,327
Total ...	13,634,200	1,65,693	11,825,552	1,43,713
From Indian ports ...	39,125	475	101,777	1,237
Grand Total ...	13,673,325	1,66,168	11,927,329	1,44,950

The destination of the total exports of European cotton twist and yarn from Calcutta by internal routes and by sea during the past two years is shown separately in the following tables :—

Exports by internal routes.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	1,38,240	1,43,869
N.-W. P. and Oudh	36,285	32,085
Bihar	10,096	13,572
Assam	22,917	11,640
Punjab	6,438	5,287
Central Provinces	2,679	2,274
Rajputana and Central India ...	1,035	898
Other Provinces	1,138	1,260
Total ...	2,18,828	2,10,885

Exports by sea.

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
Burma ...	858,385	10,432	590,930	7,181
Orissa ...	627,600	7,627	651,100	7,913
Chittagong ...	280,000	3,403	122,150	1,484
Madras ...	91,340	1,110	70,725	859
Other Indian ports ...	4,340	53	1,100	13
Foreign ports ...	3,697	44	2,850	35
Total ...	1,865,362	22,669	1,438,855	17,485

Indian twist and yarn.

The different trade blocks to which Indian twist and yarn were exported from Calcutta by internal routes during the past two years, are detailed below:—

TRADE BLOCKS.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	87,858	83,207
Bengal Proper	72,733	62,406
Chota Nagpur	19,565	17,674
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,781	6,346
Assam	811	7,622
Central Provinces	1,622	1,398
Punjab	377	554
Other places	3,039	3,872
Total ...	1,88,786	1,83,079

The total quantity of Indian twist and yarn exported from Calcutta by sea, during the past two years, was shipped to the following ports :—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Orissa	5,538,650	67,310	3,964,200	48,176
Burma	1,655,503	20,119	1,860,899	22,615
Madras	137,400	1,670	86,400	1,050
Chittagong	11,200	136	2,582	32
Other Indian ports ...	113,600	1,380	172,900	2,101
Total of Indian ports ...	7,456,353	90,615	6,086,981	73,974
To Foreign ports ...	16,878,390	2,05,120	17,664,820	2,14,676
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,334,743	2,95,735	23,751,801	2,88,650

Cotton piece-goods (European).

The result of the registration of the trade of Calcutta in European cotton piece goods during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	13,51,46,878	14,62,93,735
Exports	12,69,73,342	12,20,67,174

The different ports from which the supplies were received during the past two years, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	13,32,19,825	14,34,51,287
Other Foreign ports ...	6,82,310	10,11,967
Total ...	13,39,02,135	14,44,63,254
From Indian ports—		
Bombay	3,24,242	11,39,247
Burma	5,72,687	4,69,074
Madras	1,78,643	1,08,977
Other Indian ports	11,981	3,636
Total ...	10,87,553	17,20,934
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,49,89,688	14,61,84,188

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces to which European cotton piece-goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal Proper	4,15,26,840	4,51,70,444
„ N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,04,03,891	2,99,60,249
„ Bihar	3,13,76,955	2,76,23,877
„ Punjab	85,94,811	68,55,198
„ Assam	80,59,641	61,63,040
„ Chota Nagpur	20,74,301	20,96,610
„ Burma	14,68,952	13,08,579
„ Central Provinces ...	14,26,930	7,32,096
„ Rajputana and Central India	8,06,275	7,09,774
„ Orissa	7,29,789	6,99,015
„ Madras	1,23,983	3,77,959
„ Foreign ports	2,39,939	2,28,477
„ Bombay	26,094	53,056
„ Other Indian ports ...	30,171	20,405
„ Other places	84,770	68,395
Total ...	12,69,73,342	12,20,67,174

With an addition of 25 per cent. to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, etc., etc., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 18,28,39,782. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 12,20,67,174, as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 6,07,72,608, as against Rs. 4,18,20,958 in 1898-99 and Rs. 2,22,45,935 in 1897-98. This sum represents the consumption of Calcutta and the stock in hand.

Indian piece-goods.

The following table shows the total value of Indian cotton piece-goods carried to, and from, Calcutta, during the past two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	64,12,071	61,40,828
Exports	10,98,995	12,65,121

Indigo.

The following statement shows the indigo trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with that of the preceding year :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,21,360	85,521
Exports	1,14,064	83,602

The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of indigo was derived during the past two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	85,932	50,623
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	28,509	28,722
Bengal Proper ...	6,695	5,829
Other places	224	347
Total ...	1,21,360	85,521

The total exportation by sea during the past two years is shown in the table below :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom	22,972	31,267	13,215	17,987
United States	17,922	24,394	10,405	14,163
France	8,350	11,365	9,497	12,927
Austria-Hungary	9,732	13,246	6,755	9,194
Japan	...	...	5,557	7,564
Germany	7,785	10,596	5,494	7,478
Turkey in Asia	4,167	5,672	2,210	3,008
Italy	2,600	3,539	1,862	2,534
Holland	3,713	5,054	1,467	1,997
Russia—Odessa	1,002	1,364	758	1,032
Belgium	1,418	1,930	480	653
Egypt	367	500	289	393
Persia	205	279	42	57
Greece	171	233	...	...
Other Foreign ports	1,375	1,871	1,047	1,425
Total ...	81,779	1,11,310	59,078	80,412
To Indian ports	473	644	1,292	1,758
GRAND TOTAL ...	82,252	1,11,954	60,370	82,170

There was a marked decline in the exports to the United Kingdom, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Germany, and Turkey in Asia, always considerable buyers of Indian indigo; and, although the decline may possibly be only temporary, those who are engaged in the trade see in it the effect of the competition of the artificial indigo. Exports to France, however, have not fallen off, perhaps because the French prefer the natural product of India to the artificial product of Germany.

Jute, raw.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in raw jute during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	... ...	2,03,26,269	2,06,60,409
Exports	... ...	1,28,60,540	1,28,52,642

The following abstract shows the districts from which raw jute was largely sent to Calcutta by internal routes during the past year, as compared with 1898-99. Figures are also added showing the percentage of total imports carried by rail in respect of all the principal jute-producing districts:—

Names of supplying districts.		Total quantity imported in 1899-1900.	Fluctuations as compared with 1898-99. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage to total imports carried by rail.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca	...	53,74,529	......	2,31,218	14·58
Pabna	...	29,95,528	......	1,90,999	41·97
Faridpur	...	28,20,532	1,68,869	......	78·11
Rangpur	...	20,22,151	3,67,856	......	81·49
Mymensingh	...	17,81,444	......	1,51,905	53·65
24-Parganas	...	8,36,198	......	53,235	·87
Purnea	...	7,22,252	2,51,619	......	99·65
Jalpaiguri	...	6,26,506	1,08,691	......	100·00
Nadia	...	5,33,257	......	38,634	80·50
Tippera	...	5,15,998	......	5,210	26·79
Rajshahi	...	5,07,784	11,018	......	87·08
Hooghly	...	4,70,979	......	15,911	1·03
Bogra	...	2,44,395	......	34,417	98·01
Dinajpur	...	2,31,969	55,959	......	96·07
Khulna	...	2,19,190	1,69,297	......	95·22
Jessore	...	1,80,561	......	44,795	32·07
Murshidabad	...	1,23,245	......	42,882	96·44
Other places	...	4,15,635	2,181	......	55·03
Total	...	2,06,22,153	11,35,490	8,09,206	49·91
	Net increase ...		3,26,284 mds.		

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

		1898-99. Cwts.	1898-99. Mds.	1899-1900. Cwts.	1899-1900. Mds.
To Foreign ports	...	9,230,785	1,25,64,124	9,242,310	1,25,79,811
„ Indian „	...	15,795	21,499	31,489	42,860
Total	...	9,246,580	1,25,85,623	9,273,799	1,26,22,671

The volume of the export trade in raw jute was almost the same as in the preceding year, but there was a rise of 19·2 per cent. in its value. The exports of each of the last two years were less than in the preceding four years, both as regards volume and value. The excessive rain in June, July and August was most unfavourable to the crop, and the yield was again below the normal. The short outturn resulted in a large advance in price, although the quality generally was poor. Most of the countries took less than in the preceding year. Egypt, which took 98,839 cwts. in 1898-99, took none in 1899-1900. By far the principal importing countries are Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

Gunny-bags.

The following statement gives the total number of gunny-bags imported into, and exported from, Calcutta, during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

			1898-99.	1899-1900.
			No.	No.
Imports	...	...	20,467,924	27,822,429
Exports	...	...	257,040,222	245,982,848

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which does not fall within the scope of registration. The following statement shows all the important districts from which gunny-bags were largely imported into Calcutta by internal routes during the past two years:—

Districts.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
24-Parganas ...	5,054,816	4,811,074	9,865,890	11,876,127	2,932,270	14,808,697
Hooghly ...	3,031,286	3,361,842	6,393,128	3,957,949	4,961,136	8,919,085
Jalpaiguri ...	...	1,208,165	1,208,165	...	991,410	991,410
Dinajpur ...	...	1,109,265	1,109,265	...	831,935	831,935
Darjeeling ...	...	515,305	515,305	...	533,680	533,680
Burdwan ...	...	230,087	230,087	...	261,888	261,888
Nadia ...	...	174,441	174,441	...	191,976	191,975
Pabna ...	3,600	108,940	112,540	78,295	3,610	81,905
Purnea ...	...	41,340	41,340	...	62,476	62,476
Rangpur ...	...	41,045	41,045	...	32,970	32,970
Other districts ...	...	776,718	776,718	...	830,675	830,675
Total ...	8,089,702	12,378,222	20,467,924	15,912,671	11,634,024	27,546,695

The statement below shows the exports by sea during the past two years:—

Whither exported.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	44,797,748	1,294,945	46,092,693	44,760,345	454,100	45,214,445
„ Foreign „ ...	179,000,470	317,900	179,318,370	165,688,931	464,450	166,153,381
Total ..	223,798,218	1,612,845	225,411,063	210,449,276	918,550	211,367,826

In jute gunny-bags there was a falling off of 7·3 per cent. in number, but the value increased by 3·3 per cent.

Gunny-cloth.

The internal trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth registered during the past two years, is shown in the subjoined table:—

			1898-99.	1899-1900.
			Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	...	...	63,783	61,011
Exports	...	...	17,788	12,380

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years was as follows :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	121,042	56,231
Exports	289,722,695	313,340,781

As regards the imports by internal routes, the total trade of the past year comprised 9,123 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 51,888 hand-made pieces. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows :—

Whither exported.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	8,982,495	494,000	9,476,495	6,979,777	97,200	7,076,977
„ Foreign „ ...	280,246,200	...	280,246,200	306,263,804	...	306,263,804
Total ...	289,228,695	494,000	289,722,695	313,243,581	97,200	313,340,781

The exports increased by 9·2 per cent. in volume; while most of the countries took less gunny-bags, all, except Germany and the United States, took more gunny-cloth, and these two features in the trade are connected with one another. The United Kingdom, South America, and China took much more than they have ever taken from India.

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the consignments of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll-stations on the Nadia Rivers, were as follows :—

Importing districts.	Total of district. 1898-99.	Total of district. 1899-1900.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Burdwan	...	2,000
Murshidabad	...	1,510
Bhagalpur	500	16
Nadia	1,300	...
Purnea	1,200	...
Total ...	3,000	3,526

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 33 as against 32 in each of the two previous years. The quantity of jute worked up in 1899-9001 was 1,00,73,244 maunds as against 99,82,174 maunds in 1898-99 and 96,73,431 maunds in 1897-98.

Wheat.

The following table shows the gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in wheat during the past two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	76,64,915	63,20,343
Exports	49,51,452	36,38,104

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	64,06,270	38,77,399
Bihar	8,98,985	14,93,952
Bengal Proper	1,87,952	7,46,360
Punjab	1,64,553	10,161
Central Provinces	3,924	956
Other places	3,231	1,97,515
Total ...	76,64,915	63,26,343

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports ...	3,458,379	47,07,238	2,384,704	32,45,847
" Indian " ...	83,690	1,13,911	109,127	1,48,534
Total ...	3,542,069	48,21,149	2,493,831	33,94,381

Gram and Pulse.

Under this heading are included *matar* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *bût* or *chhola* (*cicere arictinum*), and *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*). The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years is shown below:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	41,41,235	84,69,814
Exports	23,75,761	63,04,045

The following abstract shows the provinces from which gram and pulses were largely sent to Calcutta during the past two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal Proper	19,60,225	66,26,739
" Bihar	12,86,949	10,98,396
" North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,04,474	5,89,210
" Orissa	1,820	65,937
" Madras	3,176	33,681
" Central Provinces	54,150	16,288
" Burma	19,366	15,367
" Assam	3,435	8,774
" Punjab	33,803	7,303
" Rajputana and Central India ...	43,111	2,205
" Other places	30,726	5,920
Total ...	41,41,235	84,69,814

The details of the sea-borne exports during the past two years are given in the following statement :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	675,486	9,19,411	1,124,260	15,30,243
" Indian " ...	429,393	5,84,452	1,680,460	22,87,293
Total ...	1,104,879	15,03,863	2,804,720	38,17,536

The exports of gram to foreign ports were greater than in any of the preceding six years. The great bulk of the trade went, as usual, to Mauritius, and Ceylon and the Strait Settlements also took larger quantities. The trade with other countries shows a falling-off, as compared with the preceding year. The shipments of gram to Indian ports were very greatly in excess of other years, the advance being 1,251,067 cwts., as compared with 1898-99. Except when

there is scarcity in Bombay, the largest exports are to Madras, but on account of the famine in the former Presidency the position was entirely reversed in 1899-1900, the quantity shipped to Bombay being unprecedentedly large, viz., 542,750 cwts., as against only 480 cwts. in 1898-99. To other ports also there was a marked increase, except to Burma and to Bengal Coast ports.

Rice and paddy. The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in rice and paddy registered during the past two years:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice	80,13,648	1,11,94,653	1,69,912	1,63,053
	Paddy	8,92,136	16,20,928	6,37,234	14,38,167
„ Inland steamer	Rice	1,87,953	3,69,140	3,10,530	40,603
	Paddy	14,956	10,750	1,006	5,136
„ East Indian Railway	Rice	40,71,506	30,44,511	27,189	15,37,680
	Paddy	6,10,576	9,65,933	1,008	3,51,003
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice	9,82,657	25,51,348	19,517	8,713
	Paddy	1,976	10,866	14,890	64
„ Bengal Central Railway ...	Rice	......	2,49,234	......	384
	Paddy	......	471	......	20
„ Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	Rice	26,094	21,018	7	48,897
	Paddy	2	1,198	5	5,920
„ Assam-Bengal Railway	Rice	1	56,658	24,514	1,035
	Paddy	......	......	......	......
„ East Coast Railway	Rice	......	......	......	76
	Paddy	......	......	......	......
„ Road	Rice	12,94,747	14,83,864	2,28,109	2,43,355
	Paddy	2,48,286	2,49,589	3,86,595	9,91,732
„ Sea	Rice	4,86,740	5,71,769	1,23,30,098	1,31,72,866
	Paddy	70,386	9,058	1,93,241	2,31,771
Total ...	Rice	1,50,63,346	1,95,42,195	1,31,09,906	1,52,16,662
	Paddy	18,38,318	28,68,293	12,33,979	30,23,813
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.		1,62,12,295	2,13,34,878	1,38,81,143	1,71,06,545

The following comparative statement shows the sources of supply, province by province, together with the routes taken by the trade during the past two years:—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal Proper	99,61,619	1,37,64,732	53,83,278	68,07,469	1,53,44,897	2,05,72,201
„ Orissa	42,893	16,082	44,668	3,07,042	87,561	3,23,124
„ Burma	...	...	79,465	2,39,891	79,465	2,39,891
„ Assam	6,019	59,275	61	47,854	6,080	1,07,129
„ Bihar	10,628	7,216	54,920	36,530	65,548	43,746
„ Chota Nagpur	...	...	79,195	25,298	79,195	25,293
„ Central Provinces ...	...	...	1,49,979	16,770	1,49,979	16,770
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	285	3,622	1,100	3,622	1,385
„ Madras	...	...	22	64	22	64
„ Other places	...	...	3,95,926	5,270	3,95,926	5,270
Total ...	1,00,21,159	1,33,47,590	61,91,136	74,87,288	1,62,12,295	2,13,34,878

The details of the supplies carried by sea during the past two years are given separately in the following statement:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz.—					
Madras ...	...	164,183	2,23,471	143,547	1,95,383
Other ports in Madras	...	855,436	11,64,343	991,356	13,49,346
Bombay ...	...	416,801	5,67,313	1,274,529	17,34,775
Burma ...	...	28,256	38,460	34,653	47,167
Other Indian ports	...	29,146	39,671	38,919	52,973
Total	...	1,493,822	20,33,258	2,483,004	33,79,644
To Foreign ports, viz.—					
United Kingdom	...	988,678	13,45,701	1,130,047	15,38,120
Other Foreign ports	...	6,576,347	89,51,139	6,064,973	82,55,102
Total	...	7,565,025	1,02,96,840	7,195,020	97,93,222
GRAND TOTAL	...	9,058,847	1,23,30,098	9,678,024	1,31,72,866

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports ...	...	41,423	56,381	124,084	1,68,892
" Foreign " ...	...	100,550	1,36,860	46,197	62,879
Total	...	141,973	1,93,241	170,281	2,31,771

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The aggregate quantity carried to, and from, Calcutta, during the past two years, is shown in the following table:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	4,30,750	5,77,073
Exports	1,36,258	4,60,111

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the trade, during the past two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	2,94,657	3,20,581
Bengal Proper	78,851	2,39,925
Punjab	25,913	8,103
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	29,688	6,045
Madras	...	712
Foreign ports	108	311
Other places	1,533	1,396
Total ...	4,30,750	5,77,073

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were distributed as follows:—

		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	...	68,456	93,176	82,013	1,11,629
" Indian "	...	25,838	35,168	32,361	44,047
Total	...	94,294	1,28,344	114,374	1,55,676

Hides.

In the following statement the hide trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1898-99. No.	1899-1900. No.
Imports	6,674,555	11,740,089
Exports	8,241,420	11,004,586

The following comparative statement shows the importation of hides from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1898-99. No.	1899-1900. No.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,400,720	4,635,464
Rengal Proper	2,775,655	2,133,995
Bihar	1,440,808	1,381,256
Punjab	159,824	1,360,368
Central Provinces	322,976	849,600
Bombay	6,720	595,824
Orissa	218,601	212,072
Chota Nagpur	221,136	194,528
Madras	70,371	86,953
Other places	57,744	290,029
Total ...	6,674,555	11,740,089

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.	No.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	49,539	704,584	45,014	639,799
Other Foreign ports ...	566,773	7,463,455	877,564	10,232,077
Total ...	616,312	8,168,039	922,578	10,871,876
To Indian ports ...	734	16,509	6,872	91,418
GRAND TOTAL ...	617,046	8,184,548	929,450	10,963,294

The exports of raw hides increased by 49·7 per cent., owing to the great mortality among cattle from drought, to the shortness of supplies from other countries, and to the large demand for leather for military purposes in South Africa.

Salt.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past two years is compared below.

The quantities imported by sea into Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	Imports into Calcutta by sea. 1898-99. Mds.	Imports into Calcutta by sea. 1899-1900. Mds.
From Foreign Ports	93,78,090	99,89,410
" Indian "	6,36,907	5,50,115
Total ...	1,00,14,997	1,05,39,525

The quantity of salt exported by internal routes and by sea during the year 1899-1900, is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Specification of routes.	Exports from Calcutta (including Bhadreswar). 1898-99. Mds.	1899-1900. Mds.
By East Indian Railway	39,98,107	39,52,657
" Eastern Bengal Railway	12,85,962	12,84,094
" Bengal Central "	...	73,142
" Assam-Bengal "	323	9,302
" Bengal-Nagpur "	101	8,709
" East Coast "	...	31
" Inland steamer	11,23,266	15,67,016
" Country boats	17,01,594	16,97,649
" Road	51,725	58,578
Total	81,61,078	86,51,178
Exports by sea	2,72,113	1,58,628
GRAND TOTAL	84,33,191	88,09,806

The different ports from which the supply was derived were—

	Quantities in tons. 1898-99.	1899-1900.	Quantities in Indian maunds. 1898-99.	1899-1900.
Liverpool ...	218,256	220,181	59,41,403	59,93,805
Hamburgh ...	18,680	49,412	5,08,510	13,45,101
Aden	32,513	38,072	8,85,076	10,36,408
Jeddah, Muscat, &c. ...	32,301	25,066	8,79,307	6,82,374
Ras Rawayah or Muhammad Goul ...	29,429	24,873	8,01,111	6,77,093
Bombay ...	20,479	19,068	5,57,473	5,19,071
Hanjam ...	8,045	4,991	2,19,018	1,35,857
Linga ...	3,547	4,363	96,558	1,18,772
Madras ...	2,918	1,140	79,434	31,044
Madagascar ...	1,730	...	47,107	...
Total ...	367,898	387,166	1,00,14,997	1,05,39,525

The different provinces to which salt was consigned from Calcutta and Bhadreswar during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1898-99. Mds.	1899-1900. Mds.
Bengal Proper	41,35,484	45,00,690
Bihar	27,17,054	27,75,185
Assam	5,25,334	5,05,929
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,68,190	4,34,168
Chota Nagpur	4,00,676	4,15,986
Orissa	2,85,751	1,76,033
Other Provinces	702	1,815
Total ...	84,33,191	88,09,806

The gross weight of salt, on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas (exclusive of refunds) during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Total clearances. Mds.	Sent into the interior. Mds.
1898-99	91,24,032	84,33,191
1899-1900...	94,82,991	88,09,865

Saltpetre.

The following statement gives the details as to the total quantity of saltpetre brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1898-99. Mds.	1899-1900. Mds.
Imports	5,40,375	5,58,3[illegible]5
Exports	5,09,301	5,44,500

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	3,28,426	3,00,009
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,57,018	1,76,856
Punjab	54,616	66,971
Bombay	...	10,042
Rajputana and Central India	...	4,364
Other places	315	73
Total ...	5,40,375	5,58,315

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	109,856	1,49,526	98,525	1,34,104
Other Foreign ports ...	250,627	3,41,131	293,149	3,99,008
Total ...	360,483	4,90,657	391,674	5,33,112
To Indian ports—				
Madras	4,678	6,367	2,209	3,006
Other Indian ports ...	645	878	224	305
Total ...	5,323	7,245	2,433	3,311
GRAND TOTAL ...	365,806	4,97,902	394,107	5,36,423

In 1899-1900 there was an advance of 8·6 per cent. in the exports of saltpetre, but the figures are still below the average. The greatest quantity went to the United States, which shows an increase of 27·9 per cent. The next largest amount went to the United Kingdom, and in this case there was a drop of 10·3 per cent. There was a slight decrease of 1·4 per cent. in the exports to China, the next heaviest consumer, and the Straits Settlements show a heavy decline of 21·9 per cent. France shows a very large advance of no less than 232 per cent. There was no shipment to Germany in either year, though she took a considerable quantity in the two previous years. Exports ceased also to Italy during the year under report, but that country never took much.

Linseed.

The aggregate quantity of linseed carried to, and fromf Calcutta, during the past two years, was as ollows :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	80,91,297	79,50,739
Exports	81,81,625	78,45,231

The following statement shows the quantities classified according to the provinces from which they were imported during the past two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	45,72,225	45,29,080
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,92,898	21,63,422
Bengal Proper	10,18,559	10,72,618
Assam	90,976	1,37,314
Rajputana and Central India	21,413	25,694
Central Provinces	77,033	5,809
Other places	18,193	16,802
Total ...	80,91,297	79,50,739

The quantity of linseed exported by sea during the past two years was destined as follows:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	3,382,257	46,03,638	2,696,186	36,69,809
Other Foreign ports ...	2,627,904	35,76,869	3,064,872	41,71,631
Total ...	6,010,161	81,80,507	5,761,058	78,41,440
To Indian ports ...	127	173	205	279
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,010,288	81,80,680	5,761,263	78,41,719

Linseed, which forms the great bulk of the oilseed trade, showed a decline of 4·1 per cent. in 1899-1900 owing to restricted shipments to all the principal importing countries, except France and Egypt. The shipments to Egypt were evidently fictitious, being no doubt intended for Europe. The great bulk of the exports went, as usual, of late years to England and Germany. The decline in exports generally is due to there having been a much better crop in Argentina, and the fall would no doubt have been greater but for a very deficient crop in South Russia, which was the case also in the preceding year. The crop in Bengal was better than in 1898, but in the North-Western Provinces there was a deficiency.

Mustard and rapeseed.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in mustard and rapeseed during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	37,77,402	31,84,211
Exports	15,27,368	12,29,181

The following statement illustrates the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1990.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	13,76,712	12,02,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	15,50,157	9,08,544
Bengal Proper	8,39,339	5,18,457
Assam	3,97,470	4,76,693
Central Provinces	50,213	29,462
Rajputana and Central India	23,231	20,114
Punjab	21,955	10,222
Other places	18,325	18,699
Total ...	37,77,402	31,84,211

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	93,520	1,27,291	104,345	1,42,025
Other Foreign ports ...	697,072	9,48,793	372,447	5,06,942
Total ...	790,592	10,76,084	476,792	6,48,967
To Indian ports ...	35,209	47,923	98,221	1,33,690
GRAND TOTAL ...	825,801	11,24,007	575,013	7,82,[illegible]57

The exports of rapeseed fell off by 39·7 per cent. Belgium, as generally, took more than any other country, but shows a decline of 52·5 per cent. Shipments to France exhibited a remarkable shrinkage of 92·2 per cent., but in two successive years (1895-96 and 1896-97) she had actually taken none at all. Other countries took more than in the preceding year, the United Kingdom, showing an increase of 11.5 per cent. The general falling away in shipments is attributable to the demand for rape oil during the year having been exceedingly slack. The crop in Bengal was better than in 1898, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it was worse.

Silk, raw.

The total quantity of raw silk, including cocoons, imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	21,512	21,854
Exports	19,381	20,945

Imports.

The sources of supply, district by district, during the past two years, are shown below :—

Districts.	1898-99. Mds.	1899-1900. Mds.
Murshidabad	13,227	13,764
Rajshahi	3,805	4,049
Nadia	1,426	841
Midnapore	1,118	1,127
Birbhum	745	1,053
Burdwan	493	135
Balasore	247	102
Malda	150	242
Singhbhum	4	7
Other districts	297	534
Total ...	21,512	21,854

The distribution of the export trade by sea during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year, is shown below :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	553,984	6,733	691,642	8,406
Other Foreign ports ...	734,412	8,925	899,722	10,934
Total ...	1,288,396	15,658	1,591,364	19,340
To Indian ports—				
Madras	68,724	835	49,989	607
Other ports in Madras ...	7,671	93	5,811	71
Bombay	205	3	340	4
Burma	17,494	212	17,487	212
Other Indian ports ...	13,968	170	1,092	14
Total ...	108,062	1,313	74,719	908
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,396,458	16,971	1,666,083	20,248

Exports of raw silk increased by 23·5 per cent., and were higher than in any other year in the decade. The increase to France, which, as generally, took more than any other country, was 27·6 per cent., and to the United Kingdom, which takes the great bulk of the remainder, 24·8 per cent., while Italy also took 16·5 per cent. more. Other countries show a decrease of 62 per cent., but the trade with them was small and consisted almost entirely of chussum.

Sugar.

The registered trade of Calcutta in sugar, refined, unrefined, and gur, rab, molasses, jaggery and other crude saccharine produce carried by all routes during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Imports.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Refined	15,61,071	11,75,128
2. Unrefined	11,37,800	6,96,131
3. Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery and other crude saccharine produce ...		6,12,247
Exports.		
1. Refined	5,51,518	4,99,778
2. Unrefined	7,69,736	5,56,782
3. *Gur*, *rab*, molasses, jaggery and other crude saccharine produce ...		5,03,786

Imports.

The following statement shows the import of sugar classified according to the provinces from which it was imported:—

Provinces.	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.		
			Sugar.		Gur, rab, molasses, &c.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Form Bengal Proper	63,322	23,796	5,84,987	1,91,788	4,80,742
" Bihar	879	1,779	1,09,435	18,682	90,807
" N. W. P. and Oudh ...	595	170	25,365	8,562	40,651
" Madras	1,43,920	1,18,991	...	177	...
" Bombay	5,361	8,236	3	...	...
" Foreign ports	13,47,898	10,22,147	4,17,661	4,76,920	...
" Other places	96	9	349	2	47
Total ...	15,61,071	11,75,128	11,37,800	6,96,131	6,12,247

In Bengal the season was generally favourable to the sugarcane crop at the beginning, but excessive rain in some parts in August, September, and October adversely affected prospects, while in a few places the crop was injured by the absence of seasonable rainfall and by insects.

Exports.

The total quantity of refined and unrefined sugar exported by sea during the last two years was distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar, including gur, rab, &c.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	1,323	1,801	780	1,062	5	7	8	11
" Indian " ...	44,296	60,292	41,029	55,845	21,983	29,921	27,893	37,965
Total ...	45,619	62,093	41,809	56,907	21,988	29,928	27,901	37,976

Tea, Indian.

The following statement shows the import and export trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past two years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	15,94,958	131,242,258	17,70,911	145,720,676
Exports	18,68,633	153,761,453	20,80,229	171,173,146

The following statement shows the imports of tea into Calcutta classified according to the provinces during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	10,82,769	89,096,420	12,38,336	101,897,362
Bengal Proper	5,00,936	41,219,876	5,18,546	42,668,928
Chota Nagpur	3,936	323,877	4,532	372,919
Panjab	3,639	299,438	2,704	222,501
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3,209	264,055	5,107	420,233
Bihar	445	36,617	506	41,636
Other places	24	1,975	1,180	97,097
Total ...	15,94,958	131,242,258	17,70,911	145,720,676

The following comparative statement shows the exportation of tea to Foreign and Indian ports during the past two years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	16,45,449	135,396,722	18,14,884	149,339,050
Other Foreign ports ...	1,69,661	13,960,727	2,24,518	18,474,607
Total ...	18,15,110	149,357,449	20,39,402	167,813,657
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	44,111	3,629,644	28,909	2,378,813
Madras	748	61,513	709	58,310
Other Indian ports ...	2,764	227,461	3,403	280,044
Total ...	47,623	3,918,618	33,021	2,717,167
Grand Total ...	18,62,733	153,276,067	20,72,423	170,530,824

The exports of tea from Calcutta to foreign ports increased by nearly 18¼ million pounds, or 12·3 per cent. The greater portion of this increase went to the United Kingdom. The most noticeable feature in the tea trade is an increase of 94·3 per cent. in the exports to the United States, and of 85·1 per cent. in the exports to Canada. The total production of the year has even surpassed that of the previous year, which was the largest on record. As in the previous year, the teas of the past year were mostly of common grades, for which there was a brisk demand; and the average price stood at 8 annas 3 pies per pound for the year, against 8 annas 1 pie in 1898-99. The consumption of Ceylon tea in the United Kingdom, which was suddenly checked in the previous year, nearly recovered in the year under report. As regards the consignments to coast ports, Bombay, as usual, took the largest quantity. The shipments to Burma and Sind also increased considerably.

Tobacco.

The following statement gives the details of the total quantity of tobacco brought to, and carried from, Calcutta by all routes during the past two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,84,024	6,63,661
Exports	4,38,216	5,34,854

The distribution of the imports is classified according to provinces during the past two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	4,56,259	5,11,521
Bihar	1,07,521	1,27,683
Madras	3,771	4,881
Orissa	824	2,092
Burma	1,549	1,461
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,072	635
Bombay	...	283
Panjab	105	246
Other places	12,923	14,859
Total ...	5,84,024	6,63,661

The total quantity of tobacco exported by sea during the past year is compared below with the figures of the two previous years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Burma	14,687,770	1,78,499	17,845,093	2,16,867
Madras	80,060	973	114,828	1,396
Bombay	21,949	267	16,458	200
Other Indian ports ...	2,745,477	33,363	2,207,238	26,824
Total ...	17,535,256	2,13,102	20,183,617	2,45,287
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	51,623	627	38,856	472
Other Foreign ports ...	1,439,151	17,489	1,363,582	16,571
Total ...	1,490,774	18,116	1,402,438	17,043
Grand Total ...	19,026,030	2,31,218	21,586,055	2,62,330

The exports of unmanufactured tobacco to foreign ports have been steadily falling off for the last three years. The shipments to coast ports increased by 15·6 per cent.; the bulk of this traffic was, as usual, carried to Burma, but to the Bengal outports there was a general decline.

THE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG PORT CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS AND BY COASTING AND FOREIGN VESSELS.

The total trade of Chittagong port carried by country boats during the year 1899-1900 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds	Mds.
Imports	19,38,788	12,91,222
Exports	2,18,278	2,28,894
Total ...	21,57,066	15,20,116

The following statement shows the value of this trade and of the coasting and foreign sea-borne trade during the past two years:—

		Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Country boat trade	1898-99 ...	40,52,854	14,78,635	55,31,489
	1899-1900 ...	30,00,877	14,82,913	44,83,790
Coasting and foreign sea-borne trade.	1898-99 ...	1,07,56,170	1,07,05,958	2,14,62,128
	1899-1900 ...	1,09,30,347	1,19,03,639	2,28,33,986

The abstract below shows in a combined form the total traffic in the principal staples imported into, and exported from, Chittagong port by country boats and by sea during the past year as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Name of Staple.		Imports into Chittagong Port— By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.		Exports from Chittagong Port— By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1898-99	15,100	2,07,625	182	1,098	15,282	2,08,723	...	...	20,665	3,30,842	20,665	3,30,842
	1899-1900	2,000	32,250	1,161	5,707	3,161	37,957	400	7,901	33,255	5,04,587	33,745	6,02,488
Cotton twist and yarn.	1898-99	...	...	4,836	3,97,882	4,836	3,97,882	1,568	70,952	33	1,162	1,601	72,114
	1899-1900	...	...	2,346	1,93,002	2,346	1,93,062	1,590	74,730	51	2,000	1,641	76,730
Cotton piece-goods.	1898-99	...	17,350	...	16,86,939	...	17,04,289	...	2,06,690	...	855	...	2,07,545
	1899-1900	...	20,490	...	14,80,516	...	15,01,006	...	1,52,640	...	672	...	1,53,312
Jute, raw ...	1898-99	4,110	15,413	7,27,786	40,02,891	7,31,896	40,18,304	...	...	8,62,167	52,92,270	8,62,167	52,92,270
	1899-1900	3,726	17,233	6,65,808	46,13,110	6,69,534	46,30,343	...	...	6,57,843	42,79,072	6,57,843	42,79,072
Gunny-bags ...	1898-99	...	...	...	66,021	...	66,021	...	...	...	3,196	...	3,196
	1899-1900	...	...	...	2,70,471	...	2,70,471	...	...	...	8,680	...	8,880
Rice	1898-99	2,29,582	7,17,444	5,69,006	17,09,807	7,98,588	24,27,251	20,348	63,588	3,06,259	9,73,336	3,26,637	10,36,924
	1899-1900	3,31,430	10,35,719	8,610	16,390	3,40,040	10,52,109	4,044	15,450	12,94,218	35,94,719	12,99,162	36,10,169
Paddy	1898-99	15,15,216	24,62,220	66,599	1,24,674	15,81,815	25,86,900	...	...	1,34,788	2,97,880	1,34,788	2,97,850
	1899-1900	8,74,610	14,21,241	10,830	20,885	8,85,440	14,42,126	...	...	4,33,985	8,46,056	4,33,985	8,46,086
Hides and skins	1898-99	5,225	1,24,094	35	1,520	5,260	1,25,614	...	...	3,993	1,90,187	3,993	1,90,187
	1899-1900	2,991	74,407	39	2,117	3,030	76,524	...	...	4,869	2,38,828	4,869	2,38,528
Oils	1898-99	3,760	40,485	1,18,335	4,95,817	1,22,101	5,36,302	20,654	1,53,752	38,258	1,53,868	58,912	3,07,620
	1899-1900	2,386	27,439	2,11,264	10,08,523	2,13,650	10,35,962	14,841	1,39,305	28,405	1,19,962	43,246	2,59,267
Metals and manufactures of metals.	1898-99	...	...	10,044	74,344	10,044	74,344	18,276	3,85,844	813	24,259	19,089	3,80,103
	1899-1900	..	...	7,956	81,060	7,956	81,060	21,040	4,88,447	530	13,670	21,590	5,02,117
Salt	1898-99	...	...	3,32,057	3,08,323	3,32,057	3,08,323	1,27,027	3,96,959	1,49,150	1,79,749	2,76,177	5,76,708
	1899-1900	...	...	2,40,563	1,66,324	2,40,563	1,66,324	1,60,791	4,82,373	95,196	89,014	2,55,987	5,71,387
Mustard and rape seed.	1898-99	2,058	7,460	9,973	34,923	12,031	42,383	264	957	...	...	264	957
	1899-1900	1,390	5,734	8,348	26,360	9,738	32,094	400	1,650	...	...	400	1,650
Spices	1898-99	16,761	1,21,782	6,639	70,966	23,400	1,92,748	1,128	8,371	11,793	1,27,337	12,921	1,35,708
	1899-1900	20,946	1,61,764	16,435	1,55,135	37,381	3,16,899	550	4,325	10,513	1,00,955	11,163	1,05,280
Sugar	1898-99	14,206	70,029	51,352	3,19,407	65,558	3,89,436	10,453	54,365	329	1,290	10,782	55,455
	1899-1900	460	3,292	49,414	3,78,342	49,874	3,81,634	5,392	35,489	732	3,013	6,124	38,502
Tea	1898-99	...	...	7	277	7	277	...	...	10,822	4,59,289	10,822	4,59,289
	1899-1900	...	...	4	152	4	152	...	...	13,150	5,23,643	13,159	5,23,643
Tobacco ...	1898-99	17,070	1,02,420	6,792	50,571	23,862	1,52,991	2,251	13,506	345	4,557	2,596	18,063
	1899-1900	13,510	86,126	12,668	1,30,658	26,178	2,16,784	4,555	29,038	94	1,349	4,049	30,387

Owing to restricted cultivation in the Hill Tracts the imports of raw cotton into Chittagong port by country boats again showed a large falling off of 13,100 maunds. The exports, however, by coasting and foreign vessels, chiefly to Narayanganj

Cotton, raw.

and Calcutta, increased by 12,590 maunds, the improvement being due partly to a better local crop and partly to smaller exportation in 1898-99.

Cotton twist and yarn and Cotton piece-goods.

The decrease under each of these two heads in the value of the imports by sea amounted to slightly over 2 lakhs of rupees, and is said to be due to large importations from Calcutta in 1898-99, and to the diversion of a portion of the trade to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Jute, raw.

In consequence of a rise in the price of this article in the Narayanganj market, the imports into Chittagong port fell off. The exports by sea from Chittagong to foreign countries also declined as the following table shows:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.
Quantity	Mds.	8,53,513	6,45,077
Value	Rs.	52,38,785	41,98,672

Rice and paddy.

In the country boat traffic the increase of 1,01,848 maunds in the imports of rice is attributed to good crops and a greater demand for shipment outwards, and the large falling off of 6,40,606 maunds under paddy is said to be due to larger quantities having been received by rail. As regards the coasting trade, the imports of rice dropped from over $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds to only 8,610 maunds, the decline being ascribed to smaller imports from Burma consequent on good local crops. The export trade was very brisk both under rice and paddy owing to good harvests coupled with a demand from Bombay, Cochin, Madras and other minor ports in the latter Presidency for supply to the famine-stricken districts. The quantities imported into Chittagong port by country boats during 1898-99 are compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	2,29,582	331,430
Paddy	15,15,216	8,74,610

The total quantity of rice exported to foreign countries during the past year is shown below compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.
Rice	Cwt.	107,271	339,371
	Mds.	1,46,008	4,61,922

The increase was due chiefly to larger shipments to Ceylon and Rĕunion. For the past two years the exports of paddy have altogether ceased.

According to the coasting trade returns the quantities of rice and paddy shipped to the coast ports in India during the past two years were as follow:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.
Rice	Cwt.	117,757	611,483
	Mds.	1,60,281	8,32,296
Paddy	Cwt.	99,027	318,846
	Mds.	1,34,788	4,33,985

Gunny-bags.

The advance in the imports of gunny-bags into Chittagong by coasting vessels from Calcutta was due to a local demand for bagging purposes consequent on larger shipments of rice and paddy.

Oils. The increase under this head was due to the importation of Rangoon kerosene oil which has entirely displaced American oil. It is said that the Burma oil is preferred on account of its cheapness.

Salt. The exports of salt from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years were distributed thus:—

Destination.		1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong ...	...	1,16,347	1,14,397
„ Noakhali ...	...	7,260	30,994
„ Dacca (Narayanganj)	...	1,600	......
„ Other districts ...	...	1,820	15,400
Total	...	1,27,027	1,60,791

The decline in the imports into, and exports from, Chittagong by coasting vessels is said to be due to the fact that hitherto Chittagong used to import salt for supply to the adjoining districts and Narayanganj, but during the year under report the latter port found it more advantageous to obtain its supplies from Calcutta direct.

Sugar. The imports of this article into Chittagong by country boats have practically ceased since the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway which has attracted this traffic. In 1897-98 Chittagong received 80,847 maunds by country boats, in 1898-99 the quantity fell to 14,206 maunds, and in 1899-1900 to only 460 maunds.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following figures illustrate the trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, during the last two years:—

Ports.			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1			2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	1898-99 ...	Foreign ...	18,242	24,88,654	25,06,896
		Coasting ...	6,440	1,25,055	1,31,495
	1899-1900	Foreign ...	30,814	9,65,397	9,96,211
		Coasting ...	9,119	96,850	1,05,969
Balasore ...	1898-99 ..	Foreign ...	......	8,73,978	8,73,978
		Coasting ...	96,55,675	35,33,320	1,31,88,995
	1899-1900	Foreign ...	......	1,29,775	1,29,775
		Coasting ...	62,64,924	23,29,958	85,94,882
Puri ...	1898-99 ...	Foreign ...	3,298	5,87,460	5,90,758
		Coasting ...	904	9,250	10,154
	1899-1900	Foreign ...	......	1,50,560	1,50,560
		Coasting ...	10	18,076	18,086
Total ...	1898-99 ...	Foreign ...	21,540	39,50,092	39,71,632
		Coasting ...	96,63,019	36,67,625	1,33,30,644
	1899-1900	Foreign ...	30,814	12,45,732	12,76,546
		Coasting ...	62,74,053	24,44,884	87,18,937

Imports.

The quantity and value of the important articles imported into Orissa during the past two years are given in the subjoined table:—

Principal Articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1898-99.	1899-1900.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn. European ... lbs.	3,002,200	1,367,100	36,486	16,614	12,02,350	7,87,985
Cotton twist and yarn. Indian ... „	4,137,850	3,631,700	50,286	44,135	16,73,284	1,364,291
Cotton piece-goods. European ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	7,43,490	3,47,870
Cotton piece-goods. Indian ... „	...	...	...	...	...	4,062
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	941,518	533,370	...	...	1,96,097	1,10,344
Metals ... ... Cwts.	29,535	9,005	40,200	12,257	4,52,781	1,36,870
Oils ... ... Gals.	1,491,128	1,174,748	163,092	1,28,489	7,28,077	5,56,417
Ghi ... ... lbs.	136,989	39,237	1,665	477	54,649	15,162
Spices ... ... „	5,179,646	4,191,293	62,947	50,936	6,22,127	6,08,922
Betel-nuts ... ... „	5,809,907	6,359,872	70,606	77,289	5,22,693	5,83,902
Salt ... ... Cwts.	206,480	145,820	2,81,042	1,98,477	6,47,704	3,18,080
Treasure ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	88,660	9,225

Exports.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples in the export trade during the past year as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

Principal Articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1898-99.	1899-1900.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwts.	1,323,653	575,164	18,01,638	782,863	51,12,160	20,04,781
Paddy ... ... „	58,005	10,119	78,951	13,773	1,27,320	17,901
Hides ... ... No.	17,318	Not available.	...	...	4,67,085	3,95,745
Lac, stick and other kinds ... Cwts.	1,998	1,358	2,719	1,848	52,000	36,790
Oilseeds ... ... „	58,474	1,23,861	79,590	168,589	2,44,311	4,76,033
Jute, raw ... ... „	20.192	18,273	27,483	24,872	1,18,424	1,23,868
Timber and sleepers ... C. tons	1,257	1,149	...	...	74,343	62,593
Silver (treasure) ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	9,88,981	1,04,887

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of country boat traffic registered on the Nadia rivers during each of the past two years are compared in the following table:—

	Down stream.		Up stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1898-99 ...	30,18,798	1,16,66,044	12,61,291	35,30,476	42,80,089	1,51,96,520
1899-1900 ...	40,41,082	1,43,66,693	13,66,198	39,44,775	54,07,280	1,83,11,468

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia rivers during 1899-1900 was 19,665, against 16,944 in 1898-99.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downwards during the past two years were as follows:—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at— Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishan-ganj.	Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade. Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw	1898-99	32,179	1,21,493	30,607	1,61,039	3,45,318	12,94,942	2,74,688	70,630	3,45,318
	1899-1900	2,371	70,324	16,147	1,18,215	2,07,057	9,57,639	1,71,401	35,606	2,07,057
Wheat	1898-99	34,935	88,761	74	8,360	1,32,130	3,30,325	1,25,743	6,387	1,32,130
	1899-1900	96,766	4,34,149	1,615	46,980	5,79,510	17,38,530	5,70,341	9,169	5,79,510
Rice, not in the husk	1898-99	37,030	1,30,025	...	82,935	2,50,890	7,84 031	2,27,821	23,069	2,50,890
	1899-1900	9,193	1,89,848	10	1,13,125	3,12,176	9,75,553	2,90,135	22,041	3,12,176
Do., in the husk ...	1898-99	2,692	846	27,780	113	31,431	51,075	935	30,496	31,431
	1899-1900	1,313	200	13,888	5,982	21,383	34,747	2,480	18,903	21,383
Gram and pulse ...	1898-99	1,14,158	1,60,177	21,163	2,11,210	5,06,708	12,66,770	4,93,394	13 314	5,06,708
	1899-1900	44,651	6,94,013	48,836	6,63,543	14,51,043	39,90,368	14,39,296	11,747	14,51,043
Other spring and rain crops.	1898-99	19,047	1,75,241	...	390	1,94,678	3,40,686	1,87,563	7,115	1,94,678
	1899-1900	73,769	2,27,180	...	515	3,01,464	5,27,562	2,92,024	9,440	3,01,464
Linseed	1898-99	2,12,955	1,84,395	11,638	68,991	4,77,919	17,32,456	4,70,329	7,590	4,77,919
	1899-1900	1,59,803	1,73,133	5,944	62,888	4,01,768	16,57,293	3,98,791	2,977	4,01,768
Mustard and rape seed.	1898-99	1,55,598	13,620	445	10,193	1,79,856	6,51,978	1,39,397	40,459	1,79,856
	1899-1900	1,11,895	20,320	...	20,410	1,52,625	6,29,578	1,17,654	34,971	1,52,625
Other oilseeds ...	1898-99	85,876	2,290	4	1,200	89,370	3,47,353	86,028	3,342	89,370
	1899-1900	13,998	894	...	175	15,067	59,187	14,711	356	15,067
Ghi	1898-99	2,503	435	...	10	3,008	1,03 024	2,282	726	3,008
	1899-1900	1,454	52	...	8	1,514	59,235	1,062	452	1,514
Saltpetre	1898-99	142	...	...	...	142	1,171	142	...	142
	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other saline substances.	1898-99	58,904	850	560	...	60,314	3,31,727	55,120	5,194	60,314
	1899-1900	69,183	300	2,100	...	71,583	3,93,706	64,114	7,469	71,583
Sugar, refined ...	1898-99	3,218	...	...	...	3,218	28,962	1,352	1,866	3,218
	1899-1900	835	30	...	10	875	8,203	40	835	875
Do., unrefined ...	1898-99	14,383	1,708	461	3,225	19,777	93 941	3,187	16,590	19,777
	1899-1900	14,110	152	926	2,902	18,090	89,806	2,481	15,6[illegible]9	18,090
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1898-99	1,433	...	...	...	1,433	7,29,397	368	1,065	1,433
	1899-1900	1,310	...	...	...	1,310	6,66,7[illegible]0	135	1,175	1,310
Manufactures of silk (Indian).*	1898-99	2,928	...	...	...	...	2,928	...	2,928	2,928
	1899-1900	976	...	...	...	...	976	...	976	976
Hides †	1898-99	1,164	88,740	...	...	89,904	2,00,861	69,890	20,014	89,904
	1899-1900	...	2,100	...	...	2,100	4,913	2,100	...	2,100
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	1898-99	32,753	47,150	70	400	80,373	4,82,238	13,835	66,538	80,373
	1899-1900	31,450	54,180	325	...	85,955	5,47,963	16,507	69,448	85,955
Timber	1898-99	2,661	10,655	...	...	13,316	29,961	11,119	2,197	13,316
	1899-1900	17,884	23,646	...	10	41,540	93,465	38,050	3,490	41,540

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. | † Hides are shown according to number.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.*	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke ...	1898-99	1,11,016	1,08,600	...	21,770	2,42,486	1,21,243	1,08,105	1,34,291	2,42,486
	1899-1900	62,762	1,09,972	...	21,750	1,94,484	97,242	1,00,496	93,988	1,94,484
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1898-99	...	95	...	...	95	4,209	95	...	95
	1899-1900	20	...	...	...	20	940	20	...	20
Rice, not in the husk	1898-99	8,925	60,317	620	4,169	74,031	2,31,347	447	73,584	74,631
	1899-1900	20,585	55,228	200	3,661	79,674	2,48,981	1,011	78,663	79,674
Do., in the husk ...	1898-99	689	13,906	1,87,620	24,006	2,26,221	3,67,609	7,742	2,18,479	2,26,221
	1899-1900	1,438	17,623	2,41,500	7,495	2,68,056	4,35,591	3,495	2,64,561	2,68,056
Iron and its manufactures.	1898-99	1,716	1,945	...	763	4,424	20,123	2,859	1,565	4,424
	1899-1900	336	1,119	...	83	1,538	9,735	1,427	111	1,538
Salt	1898-99	24,515	1,65,447	...	81,705	2,71,607	8,48,950	2,63,830	7,817	2,71,667
	1899-1900	31,794	2,10,560	...	81,958	3,24,312	9,72,936	3,17,781	6,531	3,24,312
Cotton piece-goods (European).*	1898-99	700	2,830	...	...	...	3,530	580	2,950	3,530
	1899-1900	2,545	23,263	...	3,400	...	29,208	25,194	4,014	29,208
Gunny-bags*	1898-99	5,125	7,350	...	...	12,475	3,208	8,300	4,175	12,475
	1899-1900	2,223	25,100	...	2,100	29,423	7,779	28,742	681	29,423
Gunny-cloth* ...	1898-99	500	2,500	...	...	3,000	16,500	2,400	600	3,000
	1899-1900	26	3,500	...	...	3,526	20,715	1,500	2,026	3,526

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total weight and value of the country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	1898-99	14,73,511	46,20,936	8,97,746	22,80,031	23,71,257	69,00,967
	1899-1900	11,35,409	38,26,405	8,19,835	20,60,308	19,56,244	58,86,713
Hijili ...	1898-99	10,09,044	25,63,089	4,89,382	23,33,979	14,98,426	48,97,068
	1899-1900	9,29,725	24,71,896	4,32,591	20,19,163	13,62,316	44,91,059
Total ...	1898-99	24,82,555	71,84,025	13,87,128	46,14,010	38,69,683	1,17,98,085
	1899-1900	20,65,134	62,98,301	12,52,426	40,79,471	33,17,560	1,08,77,772

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total. Quantity.	Grand Total. Value.	Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic. Quantity.	Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic. Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1898-99	1,15,070	69,2[illegible]8	1,84,358	92,179	1,80,497	90,248
	1899-1900	68,445	41,640	1,10,085	55,042	1,09,670	54,835
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1898-99	463	2,610	3,073	1,39,053	2,903	1,30,751
	1899-1900	20	1,777	1,797	84,459	1,580	74,260
Jute, raw	1898-99	4,545	33,856	38,401	1,44,004	33,362	1,25,108
	1899-1900	6,035	23,698	29,733	1,37,515	26,433	1,22,252
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits.	1898-99	32,001	11,927	43,928	1,97,676	28,018	1,26,081
	1899-1900	58,705	12,364	71,069	3,19,810	53,850	2,42,325
Rice, in the husk ...	1898-99	6,94,522	4,84,425	11,78,947	19,15,789	7,03,263	11,42,802
	1899-1900	5,38,612	3,80,734	9,19,376	14,93,986	6,32,898	4,20,095
Do., not in the husk ...	1898-99	4,89,479	4,71,721	9.61,200	30,03,760	9,08,914	28,40,357
	1899-1900	4,15,119	5,00,887	9,16,006	28,62,519	8,64,865	27,12,703
Gram and pulse ...	1898-99	2,05,623	8,550	2,14,173	5,35.432	2,12.655	5,31,637
	1899-1900	1,50,455	4,020	1,54,475	4,24,806	1,52,762	4,20.095
Brass, wrought ...	1898-99	6,245	50	6.295	2.69.898	5.675	2.43.315
	1899-1900	4,377	...	4,377	2,01,342	4,342	1.99.732
Oil, kerosine	1898-99	46,461	78,333	1,24,794	5,30,379	85,850	3,64,862
	1899-1900	42,741	86,530	1,29,271	5,49,401	1,05,610	4,48,842
Provisions other than ghi.	1898-99	9,720	2,018	11,738	1,02,071	9,230	78,302
	1899-1900	16,588	50	16,638	1,34,229	16,028	1,29,487
Salt	1898-99	1,32,970	1,22,645	2,55,615	7,98 797	2,55,485	7,98,390
	1899-1900	1,61,770	1,16,150	2,77,920	8,33,760	2,77,255	8,31,765
Linseed	1898-99	3,470	...	3,470	12,579	3,290	11,926
	1899-1900	5,521	...	5,521	22,774	5,521	22,774
Mustard seed	1898-99	27,325	12,550	39,875	1,44,547	39,460	1,43,043
	1899-1900	12,115	1,050	13,165	54,305	12,805	52,820
Sugar, unrefined ...	1898-99	37,166	57,145	94,311	4,47,977	65,970	3,13,357
	1899-1900	38,568	63,394	1,01,962	5,85,608	69,311	3,51,717
Tobacco	1898-99	1,712	64,324	66,036	3,96,216	62,135	3,72,810
	1899-1900	1,605	65,142	66,747	4,26,929	63,930	4,08,735
Timber	1898-99	79,997	10,272	90,269	1,96,355	36,391	81,880
	1899-1900	58,623	12,170	70,793	1,59,284	27,339	61,512
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1898-99	100	4,45,500	...	4,45,600	...	4,45,600
	1899-1900	...	1,97,300	...	1,97,300	...	1,97,300
Cotton piece-goods (Indian).	1898-99	79,250	...	...	79,250	...	78,500
	1899-1900	68,000	...	...	68,000	...	68,000
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1898-99	11,090	6,950	18,040	40,607	18,040	40,607
	1899-1900	4,750	1,000	5,750	13,477	5,750	13,477

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The following statement exhibits the total weight and value of the traffic carried by country boats along the Orissa canals during the past two years:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic	6,11,305	5,27,791	23,87,639	45,43,089
Up "	6,06,933	5,89,017	45,40,679	44,62,248
Total ...	12,18,238	11,16,808	69,28,318	90,05,337

The principal articles of commerce registered during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	27,850	46,064	12,60,212	21,65,008
Rice, in the husk	1,08,766	1,93,673	1,76,745	3,14,718
Do., not in the husk	4,09,339	1,64,110	12,79,184	5,12,844
Gram and pulse	14,949	66,562	37,372	1,83,045
Oil, kerosine	72,540	76,577	3,08,295	3,25,452
Salt	18,908	43,070	59,087	1,29,210
"Other" oilseeds	61,449	1,35,765	1,76,666	3,90,324
"Other" spices	1,93,389	67,324	24,17,362	8,41,510
Sugar, unrefined, gur, rab, &c. ...	33,130	26,287	1,57,367	1,24,863
Timber	55,157	51,625	1,34,103	1,16,156

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The following table shows the total quantity and value of traffic conveyed by country boats along the Orissa Coast Canals during the past two years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	9,10,352	21,87,089	5,90,853	14,68,604
Up ...	2,94,384	9,21,989	3,04,833	9,30,726
Total ...	12,04,736	31,09,078	8,95,686	23 99,330

The principal staples registered in the downward and upward traffic during the past two years are shown below :—

Names of Articles.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	11,230	42,112	9,000	36,000	8,890	41,116	4,570	19,708
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits.	3,405	15,322	40	180	2,025	9,112	...	...
Rice, not in the husk...	1,59,967	4,90,897	1,40,932	4,40,412	89,370	2,76,156	73,170	2,28,656
Do., in the husk	6,42,195	10,43,567	6,00,740	9,76,202	3,85,595	6,26,532	3,52,380	7,04,234

Names of Articles.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	52,800	26,400	82,580	26,290	29,830	14,915	29,630	14,815
Rice, not in the husk	34,132	1,07,662	2,007	6,272	40,810	1,27,531	..	...
Do., in the husk	6,460	10,497	2,240	3,640	47,780	77,642	..	...
Gram and pulse	660	1,650	600	1,500	380	1,045	300	825
Oil, kerosine	28,470	1,20,997	27,950	1,18,787	34,905	1,48,346	33,435	1,42,099
Salt	39,995	1,24,984	39,705	1,24,078	33,375	1,00,125	22,300	96,900
Sugar, unrefined, gur, rab, &c. ...	7,370	35,007	5,160	25,935	2,640	12,540	1,370	6,507
Tobacco	33,520	2,01,120	33,390	2,00,340	17,670	1,12,646	17,510	1,11,626

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta by inland steamers plying on these routes during the past two years were as follows:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	11,36,039	1,08,37,284	13,22,440	1,09,49,800
Exports ...	9,86,861	1,25,10,065	13,14,856	1,42,11,006
Total ...	21,22,900	2,33,47,349	26,37,296	2,51,60,806

The principal articles comprising the import and export traffic of Calcutta during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta. Quantity.	Imports into Calcutta. Value.	List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta. Quantity.	Exports from Calcutta. Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1898-99	1,249	17,174	Coal and coke ..	1898-99	71,520	35,759
	1899-1900	597	9,627		1899-1900	1,33,430	66,715
Cotton piece-goods (Indian).	1898-99	3,219	1,92,134	Twist and yarn, European.	1898-99	24,478	11,07,628
	1899-1900	2,733	1,63,337		1899-1900	24,706	11,61,135
Indigo	1898-99	626	97,944	Piece-goods, European.	1898-99	64,016	40,50,908
	1899-1900	311	60,411		1899-1900	66,741	43,46,949
Jute, raw ...	1898-99	32,480	1,21,800	Turmeric ...	1898-99	4,810	33,880
	1899-1900	9,336	43,174		1899-1900	5,388	48,492
Wheat	1898-99	20,009	50,022	Gunny-bags ...	1898-99	15,115	1,51,150
	1899-1900	58,333	1,74,999		1899-1900	26,098	2,74,028
Rice	1898-99	1,83,326	5,72,893	Gram and pulse	1898-99	16,919	42,372
	1899-1900	1,90,561	5,95,503		1899-1900	18,153	49,920
Paddy	1898-99	11,834	24,105	Leather, manufactured.	1898-99	717	1,57,740
	1899-1900	10,139	16,476		1899-1900	1,093	2,45,378
Gram and pulse	1898-99	81,072	2,02,680	Liquors	1898-99	2,195	1,08,303
	1899-1900	1,82,712	5,02,339		1899-1900	1,786	79,174
Hides of cattle	1898-99	6,939	1,29,224	Brass and copper	1898-99	68,610	21,14,216
	1899-1900	8,089	1,54,622		1899-1900	56,618	20,34,644
Brass and copper.	1898-99	55,320	23,51,661	Iron	1898-99	32,827	1,70,684
	1899-1900	46,734	21,39,060		1899-1900	27,199	1,63,155
Provisions, other kinds.	1898-99	46,106	4,40,857	Other metals ...	1898-99	15,989	1,79,878
	1899-1900	64,639	6,14,069		1899-1900	10,644	1,19,744
Saltpetre ...	1898-99	178	1,468	Oil, kerosine ...	1898-99	*23,925	*1,01,681
	1899-1900	2,082	16,656		1899-1900	100	425
Other saline substances.	1898-99	7,962	43,791	Other oils ...	1898-99	7,111	81,776
	1899-1900	16,369	90,029		1899-1900	3,082	42,341
Linseed ...	1898-99	4,94,929	17,94,117	Provisions, other kinds.	1898-99	41,348	3,92,805
	1899-1900	4,76,514	19,65,109		1899-1900	35,174	3,34,153
Mustard seed ...	1898-99	35,728	1,29,513	Salt	1898-99	1,78,410	5,57,550
	1899-1900	19,424	80,121		1899-1900	3,31,021	9,93,063
Castor " ...	1898-99	9,214	35,704	Mustard seed ...	1898-99	13,543	49,093
	1899-1900	19,890	79,560		1899-1900	9,952	41,052
Poppy " ...	1898-99	9,787	50,158	Other oilseeds ...	1898-99	592	1,702
	1899-1900	7,797	46,782		1899-1900	1,251	3,596
Other oilseeds	1898-99	3,810	10,953	Sugar, refined ...	1898-99	33,410	3,00,690
	1899-1900	3,123	8,978		1899-1900	22,318	2,09,228
Silk, raw ...	1898-99	6,020	30,64,180	Do., unrefined	1898-99	18,890	89,727
	1899-1900	5,300	27,28,240		1899-1900	11,047	88,376
Silk piece-goods (Indian).	1898-99	757	7,38,832	Betel-nuts ...	1898-99	11,602	81,214
	1899-1900	370	3,61,120		1899-1900	13,425	1,00,686
Betel-nuts ...	1898-99	15	105	Spices, other kinds.	1898-99	19,805	1,72,561
	1899-1900	16	120		1899-1900	17,428	2,17,849
Spices, other kinds	1898-99	6,579	82,237	Tobacco	1898-99	13,746	1,02,056
	1899-1900	6,202	77,576		1899-1900	15,744	1,09,683
Sugar, refined	1898-99	369	3,321	Wool, manufactured, Indian.	1898-99	105	34,755
	1899-1900	2,317	22,141		1899-1900	60	18,420

* Includes exports from Budge-Budge.

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS AND INLAND STEAMERS ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGHNA RIVERS.

The statement below shows the total quantity of the import and export trade of Calcutta with other internal blocks of Bengal carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years:—

Internal Trade of Bengal.		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Viâ Brahmaputra ...	1898-99	28,66,194	...	...	28,66,194	8,13,177	...	...	8,13,177
	1899-1900	32,38,924	...	...	32,38,924	5,53,098	...	...	5,53,098
Viâ Meghna ...	1898-99	...	87,855	69,19,239	70,07,094	...	2,08,826	15,05,811	17,14,637
	1899-1900	...	1,38,774	65,74,215	67,12,989	...	1,79,783	14,09,193	15,88,976
Total ...	1898-99	28,66,194	87,855	69,19,239	98,73,288	8,13,177	2,08,826	15,05,811	25,27,814
	1899-1900	32,38,924	1,38,774	65,74,215	99,51,913	5,53,098	1,79,783	14,09,193	21,42,074

The following statement shows the quantities and value of all the chief articles of internal trade carried by inland steamers to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1898-99	29,405	4,04,319	301	4,139	29,706	4,08,458
	1899-1900	41,746	6,73,154	204	4,902	42,050	6,78,056
Cotton twist, (European).	1898-99	...	...	46,815	21,18,309	46,815	21,18,309
	1899-1900	...	...	29,954	14,07,838	29,954	14,07,838
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1898-99	2	126	2,13,247	1,34,87,873	2,13,249	1,34,87,999
	1899-1900	45	2,936	1,68,316	1,09,82,619	1,68,361	1,09,85,555
Wheat	1898-99	4,749	11,872	173	432	4,922	12,304
	1899-1900	12,886	38,658	89	267	12,975	38,925
Rice, not in the husk.	1889-99	17,174	53,669	3,659	11,434	20,833	65,103
	1899-1900	1,51,166	4,72,394	1,196	3,737	1,52,362	4,76,131
Gram and pulse	1898-99	8,026	20,065	6,509	16,272	14,535	36,337
	1899-1900	1,14,775	3,15,631	14,687	40,389	1,29,462	3,56,020
Hides of cattle, &c.	1898-99	1,64,752	29,44,942	100	2,334	1,64,852	29,47,276
	1899-1900	75,987	14,24,756	72	2,183	76,059	14,26,939
Skins of sheep, &c.	1898-99	10,057	2,13,711	11	234	10,068	2,13,945
	1899-1900	9,702	2,08,593	3	64	9,705	2,08,657
Jute, raw ...	1898-99	93,42,287	3,50,33,576	1,493	5,599	93,43,780	3,50,39,175
	1899-1900	92,34,635	4,27,10,187	5	23	92,34,640	4,27,10,210
Gunny-bags and cloth.	1898-99	4,734	47 340	12,838	1,28,380	17,572	1,75,720
	1899-1900	3,039	31,909	19,479	2,04,529	22,518	2,36,438
Linseed	1898-99	18,328	66,439	2	7	18,330	66,446
	1899-1900	29,352	1,21,077	1	4	29,353	1,21,081
Mustard seed ...	1898-99	1,06,604	3,86,467	80	280	1,06,684	3,86,747
	1899-1900	1,77,684	7,32,946	26	107	1,77,710	7,33,053
Salt	1898-99	...	...	6,96,412	21,76,287	6,96,412	21,76,287
	1899-1900	...	...	8,87,616	26,62,848	8,87,616	26,62,848
Sugar, refined ...	1898-99	...	...	31,759	2,85,831	31,759	2,85,831
	1899-1900	...	...	42,562	3,98,925	42,562	3,98,925
Do., unrefined	1898-99	...	...	39,740	1,88,765	39,740	1,88,765
	1899-1900	...	...	28,432	2,05,749	28,432	2,05,749
Tobacco ...	1898-99	4,656	23,977	3,331	12,062	7,987	36,039
	1899-1900	5,278	35,623	1,107	9,186	6,385	44,809

The total quantity and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam, carried by inland steamers along the different routes, during the past two years, were as follows :—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	44,84,785	3,25,77,990	38,16,019	4,83,94,856
Exports to Assam ...	30,92,954	2,52,60,653	28,68,439½	2,27,89,209
Grand total ...	75,77,739	5,78,38,613	66,84,458½	7,11,84,065

The principal staples registered during the past two years are specified n the abstract below :—

Articles.		External trade of Bengal with Assam.					
		Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1898-99	9,098	52,313	119	1,636	9,217	53,949
	1899-1900	17,073	99,237	96	1,548	17,169	1,00,785
Cotton twist (European)	1898-99	...	...	22,800	10,31,700	22,800	10,31,700
	1899-1900	...	...	11,461	5,38,197	11,461	5,38,197
Ditto (Indian) ...	1898-99	55	1,375	974	24,471	1,029	25,846
	1899-1900	84	2,100	7,557	1,71,922	7,641	1,74,022
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1898-99	31	1,961	1,18,701	75,07,838	1,18,732	75,09,799
	1899-1900	15	978	85,024	55,47,815	85,039	55,48,793
Ditto (Indian)	1898-99	221	9,392	960	57,301	1,181	66,693
	1899-1900	133	5,320	670	40,033	803	45,353
Wheat	1898-99	1,142	2,641	2,884	7,209	4,026	9,850
	1899-1900	2,501	5,158	2,350	7,050	4,851	12,208
Rice, not in the husk ...	1898-99	850	2,839	8,17,475	25,54,609	8,18,325	25,57,478
	1899-1900	47,694	1,19,255	5,98,114	18,69,106	6,45,808	19,88,311
Gram and pulse ...	1898-99	298	1,378	4,00,002	10,00,004	4,00,300	10,01,382
	1899-1900	1,831	8,238	3,43,121	9,43,582	3,44,952	9,51,820
Other food-grains ...	1898-99	180	450	330	578	510	1,028
	1899-1900	...	...	655	1,146	655	1,146
Hides of cattle ...	1898-99	3,191	51,056	5	90	3,196	51,146
	1899-1900	2,690	54,471	1	19	2,691	54,490
Jute, raw	1898-99	93,523	3,39,021	269	1,008	93,792	3,40,029
	1899-1900	98,013	4,41,058	110	509	98,123	4,41,567
Gunny-bags and cloth...	1898-99	686	6,860	9,655	96,550	10,341	1,03,410
	1899-1900	1,104	11,590	13,933	1,46,295	15,037	1,57,885
Linseed	1898-99	60,866	1,97,815	66	239	60,932	1,98,054
	1899-1900	70,338	2,46,183	104	429	70,442	2,46,612
Mustard seed ...	1898-99	3,68,841	11,98,733	51	185	3,68,892	11,98,918
	1899-1900	4,68,824	16,40,884	4	16	4,68,828	16,40,900
Salt	1898-99	...	...	3,69,447	11,54,521	3,69,447	11,54,521
	1899-1900	...	...	3,94,093	11,82,279	3,94,093	11,82,279
Sugar, refined ...	1898-99	1	9	57,825	5,20,425	57,826	5,20,434
	1899-1900	...	...	41,729	3,91,210	41,729	3,91,210
Do., unrefined ...	1898-99	139	816	40,135	1,90,640	40,274	1,91,456
	1899-1900	2	11	58,989	3,60,730	58,991	3,60,741
Tea, Indian ...	1898-99	9,37,806	2,83,68,631	40	1,160	9,37,846	2,83,69,791
	1899-1900	10,42,892	4,38,01,464	87	2,643	10,42,979	4,38,04,107
Tobacco	1898-99	6	127	13,526	1,02,939	13,532	1,03,066
	1899-1900	35	816	21,521	1,60,532	21,556	1,61,348

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The amount of traffic between Bengal and Assam carried along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers by country boats during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	47,31,061	1,18,83,938	54,27,735	1,24,36,824
Exports to Assam ...	16,69,927	89,69,694	13,03,145	69,36,944
Grand total ...	64,00,988	2,08,53,632	67,30,880	1,93,72,768

The total quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic registered during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Imports from Assam.

Articles.		Quantity	Value.
1		2	3
		Mds.	Rs.
Stone and lime ...	1898-99	11,53,224	8,04,374
	1899-1900	13,19,028	5,77,073
Canes and rattans ...	1898-99	1,04,673	2,74,788
	1899-1900	83,571	83,927
Cotton, raw	1898-99	28,798	1,65,588
	1899-1900	17,132	99,580
Jute, raw	1898-99	1,05,305	3,01,731
	1899-1900	69,867	3,14,401
Rice, in the husk ...	1898-99	12,41,064	24,82,128
	1899-1900	13,92,961	17,41,203
Do., not in the husk	1898-99	7,413	25,018
	1899-1900	65,505	1,63,762
Hides of cattle	1898-99	34,526	5,51,553
	1899-1900	23,789	4,81,727
Mats	1898-99	1,37,227	6,80,135
	1899-1900	81,453	6,51,864
Potatoes	1898-99	5,824	20,384
	1899-1900	4,776	13,432
Dried fish	1898-99	41,147	3,49,749
	1899-1900	32,985	1,52,303
Linseed	1898-99	30,321	78,543
	1899-1900	67,050	2,36,774
Mustard seed	1898-99	1,13,218	3,67,058
	1899-1900	93,791	3,23,267
Til or jinjili	1898-99	2,963	12,421
	1899-1900	3,311	18,210
Spices, other than betel-nuts.	1898-99	20,219	40,438
	1899-1900	21,761	43,643
Timber	1898-99	8,16,808	12,25,347
	1899-1900	5,68,602	17,05,776
		No.	
Oranges	1898-99	4,338,150	1,08,454
	1899-1900	7,326,850	1,40,537

Exports to Assam.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1898-99	37	1,674
	1899-1900	54	2,558
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1898-99	1,401	68,613
	1899-1900	1,005	65,771
Ditto (Indian) ...	1898-99	1,160	69,238
	1899-1900	302	18,044
Turmeric	1898-99	5,764	40,348
	1899-1900	2,610	23,490
Wheat	1898-99	2,133	5,332
	1899-1900	593	1,779
Gram and pulse ...	1898-99	1,77,090	4,42,724
	1899-1900	1,49,787	4,11,914
Rice, not in the husk ...	1898-99	1,12,481	3,51,504
	1899-1900	85,548	2,67,357
Iron	1898-99	4,292	21,237
	1899-1900	966	6,142
Oil	1898-99	1,40,528	9,06,612
	1899-1900	1,10,735	7,41,771
Potatoes	1898-99	48,491	96,083
	1899-1900	24,058	78,188
Cocoanuts	1898-99	31,250	76,172
	1899-1900	25,930	62,230
Dried fruits and nuts ...	1898-99	30,733	3,53,429
	1899-1900	26,274	3,02,150
Provisions, all other kinds.	1898-99	96,433	9,16,132
	1899-1900	70,583	6,70,537
Salt	1898-99	2,28,664	7,14,575
	1899-1900	1,66,398	4,99,194
Betel-nuts	1898-99	47,072	3,29,604
	1899-1900	39,374	2,95,305
Spices, other than betel-nuts.	1898-99	1,03,049	10,91,827
	1899-1900	81,537	8,60,547
Sugar, refined	1898-99	25,020	2,25,180
	1899-1900	4,443	41,653
Do., unrefined ..	1898-99	2,55,846	12,15,269
	1899-1900	2,02,159	9,87,043
Tobacco	1898-99	1,54,171	9,31,194
	1899-1900	1,30,549	8,35,303

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The total quantity and value of the inter-provincial trade between Bengal and other provinces in India carried by rail during the year 1899-1900 are compared below with the figures for 1898-99:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	2,27,67,480	14,55,24,510	1,89,43,827 $\frac{73}{160}$	15,27,50,759
Exports from Bengal ...	2,16,83,729	10,84,38,174	4,05,57,765 $\frac{141}{320}$	14,78,82,674
Total ...	4,44,51,209	25,39,62,684	5,95,01,592 $\frac{287}{320}$	30,06,33,433

In comparison with the figures of 1898-99, the aggregate trade carried both ways in 1899-1900 showed a considerable advance of 150½ lakhs of maunds, or 34·0 per cent. While the imports into Bengal diminished by about 38¼ lakhs of maunds, or 16·7 per cent., owing chiefly to smaller consignments of food-grains and oilseeds from the Upper and Central Provinces and Rajputana, the exports from Bengal improved by about 188¾ lakhs of maunds, or 87·5 per cent., mainly in consequence of larger despatches of edible grains and coal and coke to all other provinces in India.

2. The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply of the imports and the destination of the exports during the past two years. Columns are also added to show the percentage borne by the aggregate trade of each province to the total traffic of the Lower Provinces:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported.		Total Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1898-99	1,71,23,857	75·2
	1899-1900	1,35,34,296 [illegible]	71·4
Punjab	1898-99	8,01,303	3·5
	1899-1900	8,69,792	4·6
Central Provinces ...	1898-99	26,68,619	11·7
	1899-1900	25,28,050	13·4
Rajputana and Central India.	1898-99	8,79,726	3·9
	1899-1900	7,60,824 [illegible]	4·0
Other external blocks	1898-99	12,93,909	5·7
	1899-1900	12,52,864	6·6
Total	1898-99	2,27,67,480	100
	1899-1900	1,89,43,827 $\frac{73}{160}$	100

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1898-99	1,58,24,795	73·0
	1899-1900	2,22,43,503 [illegible]	54·8
Panjab	1898-99	16,52,073	7·6
	1899-1900	36,00,366	8·9
Central Provinces ...	1898-99	20,73,930	9·6
	1899-1900	83,52,826 [illegible]	20·6
Rajputana and Central India.	1898-99	7,97,705	3·7
	1899-1900	25,11,651	6·2
Other external blocks	1898-99	13,34,026	6·1
	1899-1900	38,49,418	9·5
Total	1898-99	2.16,83,729	100
	1899-1900	4,05,57,765 $\frac{141}{320}$	100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, Bengal during the past year are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the amount of the Calcutta trade:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1898-99	96,168	57,693	1,36,59,913	68,29,954	...	...	2,708	1,354
	1899-1900	41,423	29,398	1,75,21,356	87,60,677	...	...	574	287
Cotton, raw	1898-99	8,33,595	1,11,24,623	1,267	17,420	6,85,969	90,70,444	547	7,520
	1899-1900	5,48,007	70,30,764	6,558	1,05,748	4,79,283	71,91,507	4,382	70,660
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1898-99	4,111	2,46,072	48,969	22,15,846	336	18,460	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1899-1900	1,5?0	79,490	40,638	19,09,986	127	6,357	40,535	19,0?,145

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian).	1898-99	1,00,176	29,83,680	7,843	1,97,053	3,435	1,02,596	4,811	1,20,876
	1899-1900	1,13,420	34,01,09	14,537	3,30,716	14,537	4,35,632	5,587	1,95,353
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1898-99	7,153	3,22,072	7,71,841	4,19,73,351	3,011	1,40,113	7,70,070	4,18,90,710
	1899-1900	12,782	9,82,028	6,90,960	3,56,16,663	1,287	55,868	6,89,372	3,55,39,715
Ditto (Indian) ...	1898-99	71,779	26,56,624	19,306	7,37,173	35,207	13,15,468	14,826	5,74,208
	1899-1900	65,901	24,25,581	17,561	6,36,074	30,458	11,29,623	13,855	5,09,416
Indigo	1898-99	30,306	38,18,632	2,312	3,56,048	28,700	36,50,661	1,779	2,73,966
	1899-1900	29,682	42,38,995	1,761	3,42,074	29,057	41,49,802	747	1,45,104
Wheat	1898-99	68,74,158	1,71,48,712	6,105	15,487	65,74,490	1,63,90,067	750	1,875
	1899-1900	40,52,795	1,19,09,448	4,59,383	13,78,167	38,88,100	1,14,22,347	1,30,442	3,91,326
Rice, in the husk ...	1898-99	87,667	1,75,269	29,560	48,033	...	...	497	807
	1899-1900	58,097	1,09,048	9,18,984	14,93,349	...	...	3,18,301	5,65,990
Do., not in the husk ...	1898-99	3,85,726	13,21,429	7,15,378	22,35,555	1,53,841	4,65,049	46,967	1,46,770
	1899-1900	2,31,324	8,96,764	70,10,724	2,19,08,511	18,264	66,074	15,61,288	48,79,023
Gram and pulse	1898-99	12,22,630	25,58,382	34,035	85,085	8,27,029	17,40,238	8,439	21,096
	1899-1900	10,62,856	25,51,513	62,22,309	1,71,11,349	6,12,550	14,71,415	15,84,117	43,58,320
Jowar and bajra ...	1898-99	9,112	16,028	14,328	26,866	1,709	2,994	5	10
	1899-1900	3,716	9,004	60,009	1,42,522	1,822	4,492	4,377	10,396
Other food-grains ...	1898-99	8,35,899	12,73,770	30,921	54,110	54,624	98,853	929	1,625
	1899-1900	4,12,897	8,59,958	11,04,882	19,38,542	12,790	32,015	1,62,148	2,83,757
Hides of cattle	1898-99	2,66,903	71,24,846	4,476	82,229	2,41,281	66,56,632	3,255	60,248
	1899-1900	9,86,277	2,17,00,871	4,349	82,413	9,02,197	2,12,64,309	2,162	41,407
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1898-99	15,069	1,50,539	8,23,786	82,37,860	1,124	11,002	4,71,987	47,10,870
	1899-1900	79,659	7,77,292	6,73,169	70,68,271	3,895	37,972	3,68,274	38,66,874
Shell-lac	1898-99	1,19,572	59,71,862	570	19,093	1,19,157	59,51,239	307	10,283
	1899-1900	1,64,938	47,05,389	1,212	38,026	1,64,527	46,93,681	356	11,169
Copper, unwrought ...	1898-99	534	19,562	6,378	2,15,257	216	8,208	6,374	2,13,772
	1899-1900	1,122	47,873	1,192	65,048	943	41,024	1,266	57,624
Brass, ditto ...	1898-99	40	1,216	5,873	1,99,682	...	...	5,078	1,72,652
	1899-1900	2,022	68,024	2,882	97,988	1,826	61,326	1,248	42,432
Copper, wrought ...	1898-99	1,381	60,243	2,951	1,11,401	1,154	50,531	2,605	98,338
	1899-1900	1,331	59,206	1,984	92,252	941	41,956	1,763	81,977
Brass, ditto	1898-99	28,389	9,99,049	24,245	10,39,503	6,757	2,39,911	12,550	5,50,944
	1899-1900	33,196	12,18,698	17,092	7,86,232	12,400	4,63,129	7,962	3,60,252
Iron and steel— (a) Cast ...	1898-99	13,255	73,121	1,05,132	2,10,264	8,782	46,178	38,589	77,178
	1899-1900	4,093	25,161	35,533	88,830	2,463	14,382	12,884	32,209
(b) Unwrought ...	1898-99	3,304	13,709	11,339	24,694	341	1,702	9,928	21,096
	1899-1900	1,203	6,068	14,138	30,042	310	1,785	13,187	28,660
(c) Wrought	1898-99	52,894	3,23,933	4,94,951	24,74,755	3,945	24,927	4,58,734	22,93,670
	1899-1900	25,247	1,79,846	5,04,910	29,03,230	3,812	27,434	4,79,991	27,59,947
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel.	1898-99	9,941	1,15,129	1,09,909	7,83,099	3,649	57,856	1,03,578	7,37,991
	1899-1900	16,861	1,75,474	1,45,826	10,20,782	11,624	1,10,327	1,30,334	9,12,338
Oil, kerosine	1898-99	757	3,784	5,64,621	23,09,639	...	...	10,091	42,887
	1899-1900	2,762	14,084	6,07,520	25,81,059	5	27	9,272	39,495
Linseed	1898-99	25,97,674	84,79,361	124	449	23,87,827	77,07,355	22	79
	1899-1900	23,25,733	87,30,597	9,003	37,136	21,93,477	82,38,711	58	239
Rape and mustard seed	1898-99	17,65,763	61,41,412	1,047	3,795	16,44,686	57,13,475	44	159
	1899-1900	10,29,093	41,71,300	5,720	23,595	9,68,051	39,11,570	491	2,026
Opium	1898-99	79,335	2,69,80,028	7	1,897	72,586	2,47,42,753	...	...
	1899-1900	58,828¾	1,97,35,028	1,585¾	3,80,506	49,301½	1,07,07,040	792	1,90,080
Ghi	1898-99	2,64,970	82,12,198	1,887	64,628	2,15,040	66,73,406	1,370	46,922
	1899-1900	2,79,091	85,94,434	1,043	64,282	2,20,496	68,16,371	795	31,103
Salt	1898-99	5,52,333	18,05,038	3,87,096	12,09,675	406	1,469	3,68,970	11,53,031
	1899-1900	6,95,935	22,06,010	4,71,034	14,13,102	2,341	7,873	4,38,538	13,15,614
Saltpetre	1898-99	2,13,033	14,93,275	1,357	11,194	2,11,634	14,82,280	275	2,268
	1899-1900	2,61,619	17,18,910	1,507	12,776	2,58,233	16,95,202	648	5,184
Silk, raw	1898-99	150	48,201	3,734	18,99,461	91	22,590	1,267	6,44,259
	1899-1900	875	3,71,872	3,021	15,22,256	259	78,340	380	1,83,318
Do., manufactured ...	1898-99	53	39,302	1,963	18,88,253	49	35,855	414	3,77,975
	1899-1900	31	20,731	1,235	11,99,231	24	10,015	265	2,53,192
Sugar, refined	1898-99	41,501	4,46,746	55,977	5,03,793	76	853	28,212	2,53,908
	1899-1900	25,878	3,08,609	59,920	5,61,750	10	120	48,465	4,54,357
Do., unrefined ...	1898-99	2,41,265	9,88,756	5,81,289	27,61,119	25,406	1,02,280	55,973	2,65,870
	1899-1900	2,80,792	13,53,097	5,04,706	30,94,360	40,260	2,14,348	74,890	5,86,038
Tea, Indian	1898-99	1,52,031	45,91,368	4,467	1,29,543	1,51,876	45,86,963	4,421	1,28,209
	1899-1900	2,04,258	84,28,426	6,039	1,83,433	1,98,354	81,81,416	5,776	1,75,444
Tobacco	1898-99	4,456	59,038	3,60,960	20,48,893	994	12,200	2,844	78,847
	1899-1900	4,077	72,219	2,84,788	19,04,771	1,016	11,877	4,483	96,246

The total volume of the internal trade of Bengal which passed from one registration block to another within the Lower Provinces during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Exports from the—		Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Into the Orissa block.	Total.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Bihar block ...	1898-99	...	49,04,821	5,57,570	4,51,844	7,705	1,22,89,974	3,07,787	449	1,85,11,159	+ 4·6
	1899-1900	...	51,84,236	4,59,901	4,84,439	28,835	1,29,02,242	3,04,764	1,290	1,93,65,707	
Western Bengal block	1898-99	29,84,070	...	1,42,18,526	2,19,426	4,934	4,65,54,488	2,51,550	29,344	6,42,57,038	— 3·2
	1899-1900	56,47,951	...	1,34,79,919	4,17,131	96,363	4,17,08,076	5,50,335	2,01,763	6,21,91,568	
Eastern ditto ...	1898-99	6,48,357	3,84,204	...	4,31,762	66,617	67,51,521	35,958	1,230	82,19,649	+ 58·6
	1899-1900	4,74,181	4,00,208	...	6,75,769	71,045	1,13,61,348	33,088	16,937	1,30,38,574	
Northern ditto ...	1898-99	1,71,832	4,83,195	11,95,042	...	12,994	62,06,459	1,164	...	80,70,686	+ 35·4
	1899-1900	6,19,496	4,86,033	14,42,799	...	10,169	83,32,306	2,262	...	1,09,33,612	
Dacca block ...	1898-99	10,158	7,967	2,49,406	11,254	...	27,07,371	78	...	29,85,184	— 7·8
	1899-1900	13,222 21/100	3,925	4,57,129	15,113	...	22,63,292	235	...	27,51,060 21/100	
Calcutta do. ...	1898-99	50,43,134	28,03,877	19,50,784	27,83,071	6,47,405	...	4,75,911	15,188	1,37,25,400	+ 1·6
	1899-1900	47,54,149	32,12,320	17,85,468	30,74,095	4,13,528	...	5,30,322	1,76,459	1,39,47,232	
Chota Nagpur block	1898-99	15,41,941	37,01,603	20,19,929	1,88,987	42,378	1,74,71,898	...	84,055	2,60,10,701	+ 42·4
	1899-1900	21,59,558	66,21,242	40,38,030	3,72,486	...	2,25,81,858	...	84,182	3,70,57,416	
Orissa block	1898-99	272	1,240	...	...	...	3,572	2,855	...	7,939	+ 641·4
	1899-1900	246	30,552	.	..	...	26,315	1,749	..	58,862	
Total ...	1898-99	1,03,00,364	1,23,16,907	2,10,85,265	40,92,344	7,82,033	9,19,76,233	10,75,333	1,30,266	14,17,88,746	+ 12·3
	1899-1900	1,40,08,824 21/100	1,59,39,116	2,25,63,306	50,43,933	6,19,885	9,92,64,435	14,24,812	4,80,631	15,93,41,937 31/100	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1898-99 ...		+ 36·0	+ 29·1	+ 7·0	+ 23·2	— 20·7	+ 8·1	+ 32·5	+269·2	...	

The net quantity of the downward and upward traffic and the percentage of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Percentage of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	12,10,93,684	13,32,94,754	9,19,76,233	9,92,64,435	75·9	74·4
Upward " ...	2,06,95,062	2,60,50,183 31/100	1,37,25,400	1,39,47,232	66·3	53·4
Total ...	14,17,88,746	15,93,41,937 31/100	10,57,01,633	11,32,11,667	74·5	71·0

Both the downward and upward trade advanced, the former by 122 lakhs of maunds, or 10·0 per cent., and the latter by 53½ lakhs of maunds, or 25·7 per cent. The chief articles which contributed to the improvement in the downward trade were coal and coke, food-grains, and raw jute, and those in the upward trade were rice, paddy, and gunny-bags and cloth.

Internal trade.

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards during the past two years and the amount of the Calcutta traffic:—

Names of Articles.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1898-99	8,14,78,004	4,07,30,001	36,60,185	18,30,092	5,92,89,251	2,96,44,625	1,29,850	64,925
	1899-1900	8,65,25,540	4,32,62,770	68,66,507	34,33,253	6,04,85,105	3,02,42,552	1,65,936	82,968
Cotton, raw	1898-99	42,390	6,82,862	18,690	2,57,111	34,040	4,03,795	17,630	2,43,100
	1899-1900	48,556	7,82,965	8,509	1,37,258	46,880	7,55,940	7,414	1,19,531
" twist (European).	1898-99	90	4,478	1,08,932	49,29,173	87	3,937	1,08,913	40,28,313
	1899-1900	464	18,988	1,02,652	48,24,644	288	13,536	1,02,612	48,22,764
" " (Indian)	1898-99	54,411	13,67,077	1,91,571	48,13,321	51,091	13,50,336	1,82,309	45,80,514
	1899-1900	38,095	8,66,661	1,72,844	39,32,201	36,420	8,28,691	1,66,010	37,76,727
" piece-goods (European).	1898-99	557	26,834	14,05,697	6,45,83,042	337	10,624	14,03,128	6,45,58,058
	1899-1900	1,290	65,970	12,49,875	6,06,78,927	1,025	52,545	1[illegible],48,891	[illegible],31,593
" piece-goods (Indian).	1898-99	11,117	3,79,944	8,982	3,08,447	4,453	1,54,012	5,143	1,77,781
	1899-1900	9,486	3,13,363	12,255	4,16,816	4,209	1,40,769	8,494	2,92,895

Names of Articles.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Down.		Up.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Indigo	1898-99	91,504	1,41,00,856	297	45,738	91,556	1,40,99,624	297	45,738
	1899-1900	55,947	1,08,67,705	553	1,07,420	55,944	1,08,67,122	544	1,05,672
Wheat	1898-99	9,62,976	24,07,438	41,757	1,03,142	9,38,681	23,46,702	33,388	83,470
	1899-1900	17,49,305	52,48,095	18,500	55,500	17,20,275	51,60,825	4,503	13,689
Rice in the husk ...	1898-99	12,27,045	19,93,949	31,943	51,907	6,12,554	9,95,400	15,406	25,035
	1899-1900	15,17,626	24,66,142	2,44,518	3,97,342	9,77,968	15,89,198	8,706	14,147
„ not in the husk ...	1898-99	51,65,485	1,61,42,141	6,22,652	19,45,787	49,26,417	1,53,95,053	24,290	75,906
	1899-1900	60,77,349	1,89,91,716	18,73,503	58,60,947	59,04,505	1,84,51,578	35,407	1,10,928
Jowar and bajra ...	1898-99	6,757	12,670	405	759	4,416	8,280	403	756
	1899-1900	3,467	8,234	714	1,696	956	2,270	89	211
Gram and pulse ...	1898-99	27,25,541	68,13,852	1,48,291	3,70,727	21,60,652	54,65,617	39,808	99,520
	1899-1900	50,99,085	1,40,23,484	2,21,594	6,09,383	46,59,691	1,28,14,150	43,278	1,19,014
Other food-grains ...	1898-99	3,67,557	6,43,204	11,363	19,905	3,29,963	5,77,435	870	1,523
	1899-1900	5,25,144	9,19,002	44,432	77,756	4,96,655	8,69,146	2,397	4,195
Hides of cattle	1898-99	5,04,548	1,07,48,923	2,021	38,275	5,00,061	1,06,68,718	472	10,004
	1899-1900	3,92,270	83,14,632	2,535	50,505	3,89,968	82,71,112	1,104	22,121
Jute, raw	1898-99	1,02,40,862	3,84,03,232	67,607	2,53,751	92,50,197	3,46,88,239	49,915	1,87,294
	1899-1900	1,17,25,107	5,42,28,020	26,949	1,24,639	1,03,11,445	4,76,90,447	16,999	78,620
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1898-99	2,01,778	20,17,780	4,57,190	45,71,900	1,81,231	18,12,310	3,83,379	38,33,790
	1899-1900	2,42,198	25,43,079	6,33,828	66,55,194	2,00,879	21,09,229	5,53,921	58,16,170
Stick-lac	1898-99	50,376	10,07,520	7,254	1,45,080	36,733	7,34,660	2,829	56,580
	1899-1900	70,328	15,82,380	6,875	1,54,687	54,067	12,16,507	1,009	22,702
Shell-lac	1898-99	65,865	22,06,476	630	21,105	65,694	22,00,749	529	17,721
	1899-1900	1,16,117	36,43,171	736	23,092	1,16,068	36,41,633	649	20,364
Copper, unwrought ...	1898-99	4	135	1,192	40,230	1	34	1,192	40,230
	1899-1900	335	14,784	445	19,580	334	14,696	445	19,580
Brass, „ ...	1898-99	1,918	65,212	4,693	1,59,502	1,913	65,042	4,684	1,59,256
	1899-1900	574	19,516	1,786	60,724	548	18,632	1,776	60,384
Copper, wrought ...	1898-99	2,163	81,653	4,456	1,68,214	1,815	68,516	4,344	1,63,986
	1899-1900	2,952	1,37,268	3,754	1,74,561	2,877	1,33,780	3,663	1,70,329
Brass, „	1898-99	26,937	11,54,924	40,015	21,01,518	25,058	10,74,362	46,317	19,85,541
	1899-1900	26,732	12,29,672	41,113	18,91,198	24,053	11,06,438	38,209	17,57,614
Iron and steel— (a) Cast	1898-99	94,518	1,89,036	3,84,124	7,68,248	77,713	1,55,426	48,101	96,202
	1899-1900	86,168	2,15,420	1,45,535	3,63,837	82,399	2,05,997	1,36,365	3,40,912
(b) Unwrought ...	1898-99	1,13,032	2,40,320	2,912	6,188	26,762	56,869	2,375	5,047
	1899-1900	82,853	1,76,063	12,359	26,263	59,830	1,27,138	9,733	20,683
(c) Wrought	1898-99	51,351	2,56,755	7,42,319	37,11,595	37,476	1,87,380	7,13 001	35,65,005
	1899-1900	1,03,412	5,94,619	7,39,356	42,51,297	77,375	4,44,906	6,94,326	39,92,374
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel.	1898-99	20,399	1,43,342	1,97,567	14,07,665	11,658	83,063	1,81,809	12,95,380
	1899-1900	23,418	1,63,926	2,29,649	16,07,543	11,429	80,003	2,14,156	14,99,302
Other metals	1898-99	32,203	3,62,283	94,133	10,58,996	28,882	3,24,922	87,324	9,82,395
	1899-1900	33,737	3,79,541	68,476	7,70,355	30,304	3,40,920	62,137	6,99,041
Oil, kerosine	1898-99	8,47,134	36,00,319	8,30,072	35,27,806	8,41,311	35,75,572	48,317	2,05,347
	1899-1900	8,82,357	37,50,017	9,18,438	39,03,361	8,76,982	37,27,173	53,417	2,27,022
Linseed	1898-99	46,52,032	1,68,63,616	13,416	48,633	45,95,628	1,66,59 151	190	689
	1899-1900	46,79,976	1,93,04,901	18,581	76,647	45,87,483	1,89,23,367	3,113	12,841
Rape and mustard seed	1898-99	18,28,036	66,26,630	68,184	2,47,167	14,29,319	51,81,281	39,785	1,44,221
	1899-1900	18,37,246	75,78,640	69,203	2,85,463	13,97,185	57,63,388	29,125	1,20,141
Opium	1898-99	52,374	1,41,93,354	297	80,487	52,070	1,41,10,970	297	80,487
	1899-1900	42,346	1,01,74,800	45 [illegible]	10,874	41,773	1,00,25,520	30	7,200
Ghi	1898-99	51,433	17,61,581	12,442	4,26,138	29,893	10,23,835	11,707	4,00,965
	1899-1900	35,081	13,72,544	12,294	4,81,003	15,467	6,05,146	11,254	4,40,313
Salt	1898-99	20,224	63,200	49,57,920	1,54,93,500	152	475	49,42,355	1,54,44,859
	1899-1900	11,334	34,002	49,33,245	1,47,99,735	1,607	4,821	49,17,900	1,47,53,700
Saltpetre	1898-99	3,31,118	27,31,723	6,285	51,851	3,28,563	27,10,645	6,233	51,463
	1899-1900	2,99,898	23,99,184	5,449	43,592	2,97,980	23,83,840	5,363	42,904
Silk, raw	1898-99	20,478	1,04,23,302	943	4,79,987	11,562	58,85,058	490	2,49,410
	1899-1900	24,918	1,26,83,262	1,600	8,14,400	14,533	73,97,297	285	1,45,065
Do., manufactured, Indian.	1898-99	601	5,86,576	185	1,80,560	567	5,53,392	181	1,76,656
	1899-1900	871	8,50,096	118	1,15,168	867	8,46,192	27	26,352
Stone and lime	1898-99	16,32,667	20,40,832	90,050	1,12,562	8,84,646	11,05,807	56,213	70,266
	1899-1900	21,48,549	26,85,686	1,39,431	1,74,289	12,23,673	15,29,591	87,379	1,09,224
Sugar, refined	1898-99	888	7,092	1,72,819	15,55,371	500	4,500	1,69,062	15,21,558
	1899-1900	3,631	34,041	1,57,009	14,71,969	2,510	23,531	1,56,075	14,63,203
Do., unrefined ...	1898-99	4,48,290	21,29,376	5,16,863	24,55,128	2,36,405	11,22,924	4,29,648	20,40,828
	1899-1900	4,76,647	28,31,611	5,53,418	30,80,715	2,30,087	13,37,058	4,77,081	31,40,888
Tea, Indian	1898-99	4,93,844	1,43,21,476	1,320	38,280	4,93,827	1,43,20,983	1,295	37,555
	1899-1900	5,09,223	1,54,67,648	1,471	44,682	5,09,142	1,54,65,188	1,395	42,373
Tobacco	1898-99	6,21,333	40,20,720	35,559	2,73,254	3,71,760	24,41,826	12,945	1,30,778
	1899-1900	6,93,553	46,87,827	43,985	3,77,652	4,24,518	28,80,140	22,205	2,25,031

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

The changes made last year in the arrangements for collecting the statistics of the frontier trade are detailed in the sections dealing with the trade of each State. The total number of stations was reduced from 43 in 1898-99 to 41 in 1899-1900, as shown in the margin.

	In 1898-99.	In 1899-1900.
For the Nepal trade ...	34 posts.	33 posts.
Do. Tibet do. ...	2 "	1 post
Do. Sikkim do. ...	4 "	4 posts.
Do. Bhutan do. ...	3 "	3 "
Total ...	43 "	41 "

The following comparative statement shows the total value of the trade registered in Bengal during the past two years:—

State.		Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British territory.	Total value of traffic registered.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal	1898-99	1,44,41,471	1,18,43,847	2,62,85,318
	1899-1900	1,69,75,968	1,16,26,069	2,86,02,037
Tibet	1898-99	11,21,019	10,17,685	21,38,704
	1899-1900	11,54,104	10,52,301	22,06,405
Sikkim	1898-99	5,68,642	4,22,976	9,91,618
	1899-1900	5,69,623	3,86,988	9,56,611
Bhutan	1898-99	1,05,756	1,47,056	2,52,812
	1899-1900	1,23,714	1,47,608	2,71,322
Total ...	1898-99	1,62,36,888	1,34,31,564	2,96,68,452
	1899-1900	1,88,23,409	1,31,12,966	3,19,36,375

The aggregate value of the trade with these four States in 1899-1900 advanced by 7·6 per cent. in comparison with 1898-99. While the imports increased in every case, the exports to Nepal and Sikkim decreased, but those to the other two States showed an improvement. The principal fluctuations are noticed in the following sections of this report, in which the trade with each State is reviewed separately.

Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal.

The figures given above relating to the Nepal trade include statistics of the trade between that state and other provinces in British India, which passed through the registration stations in Bengal. The total value of this traffic during the past year as compared with the figures of the preceding year is shown separately as follows:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	26,961	4,43,914
1899-00	33,148	4,60,470

The subjoined statement shows the values of the chief articles imported into Nepal from districts outside Bengal during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.		Exporting Districts.							
		Ghazipur.	Benares.	Gorakhpur.	Cawnpur.	Lucknow.	Fyzabad.	Other places.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sheep and goats ...	1898-99	...	...	4,987	...	..	...	...	4,987
	1899-1900	...	...	6,396	...	6,000	...	426	12,822
Other kinds of animals	1898-99	...	5,094	...	...	35,279	...	8,183	48,556
	1899-1900	...	3,187	...	...	17,063	..	938	21,186
Cotton raw	1898-99	...	...	63,287	...	..	...	...	63,287
	1899-1900	...	...	...	.	5,760	.	...	5,760
Cotton twist and yarn, European.	1898-99	...	...	...	26,365	...	...	...	26,365
	1899-1900	...	...	...	27,095	...	..	...	27,095
Cotton twist and yarn, Indian.	1898-99	...	...	...	99,856	...	...	...	99,856
	1899-1900	...	...	...	1,15,462	...	...	...	1,15,462
Cotton piece-goods, European.	1898-99	1,800	..	24,215	...	...	44,638		70,653
	1899-1900	...	1,750	11,225	4,000	...	76,760	10,200	1,03,935
Cotton piece-goods, Indian	1898-99	44,418	...	21,098	...	...	17,450	3,700	86,666
	1899-1900	47,201	1,500	7,920	...	...	14,625	.	71,246
Salt	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,427	5,427
	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,723	28,723
Silk, manufactured ...	1898-99	...	1,000	...	..	...	.	...	1,000
	1899-1900	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
Sugar, refined	1898-99	...	24	5,954	...	...	...	...	5,978
	1899-1900	...	21	...	...	..	..	...	21

The exports from Nepal consisted chiefly of Rs. 20,000 worth of silver to Benares and Rs. 7,225 worth of food-grains to Agra. Practically all the import and export trade in both years passed through the Ruxoul registering station in the Champaran district.

No trade is carried on through Bengal between other provinces and the three other Frontier States.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

The number of stations at which this trade is registered was reduced from 34 to 33 by the closing of the Patherdewa Station in the Purnea district from June 1899. Three registration posts in that district were moved during the past year to more important sites, viz., from Nawabganj to Sonapur and from Sikti to Pahara in April 1899 and from Karlikote to Bhatgaon in February 1900. Owing to the rains, Sukiapukri and Karjulia stations, in the Darjeeling district, remained closed for three months, from 16th June to 15th September 1899. The following statement shows the total value of the imports from, and exports to, Nepal during the past two years, exclusive of the trade between that State and other British Indian Provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	1,44,14,510	1,13,99,933	2,58,14,443
1899-00	1,69,42,820	1,10,75,599	2,80,18,419

The total value of the past year's trade increased by 8·5 per cent. as compared with 1898-99. While the imports from Nepal rose by 17·5 per cent., the exports to that State fell off by 2·1 per cent.

By far the largest increase in the import trade occurred in silver, which rose in value by about 18½ lakhs of rupees. Of this amount, nearly 12 lakhs were remitted to Calcutta by the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal for the purchase of gold at favourable rates; large remittances of silver coin were also made to Calcutta by merchants for the purchase of articles of merchandise. The advance in the imports of rice, paddy, and "other" rain-crops was 12 lakhs of maunds, and was due to good crops and low prices in Nepal and to a demand in India on account of the famine. The importation of linseed and mustard seed exceeded in each case half-a-lakh of maunds, the improvement being ascribed to the remission of duties by the Nepalese authorities and

to a greater demand for those seeds in the Lower Provinces. The imports of opium increased in value by nearly a lakh of rupees. Owing to the prevalence of cattle-disease in Nepal, the value of cattle imported from that country declined by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. In the export trade there was a falling off of nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the value of European cotton twist and yarn, owing to there being large stocks in Nepal; the value of woollen manufactures sent to that State also declined by nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees. The quantity of salt exported advanced by over one-third of a lakh of maunds, and of Indian cotton twist and yarn by over a quarter of a lakh of rupees in value.

The usual comparative statement, showing the total quantity and value of the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years, is appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other British Provinces which passed through Bengal :—

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... No.	1898-99	46,634	7,601	54,235	10,79,926	1,75,659	12,55,585
	1899-1900	39,271	4,304	43,575	9,26,955	1,01,494	10,28,449
Sheep and goats ... „	1898-99	38,206	35,773	73,979	1,17,783	1,12,927	2,30,710
	1899-1900	36,476	32,328	68,804	1,09,428	96,984	2,06,412
Cotton, raw ... Mds.	1898-99	113	2,677	2,790	1,978	47,547	49,525
	1899-1900	...	1,303	1,303	...	21,099	21,099
Cotton twist and yarn (European). „	1898-99	...	30,178	30,178	...	12,34,512	12,34,512
	1899-1900	...	20,640	20,640	..	8,12,147	8,12,147
Ditto (Indian) „	1898-99	...	716	716	...	16,198	16,198
	1899-1900	...	1,693	1,693	...	45,932	45,932
Cotton piece-goods (European). „	1898-99	...	39,642	39,642	...	27,02,619	27,02,619
	1899-1900	...	41,980	41,980	...	26,94,607	26,94,607
Ditto (Indian) „	1898-99	417	5,455	5,872	20,369	2,68,920	2,89,289
	1899-1900	373	5,339	5,712	17,841	2,19,536	2,37,377
Fibrous products, raw (excluding jute). „	1898-99	14,083	...	14,083	73,967	...	73,967
	1899-1900	8,216	...	8,216	16,823	...	16,823
Fruits, vegetables and nuts (except cocoanuts). „	1898-99	39,287	48,239	87,526	1,14,204	1,42,385	2,56,589
	1899-1900	39,612	57,172	96,784	1,20,493	1,69,419	2,89,912
Gram and pulse ... „	1898-99	1,45,267	15,810	1,61,077	5,30,978	61,232	5,92,210
	1899-1900	1,59,536	12,837	1,72,373	5,15,520	40,161	5,55,681
Wheat ... ... „	1898-99	31,471	928	32,399	1,21,342	526	1,24,868
	1899-1900	34,252	916	35,168	1,14,246	3,456	1,17,702
Other spring crops „	1898-99	95,137	133	95,270	3,14,928	475	3,15,403
	1899-1900	88,575	242	88,817	2,90,286	878	2,91,164
Rice, husked ... „	1898-99	6,34,598	3,568	6,38,166	25,11,490	14,239	25,25,729
	1899-1900	11,36,397	227	11,36,624	33,97,131	652	33,97,783
Do., unhusked ... „	1898-99	10,32,352	2,004	10,34,356	23,22,693	4,510	23,27,203
	1899-1900	15,20,563	138	15,20,701	25,37,108	277	25,37,385
Other rain-crops „	1898-99	2,87,977	302	2,88,279	7,89,895	830	7,90,725
	1899-1900	4,98,779	59	4,98,838	8,35,126	163	8,35,289
Hides of cattle ... No.	1898-99	157,346	...	157,346	5,34,481	...	5,34,481
	1899-1900	157,415	...	157,415	5,09,350	...	5,09,350
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals. „	1898-99	49,272	...	49,272	77,977	...	77,977
	1899-1900	62,615	...	62,615	85,333	...	85,333
Jute, raw ... Mds.	1898-99	70,678	15	70,693	2,55,642	53	2,55,695
	1899-1900	70,339	...	70,339	2,80,341	...	2,80,341

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brass and copper ... Mds.	1898-99	73	10,839	10,912	2,797	4,14,066	4,16,863
	1899-1900	121	10,002	10,123	4,708	3,86,768	3,91,476
Iron ... ... "	1898-99	282	17,639	17,921	2,538	1,58,751	1,61,289
	1899-1900	214	21,776	21,890	1,894	1,93,206	1,95,100
Opium ... "	1898-99	119	...	119	1,30,543	...	1,30,543
	1899-1000	207	...	207	2,28,321	...	2,28,321
Petroleum ... "	1898-99	...	94,348	94,343	...	4,64,782	4,64,782
	1899-1900	...	1,22,695	1,22,695	...	5,65,256	5,65,256
Ghi ... "	1898-99	8,536	...	8,536	2.72,116	...	2,72,116
	1899-1900	5,809	...	5,809	1,97,610	...	1,97,610
All other kinds of provisions, excluding wet and dry fish "	1898-99	42,393	76,907	1,19,300	4,00,847	7,33,647	11,34,494
	1899-1900	46,218	80,372	1,26,590	4,46,767	7,77,457	12,24,224
Salt ... "	1898-99	160	2,47,303	2,47,463	622	9,58,310	9,58,932
	1899-1900	175	2,83,770	2,83,945	720	10,74,498	10,75,218
Saltpetre ... "	1898-99	17,472	...	17,472	1,14,556	...	1,14,556
	1899-1900	21,303	...	21,303	1,32,169	...	1,32,169
Linseed ... "	1898-99	2,88,909	674	2,89,583	11,74,620	2,612	11,77,232
	1899-1900	3,39,305	...	3,39,305	13,14,807	...	13,14,807
Mustard seed ... "	1898-99	2,34,775	219	2,34,994	10,44,144	958	10,45,102
	1899-1900	2,89,037	652	2,89,689	11,13,251	2,306	11,15,557
Silk, manufactured "	1898-99	...	65	65	...	25,193	25,193
	1899-1900	...	44	44	...	15,745	15,745
Betelnuts ... "	1898-99	...	25,801	25,801	...	2,68,054	2,68,054
	1899-1900	...	31,279	31,279	...	3,41,776	3,41,776
Spices (other than betelnuts). "	1898-99	5,876	25,934	31,810	1,88,891	8,39,717	10,28,608
	1899-1900	6,851	29,207	36,058	2,24,852	9,53,197	11,78,049
Sugar, refined ... "	1898-99	...	15,573	15,573	...	1,82,220	1.82,220
	1899-1900	...	14,879	14,879	...	1,65,002	1,65,002
Do., unrefined .. "	1898-99	13	55,644	55,657	59	2,46,968	2,47,027
	1899-1900	...	54,226	54,226	...	2,35,202	2,35,202
Tobacco ... "	1898-99	38,796	73,303	1,12,099	3,69,713	6,68,569	10,38,282
	1899-1900	30,703	82,872	1,13,575	2,67,244	7,00,080	9,67,324
Timber, other than teak. "	1898-99	29,696	...	29,696	74,270	...	74,270
	1899-1900	64,836	...	64,836	92,040	...	92,040
Wool, manufactured "	1898-99	468	910	1,378	25,457	48,400	73,857
	1899-1900	564	915	1,479	27,762	26,494	54,256
Silver ... Rs.	1898-99	...	...	...	6,07,138	2,79,619	8,86,757
	1899-1900	...	...	...	24,51,085	3,62,585	28,13,673

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The traffic between Bengal and Sikkim continued to be registered during the past year at the four stations of Pedang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla, in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year.

Trade with Tibet.

It was stated in the report for 1897-98 that with regard to the trade of Bengal with Tibet it had been arranged to accept the trade as registered at Yatung by the Chinese Customs Department, and at Guntok under the orders of the Political Officer of Sikkim. Experience, however, showed that all the Tibet trade which passed through Guntok crossed the frontier at Yatung, and was registered there also. In order, therefore, to avoid the traffic being twice registered, it was decided not to include the figures of the trade registered at Guntok. The figure given below for the past two years relate to the traffic registered at Yatung

only. The total value of the past year's traffic with Tibet is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	Trade with Tibet.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory	11,21,019	11,54,104
Exports from ditto	10,17,685	10,52,301
Total ...	21,38,704	22,06,405

The most important article in the import trade is raw wool. The value of the supplies during the year 1899-1900 fell off by Rs. 1,84,407 owing mainly to the destruction of the road along the Teesta valley by the cyclone in September 1899. Cart traffic was in consequence rendered impossible, and the outbreak of disease among yaks caused a scarcity of animals for transport purposes. The value of musk imported rose by Rs. 28,582, and the Political Officer in Sikkim states that the reason given for this increase is that low prices for this commodity ruled in Szechuan, but probably the recent disturbances in that province, which upset trade, and the frequent attacks on caravans by robbers near the Tibet-Szechuan border had the effect of causing more to be imported by Yatung. The increase of Rs. 11,104 in the imports of woollen goods was due to a consignment sent for China *viâ* Calcutta. As regards the larger imports of skins (Rs. 15,872 against Rs. 2,310 in 1898-99), it is stated that lamb skins were destined for Tientsin in North China; this was a new departure, and the Political Officer thinks that the trade is likely to continue. As regards the fluctuations in the export trade, the Political Officer states that it is impossible to learn at Yatung the reasons for the variations from year to year in the different articles of export. The items showing the largest increases in the export trade were apparel (Rs. 46,082)—there was no trade in 1898-99; wool manufactures (Rs. 38,233); European cotton piece-goods (Rs. 32,980); precious stones and pearls, unset (Rs. 25,814); skins of sheep, goats, and small animals (Rs. 19,797), and tobacco (Rs. 13,310); and the articles which showed the greatest falling off were silver (Rs. 58,517), Chinese and Japanese ware, including lacquered ware and excluding earthenware and porcelain (Rs. 21,117), and European cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 17,457).

The following statement shows the principal commodities imported from, and exported to, Tibet during the past two years :—

	Imports from Tibet.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	7,13,371	5,28,964
Silver	2,26,000	3,65,123
Musk	98,562	1,27,144
Yaks' tails	38,646	37,928
Horses, ponies, and mules	26,234	36,171
Wool, manufactured	5,102	16,506
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	2,310	15,872
Gold	3,824	8,700
Apparel	...	6,429

	Exports to Tibet.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	2,52,179	2,85,159
Wool, manufactured	1,17,011	1,55,344
Silver	1,56,323	97,806
Silk, manufactured	64,999	75,677
Precious stones and pearls, unset	35,369	61,183
Apparel	...	46,082
Metals other than brass, copper and iron ...	28,630	42,914
Tobacco	27,102	40,412
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured ...	74,868	33,989
Brass and copper	23,442	30,643
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals... ...	7,470	27,267
Chinese and Japanese ware (including lacquered ware and excluding earthenware and porcelain) ...	42,689	21,572
Miscellaneous rain-crops	25,256	17,949
Iron	16,427	17,173
Provisions (other than wet and dry fish and ghi) ...	9,722	10,762
Fresh fruits and vegetables	11,676	9,412
Indigo	18,757	9,[illegible]03
Other kinds of dyeing materials	11,845	4,949
Rice, husked	5,413	4,181
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	20,278	2,821

Trade with Sikkim.

The results of the past year's trade with Sikkim are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Trade with Sikkim.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	5,68,642	5,69,623
Exports from ditto ...	4,22,976	3,86,988
Total ...	9,91,618	9,56,611

The decrease in the total traffic was no doubt due to the stoppage of communications after the cyclone of September 1899, but notwithstanding that fact, the import trade in 1899-1900 was practically the same as in 1898-99. The chief fluctuations were an increase of Rs. 65,336 under spices other than betelnuts; and the decreases of Rs. 53,757 under miscellaneous rain-crops and Rs. 18,822 under gram and pulse were owing to bad harvests in that country during the year under report. The principal variations in the export traffic were an advance of Rs. 26,424 under European cotton piece-goods and Rs. 13,421 under brass and copper and their manufactures, against a falling off of Rs. 33,917 under rice, Rs. 12,999 under provisions other than fish, and Rs. 12,132 under salt.

The subjoined abstracts show the chief articles of merchandise imported from, and exported to, Sikkim during the past two years:—

	Imports from Sikkim.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Spices (other than betelnuts)	75,470	1,40,806
Miscellaneous rain-crops	1,63,747	1,09,990
Gram and pulse	74,263	55,441
Fresh fruits and vegetables	47,660	46,289
Other kinds of living animals	42,129	32,292
Ghi	32,990	31,123
Provisions (other than wet and dry fish) ...	25,829	27,289
Sheep and goats	21,608	23,426
Hides of cattle	18,739	19,595
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured	13,771	17,870
Brass and copper	7,465	16,206
Cattle	6,624	14,514
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	7,335	7,362
Oils (other than petroleum)	5,088	6,744
Timber, other than teak	9,563	4,715
Rice, husked	8,157	3,848
Wool, manufactured	4,152	3,368
Horses, ponies and mules	2,060	2,678

	Exports to Sikkim.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	49,893	76,317
Rice, husked	67,690	33,773
Cattle	36,200	31,758
Salt	42,481	30,349
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	24,965	21,317
Tobacco	25,630	20,614
Provisions (other than wet and dry fish and ghi)	33,517	20,518
Petroleum	30,554	20,010
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	26,011	18,967
Brass and copper and their manufactures ...	495	13,916
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured	4,266	12,764
Oils (other than petroleum)	17,745	11,034
Other kinds of living animals	14,128	10,340
Silver	10,508	9,369
Spices (other than betelnuts)	4,736	9,171
Fish, dry (unsalted or salted)	3,120	7,854
Tea (Indian)	6,181	6,267
Sugar, unrefined	8,493	5,865
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1,893	5,715
Fresh fruits and vegetables	6,207	4,338
Wool, manufactured	1,550	4,145
Betelnuts	2,315	2,204
Gold	2,000	2,000
Iron	3,123	1,958
Sugar, refined	1,350	1,469

Trade with Bhutan.

The trade of Bengal with Bhutan continued, as in previous years, to be registered at Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari, in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba, in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Hantupara and Ambari, which were closed for seven months from April to October on account of the rains. The great bulk of the trade, both import and export, is registered at Buxa. The following statement gives the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	1,05,756	1,47,056	2,52,812
1899-1900	1,23,714	1,47,608	2,71,322

The increase under imports was chiefly due to larger receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables, and timber other than teak. In the export trade which was stationary, the chief fluctuations were an increase under European cotton piece-goods, silk manufactures, and a decrease under Indian cotton piece-goods and rice.

The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1898-99	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fresh fruits and vegetables	10,745	24,651
Wax	19,304	21,276
Musk	13,842	11,995
Wool, manufactured	13,214	14,673
Horses, ponies and mules	12,772	14,008
Ghi	10,438	9,041
Timber other than teak	...	5,990
Silk, manufactured	4,969	4,349
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	4,000	4,148
Cattle	9,072	2,941
Yaks' tails	430	2,121
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured ...	...	1,720
Hides of cattle	2,976	1,447
Sheep and goats	643	8:0
Madder and manjit	756	553
Wheat	1,701	103

Exports to Bhutan.

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan during the same period:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Betelnuts	30,327	32,935
Cotton piece-goods (European)	24,875	28,306
Tobacco	25,160	24,348
Rice, husked	23,979	19,140
Silk, manufactured	6,872	10,130
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	12,520	7,738
Iron	6,903	5,713
Brass and copper	5,191	3,095
Wool, manufactured	2,744	2,700
Sugar, unrefined	1,785	1,832
Rice, unhusked	...	1,752
Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	2 159	1,707
Other kinds of animals	588	1.218
Other metals and their manufactures	...	1,205
Timber other than teak	...	1,083
All other articles of merchandise, unmanufactured ...	1,370	1,011
Sheep and goats	105	1,008
Silver	...	994
Cattle	1 070	972
Provisions (other than wet and dry fish and ghi) ...	615	894

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

The total outlay of the year 1899-1900 on Civil and Military Works amounted to Rs. 98,06,727, as shown in the following statement :—

Service-Heads.	Original Works. Grant.	Original Works. Outlay.	Repairs. Grant.	Repairs. Outlay.	Total. Grant.	Total. Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.						
44.—Military Works—						
Works	1,79,000	1,79,885	34,000	33,368	2,13,000	2,13,253
Establishment	...	...	...	...	16,000	39,790
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	..	3,000	2,595
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	—17,981
Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	—1,003
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	—195
Total Military Works	...	...	..	...	2,62,000	2,36,159
45.—Civil Works—						
Works ... Civil Buildings	5,65,500	5,42,381	1,73,500	1,64,111	7,39,000	7,06,822
Works ... Communications	10,500	11,011	15,000	14,124	25,500	25,135
Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,09,000	92,422
Tools and Plant	...	...	. .	...	6,500	5,455
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	5
Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	—22,164
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	—10,941
Total Civil Works	...	...	...	...	8,80,000	7,96,734
Total Imperial	...	...	...	.	11,42,000	10,32,893
Provincial.						
33.—Famine Relief Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	12,000	...
Communications	...	1,760	...	...		1,760
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...		...
Establishment	...	...	...	..		6,619
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...		2,588
Suspense	...	...	...	...		...
Total Famine Relief Works ...	...	...	...	...	12,000	10,997
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	14,06,000	12,87,132	4,67,000	4,66,775	18,73,000	17,53,907
Communications	1,69,000	2,35,221	9,36,400	9,69,209	11,05,400	12,04,430
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	5,000	25,742	69,600	1,47,589	74,600	1,73,331
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,63,500	8,35,849
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	23,500	23,306
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	.	...	—87,880
Total Civil Works	...	...	...	...	38,10,000	39,02,943
Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	38,52,000	39,13,940
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	...	6,802	...	4,389	...	13,802(a)
District Road Funds	...	13,33,821	...	25,45,314	...	46,31,617(a)
Contributions—						
Civil Works Imperial	445	341	13	...	458	429
Civil Works Provincial...	1,79,620	1,52,268	59,892	46,874	2,39,512	2,14,046(a)
Total Contributions	...	...	...	...	2,39,970	2,14,475(a)
Total Local Funds	...	...	..	...	...	48,59,894
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	98,06,727

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

	Rs.
Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act	3,40,754
Ditto ditto districts subject to ditto ditto ...	42,90,863
Total ...	46,31,617

The expenditure by the Public Works Department and by the local authorities stands thus:—

Public Works Department expenditure—

	Rs.
I.—Imperial Works	10,32,893
II.—Provincial Works	39,13,940
III.—Excluded Local Funds	13,802
IV.—Contributions	2,14,475
	51,75,110
District Road Funds expenditure	46,31,617

I.—IMPERIAL WORKS.

The major heads stand as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Military Works	2,36,159
(b) Civil Works	7,96,734
	10,32,893

The following military works were completed during the year in connection with the construction of a proof range at Balasore:—Gunshed at Chandipur; quarters for Proof Officer at Balasore; quarters for warrant and non-commissioned officers at Balasore and various other small works. The allotment of Rs. 16,000 was also expended in the reconstruction of the road at Chandipur out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 26,855.

The quarters for the accommodation of the military students of the Medical College, Calcutta, commenced in May 1898, were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 2,49,771. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,104, for furniture for the quarters was submitted for sanction.

The best means of disposing of the sewage of Fort William was considered during the year. The project has, however, been deferred pending experiments being made in the treatment of sewage by septic tanks.

In Civil works the major items are $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs contributed to the new General Hospital, Calcutta, dealt with under Provincial; Rs. 15,017 spent on an additional pontoon at the Sulkea Salt golas; Rs. 19,457 spent on certain alterations in the General Post-office, Calcutta, for which an estimate for Rs. 35,126 was sanctioned, and work commenced in January; and the installation of the electric light at Government House, Calcutta, which was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 54,396.

The outlay in each department of the Administration for Civil works was as follows:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	18,659	7,794	26,453
Opium	35,448	21,209	56,657
Mint	1,544	11,276	12,820
Post-offices	44,964	17,071	62,035
Telegraphs	31,123*	9,007	40,130
Viceregal residences	1,10,467	68,763	1,79,230
Secretariat buildings	9,409	10,107	19,516
Treasury and Currency buildings ...	6,465	10,155	16,620
Political Agencies	...	453	453
Surveyor-General's office	1,546	1,404	2,950
General Hospital	2,24,997	...	2,24,997
Printing	1,834	7,020	8,854
Miscellaneous	56,266	182	56,448
Communications	11,011	14,124	25,135
	5,53,733	1,78,565	7,32,298
Establishment, Tools and Plant and Suspense			97,882
			8,30,180
Deduct contributions, English expenditure and exchange			33,446
			7,96,734

* Inclusive of Rs. 341 expended from contributions.

The small expenditure (Rs. 25,135) under the head Communications is for repairs to roads in Sikkim.

II.—PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The major heads stand as follows :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Civil Works	39,02,943
(*b*) Famine Relief	10,997
	39,13,940

Under Civil works the original budget provision was Rs. 38,00,000. This was subsequently revised to Rs. 38,40,000, but the final expenditure is Rs. 39,02,943.

The total is made up as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Original Works ...	Civil Buildings ...	12,87,132	
	Communications ...	2,35,221	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	25,742	
			15,48,095
(*b*) Repairs ...	Civil Buildings ...	4,66,775	
	Communications ...	9,69,209	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,47,589	
			15,83,573
(*c*) Establishment			8,35,849
(*d*) Tools and Plant			23,306
(*e*) Suspense			—87,880
			39,02,943

The outlay under the heads of Administration for both Original Works and Repairs is shown in the following table:—

Civil Buildings.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Services (Imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts ... ... Circuit-houses	2,75,568	46,077	8,21,645
Judges' Courts ... ... Munsifs' Courts ... ... Subdivisional Courts ... ... Subdivisional residences	4,10,173	72,576	4,82,749
High Court buildings	10,982	3,237	14,291
Small Cause Court buildings	658	1,180	1,738
Excise buildings	22,258	11,414	33,672
Residences for Local Government	25,296	38,740	64,036
Secretariat Offices	10,212	21,249	31,461
Board of Revenue buildings	588	12,745	13,333
Stamps and Stationery	743	1,366	2,109
Museum buildings	2,340	2,694	5,034
Monuments and Antiquities	3,552	7,450	11,002
Ecclesiastical ... Churches	25,540	26,283	51,823
Ecclesiastical ... Burial-grounds	3,093	6,906	9,999
Ecclesiastical ... Lord Bishop's Palace	...	1,786	1,786
Carried over ...	7,90,903	2,53,703	10,44,606

Civil Buildings		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward ...	7,90,903	2,53,703	10,44,606
Provincial Services (Provincial).				
Jails	Central Jails	15,668	17,532	33,200
	District „	44,523	26,050	70,573
	Lock-ups	47,970	15,539	63,509
Police ...	... ...	1,31,006	58,724	1,89,730
Educational ...	Government Colleges	25,176	44,373	69,549
	Ditto Schools	47,278	39,152	86,430
	University buildings	...	...	...
Medical ...	Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,18,068	34,972	3,53,040
	Medical Colleges and Schools ...	60,076	3,913	63,989
	Lock Hospitals	81	2,376	2,457
	Lunatic Asylums	4,034	14,501	18,535
Customs buildings	... ...	1,858	4,884	6,742
Miscellaneous ...	Registration	7,515	1,449	8,964
	Public Works buildings	1,712	11,145	12,857
	Miscellaneous or General	1,08,262	53,419	1,61,681
Forest ...	... ...	...	...	...
	Total Civil Buildings ...	16,04,130	5,81,732	21,85,862*

* These figures include the proportionate share of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges and Suspense Accounts, namely, Rs. 4,31,955, debitable to Civil Buildings.

The various works of importance under these several heads are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts and Circuit-houses.

The construction of the buildings destroyed by the earthquake of 1897 at Rangpur and Bogra was in progress during the year. At Rangpur a building for the Treasury and Tauzi Departments of the Rangpur Collectorate was completed at a cost of Rs. 34,299; the new Collectorate building was practically completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 38,668, and the new Magistrate's Court and Police office was completed at a cost of Rs. 35,242.

At Bogra the Collectorate was practically completed at a cost of Rs. 71,610, and the reconstruction of the circuit-house was in progress, the expenditure being Rs. 7,375.

At Cuttack Rs 5,297 was expended during the year on the collection of materials for a new Court-house for the Commissioner, the plans and estimates for which were being prepared.

At Purulia a railway bungalow was purchased for use as a circuit-house for Rs. 11,362, and circuit-houses at Jalpaiguri, Rampur Boalia and Buxa were re-built at a cost of Rs. 13,979, Rs. 6,970 and Rs. 6,296, respectively.

Judges' and Munsifs' Courts, &c.

The Judge's Court at Mymensingh was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,01,662.

At Rangpur Rs. 63,836 was spent on the Judge's Court constructed in place of the buildings destroyed by the earthquake in 1897, and the building was completed.

Munsifis were completed at Jamalpur at a cost of Rs. 9,195, at Nilphamari at a cost of Rs. 23,030, and at Jalpaiguri at a cost of Rs. 25,432, and work was in progress on munsifis at Narayanganj, Satkania, Patiya, Madaripur, and Bogra, and a munsifi at Thakurgaon was nearly finished during the year with an expenditure of Rs. 11,973.

Subdivisional Courts and residences.

The new Subdivisional Court building at Gaibanda was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 29,117. At Thakurgaon Rs. 9,878 was spent on a new subdivisional cutcherry, and good progress was made with the construction of the new subdivisional cutcherry at Madaripur. The reconstruction of the subdivisional office at Sirajganj, necessitated by the earthquake of 1897, was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,016. A new subdivisional residence was started at Araria, and additions to the subdivisional residence at Jehanabad were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,934.

Central ganja golas at Naugaon were completed during the year, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 73,466.

Excise buildings.

The reconstruction after earthquake damages of the District Jail at Rangpur was completed at a cost of Rs 17,785. A new 1st class sub-jail was built at Jamtara at a cost of Rs. 7,626. Extensive alterations to the jail at Comilla were in progress during the year. Lock-ups at Jamalpur and Narayanganj were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,921 and Rs. 12,355, respectively, and Rs. 9,044 was expended in connecting the Mymensingh Jail with the municipal water-supply.

Jails.

The construction of a barrack for constables of the Reserve Force in the Park Street Thana, which was started in February 1899, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,924.

Police.

Premises No. 62 Garden Reach Road were purchased by Government for the accommodation of the Garden Reach Thana, at a cost of Rs. 46,075, and thorough repairs to them were in progress.

The second block of police barracks at Dacca was completed at a cost of Rs. 27,200.

The construction of the police barrack at Rampur Boalia destroyed by the earthquake of 1897, and which had been started in the previous year, was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 14,777, and a new police-station was erected in the same town for Rs. 4,729.

The Bihar School of Engineering made good progress during the year, Rs. 83,607 being spent on the work.

Educational buildings.

At the Medical College, Calcutta, the supply of fittings and furniture for the new Chemical Laboratory was completed at a cost of Rs. 42,342, and the site was cleared, and materials to the value of Rs. 23,934 collected for the proposed new building for the Physiological and Pathological Departments. A Magnetic Observatory in connection with the Physical Science Department of the Presidency College, Calcutta, was in progress at Alipore, Rs. 11,098 being spent. The Zilla School at Mymensingh was re-built at a cost of Rs. 20,297. The earthquake damage repairs to the Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad were completed at a cost of Rs. 11,163.

Improvements and extensions were made at the Presidency College, the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, the Victoria School at Kurseong, and the Zilla School at Bogra.

The most important work of the year was the scheme for the reconstruction of the Presidency General Hospital. The construction of the men's block was commenced in January 1898, and is now approaching completion. The total expenditure up to date was Rs. 8,13,752 and of the year Rs. 3,97,041, against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 8,83,412. The construction of the boundary walls to the south and iron railings to the east of the hospital compound was in progress with an expenditure of Rs 12,177. In connection with the hospital reconstruction scheme, the provision of additional accommodation for the nursing staff was taken up, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,04,816, submitted for a separate three-storeyed block capable of accommodating 46 nurses and two nursing sisters on the site selected by the medical authorities on the north side of the Canning Home. The expenditure of the year on this building was Rs. 19,491.

Medical.

A sum of Rs. 15,769 was expended on account of a measles ward in connection with the hospital. In the beginning of the current year an estimate, amounting to Rs. 70,312, was sanctioned, but the work has been stopped until the programme of works connected with the hospital is settled.

The operating theatre in the Medical College Hospital was not suitable for the work of two Surgeons, and the arrangements and fittings were not in accordance with modern requirements. It was, therefore, proposed to make important structural alterations to the room by taking in an additional area and converting the space into two operating rooms. The work was commenced in January 1899 and was in progress. Minor improvements including the supply of a boiler for the steam laundry were carried out to the hospital at a total cost of Rs. 4,947. The operating room on the second floor of the Eden Hospital was improved at a cost of Rs. 1,238. In the Presidency General Hospital the

minor improvements, including the construction of a latrine for servants, cost Rs. 4,835.

Some additions and alterations to the Cuttack Medical School were carried out during the year.

Quarters for the Hospital Assistant and Hospital attendants at Angul were constructed.

Sanction was accorded to the construction of a new block to the Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,490, and work to the extent of Rs. 7,076 was done to it before the year closed. Restoration of damage done to the grounds by the storm of September 1899 was done at an outlay of Rs. 3,014.

A dissecting room for the female students of the Temple Medical School at Bankipore was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,785.

The thorough repairs to the Emambara buildings at Hooghly—a contribution work—were completed at a cost of Rs. 45,731.

Miscellaneous.

A new residence for the Magistrate at Bogra was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,915, and at Mymensingh a residence for the District Superintendent of Police was completed with an expenditure of Rs. 13,579.

Rupees 3,787 were spent on collecting materials for Munsifs' residences at Satkania and Patiya.

The supply of clay in the Akra Brick Factory for the manufacture of bricks required for Government buildings being inadequate, owing to the silting arrangements being on too small a scale, it was proposed to construct three new sluices, one in the hospital field, one in field No. 1, and a third in field No. 3, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 36,246, was accordingly sanctioned. The work was in progress, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,089.

Original Works and Repairs.—Communications.

The expenditure on Original Works and Repairs during the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

COMMUNICATIONS.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Average of period 1894-95 to 1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	2,43,358	1,65,055	1,72,039	76,300	1,81,386	1,67,628	2,35,221
Repairs	5,64,615	5,68,323	5,85,905	6,24,860	6,29,976	5,94,736	9,60,200
Total ...	8,07,973	7,33,378	7,57,944	7,01,160	8,11,362	7,62,364	12,04,430

Original Works.

Two old inspection bungalows at Rain Sorai, which were seriously damaged by the earthquake of June 1897, were under construction during the year and fair progress was made with the work. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,871, was sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 1657C. of the 21st March 1900, against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,329 was incurred up to the end of the year. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 252 only.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,342, for filling in the breach in the 22nd mile of the Trunk Road, caused by the floods of the Subarnareka river in June 1898, was sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 5374C. of the 10th November 1898. The work was taken in hand in December 1898, and completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 1,195. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 295 only.

The metalling of the Athgurh portion of the new road from Cuttack to Angul was in progress during the year. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 16,227, against which Rs. 10,000 were allotted during the year, and Rs. 9,997 were expended. The lands occupied by the compounds of the inspection bungalows at Tanghi and Dharamsala on the Orissa Trunk Road were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

Boundary pillars were erected on the Grand Trunk Road during the year at a cost of Rs. 770 against an estimate of Rs. 942.

A culvert under the Grand Trunk Road was provided, and the road was raised at mile 327. The expenditure during the year on the work was Rs. 1,114 against an estimate of Rs. 1,149.

Brick-facing was done during the year to the out-houses of the Inspection bungalow at Dhobi at a cost of Rs. 102.

The excess outlay under Original Works—Communications in 1899-1900 over that of 1898-99 is due to larger expenditure incurred in the former year, on the several works in progress at end of 1898-99, as well as to expenditure on new roads. The important works on which large expenditure has been incurred during the two years, respectively, are noted below:—

	Expenditure in—	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lilajan Causeway	5,099	19,430
Ramshaihat-Nagrakatta Road ...	30,598	41,435
Ditto Gairkatta Road ...	3,518	12,657
Realigning 3rd to 6th miles, Peshok Road.	16,017	21,537
Road east and west of Jainti, Jainti-Raidak Road.	...	8,898

The excess outlay on Repairs—Communications in 1899-1900 over that of the preceding year is chiefly due to extensive repairs having been carried out to several roads and bridges in Darjeeling, which were heavily damaged by the storm of September 1899. The expenditure on the special cyclone repairs amounted to Rs. 3,13,514.

Communications (Duars—Jalpaiguri district).

Towards the improvement of communications in the Duars, work was carried out on the roads leading from Ramshaihat to Gairkatta, and from Ramsaihat to Nagrakatta and on to Taljhora; also on the Latiguri-Metali Road, and on that from Jainti station to the Raidak river, in the Eastern Duars. On the first-named the estimated cost of Rs. 68,945 has been exceeded owing to increase of rates and damage to work in progress by storms during the year, while some more work still remains to be done.

The earthwork on the Gairkatta Road was practically completed at an outlay of Rs. 16,206; but some portions need metalling, sanction for which was accorded late in the year. Little progress was made on the Taljhora Road owing to correspondence having been opened regarding the alignment. Work on the Metali Road, north of the railway, was in hand, and six miles of earthwork on the Jainti Road were completed at an outlay of Rs. 8,885. Though there was the usual difficulty in connection with the supply of labour, the funds available were fully utilized with the assistance, in some cases, of the planters.

Besides the work on the roads named, the project for the road from Dam-Dim to Phulbari was prepared, and surveys for the roads from Gairkatta to Birpara and Banahat to Chamurchi, and of five miles of the road from Chamurchi to Lankapara were carried out in the Western Duars. A survey for 16 miles of the Rajabhatkowa to Hasmara Road in the Eastern Duars was also made.

Sanction was accorded during the year to projects for the feeder roads, Panchbibi to Boro Kandribunder and Tilakpur to Buritola in the Bogra district for Rs. 39,200 and Rs. 20,800, respectively, and to that from Bhawanipur to Khorpukhuria in the Dinajpur district for Rs. 11,000. The works have been entrusted to the District Boards concerned, and the expenditure on them to the close of the year was Rs. 6,885, Rs. 1,166, and Rs. 313, respectively.

The metalling of the Tirihana-Bagdogra Road started in the previous year was finished at an outlay of Rs. 25,722, and by the expenditure of Rs. 21,537 during the year the new alignment of three miles of the Peshok Road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 37,554.

Widening Tista Suspension Bridge.

In the Darjeeling district, the widening of the suspension bridge over the Tista, so as to admit of the passage of carts, was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,343.

Reducing the loads on the Mahanadi Bridge.

The loads on the Mahanadi bridge, on the Ganges-Darjeeling Road, near Siliguri, which also carries the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, having been found to unduly strain the structure, a design to reduce these loads was sanctioned, and Rs. 3,494 out of the amount granted for the work was expended.

Bridge over the Poonpoon River.

The bridge which was under construction in the year 1898-99, over the river Poonpoon, on the 331st mile of the Grand Trunk Road, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 34,823, against an estimate of Rs. 33,474. Owing to a band of clay being met with, the well-sinking was more costly than anticipated.

REPAIRS.

Repair and reconstruction of Lilajan Causeway on the 284th mile of the Grand Trunk Road.

On the 21st July 1899, when the repairs, &c., to the causeway, provided for in an estimate of Rs. 24,364, were being carried out and approaching completion, an exceptionally high flood came down the Lilajan river, and did further damage to the arched vents between three of the centre piers of the old bridge. The arched vents were constructed in 1895 and formed the causeway. The rubble-packing below and adjoining these vents was also damaged. The joists spanning the new vents, which had just been placed in position, were also carried off the piers and very much bent. The total expenditure incurred against the estimate amounted to Rs. 22,029, of which Rs. 16,930 was spent during the year.

Further repairs and reconstruction were then necessary, and have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,524, of which Rs. 2,500 was spent to the end of March 1900 principally in the collection of rubble stone.

The approach road to the old and new boys' school at Kurseong was improved at a cost of Rs. 1,040.

About 2¼ miles of the Midnapore to Raniganj Road, under the District Board of Burdwan, were maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,931, or on an average Rs. 1,303 per mile.

The work of protecting the edge of the metalling on the steep inclines of the first section of the Ranchi-Purulia Road was still in progress, more than half was finished, and the expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,964. The work of providing stone-edging along the edges of metalling on the Grand Trunk Road, Burhi Subdivision, and on the Giridi-Dumri Road was completed, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,318 and Rs. 1,522, respectively.

Some protective works at the Balasun suspension bridge at Panighatta were done for Rs. 1,008.

The special repairs to the portion of the Orissa Trunk Road from Bagnan to Ulubaria, for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,618, was sanctioned by Government in April 1897, were completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 19,204, and the road brought into good order.

A project is now under consideration of Government for remodelling the connecting embankment, No. 97, from Midnapore to Khargpur hill with a view to protect the country, canal, and railway from the floods of the Cossye. This project contemplates the moving of the first few miles of Cuttack-Midnapore Road from its present alignment on to D Schedule Embankment No. 97.

Cuttack-Dhenkannal-Angul Road, 1st section, from the left bank of the Mahanadi river to the boundaries of the Athgurh State, 1¾ miles.

This section of the road was maintained in good order.

Second section, 11 miles.

This section lies wholly in the Tributary State of Athgurh. A sum of Rs. 795 was expended upon its repairs.

Third section, 19 miles.

The third section, which lies in the Government estate of Angul, together with the inspection bungalows on it, was maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 1,606.

Orissa Trunk Road.

A length of 78 miles from Chandinabazar to Salindi river was maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 26,598. The portion of the road between the rivers Salindi and Mahanadi, 61½ miles in length, is in good order generally.

Owing to the absence of high floods in the rivers no damage was caused to the road.

The eroded flanks, sides, and slopes of the road were made up with earth, and dressing and turfing were done as found to be necessary. The ramps at the crossings of the rivers were repaired and made easy.

Petty repairs were done to the bridges, and the inspection bungalows were maintained in good order.

Darjeeling district.

Work to the value of Rs. 3,40,000 was done in the Darjeeling Division towards the repair and restoration of Public Works roads in the district, due to damage caused by the storm of the 25th September 1899, the principal items of which are as under:—

Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, Rs. 1,75,000; Tista Valley Road, Rs. 65,511; Lebong Road, Rs. 30,099; Peshok Road, Rs. 20,654; Old Military Road, Rs. 12,364; Tista Bridge to Rishi Road Rs. 8,083; the Rangit Road, Rs. 7,982; the Panighatta Bridge, Rs. 6,811; the Pankhabari Road, Rs. 5,915; the Simanabasti Road, Rs. 4,107; and the Senchal Road, Rs. 1,475; the balance being made up of small amounts under Rs. 1,000 each on other roads of less importance.

In addition to the above, it was decided that the restoration of the nine local district works bridges, which had been destroyed or damaged by the storm referred to above, should be entrusted to this Department, and projects estimated to cost Rs. 1,76,000 in the aggregate were prepared, and work to the extent of Rs. 12,900 was done in connection with them before the year closed.

With the exception of the damage caused to them by the storms as noted above and which could not be repaired before the close of the year, the provincial roads have been generally maintained in a fair state of efficiency. The roads in the Terai of the Darjeeling Division have been brought into a better condition, but more funds will be needed for expenditure in that direction.

In the following table will be found details of the outlay on original works and repairs on the road communications in Bengal during the year under review, together with the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department officers during 1899-1900.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by local officers during 1899-1900.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1899-1900.	Total metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original Works	2,35,221	...	...	10,77,813	...	...	13,13,034	...	...
Repairs ...	9,69,209	$1,665\frac{7}{24}$	581	23,90,682	$36,636\frac{3}{8}$	65	33,59,891	$38,301\frac{2}{3}$	87
Total ...	12,04,430	...	...	34,68,495	...	...	46,72,925	...	...

The following statement shows the length of road communication maintained by the public authorities in Bengal during the year 1899-1900 : —

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Funds.]

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	4	...	271¾	255	275¾	255
	Bankura	...	...	224¼	395¼	224¼	395¼
	Birbhum	...	...	128⅝	378½	128⅝	378½
	Midnapore	113	1½	401⅞	304	517⅞	305½
	Hooghly	45	...	79⅛	312⅛	124⅛	312⅛
	Howrah	24⅔	...	14⅛	68	38 19/24	68
PRESIDENCY	24-Parganas Proper ...	...	...	237½	1,332	237½	1,332
	24-Parganas Calcutta	14 5/12	...	...	...	14 5/12	...
	Nadia	...	...	106⅞	688⅞	106⅞	688⅞
	Jessore	...		135⅜	914⅞	135⅜	914⅞
	Khulna	...	...	8¼	1,040	8¼	1,040
	Murshidabad	...	...	23⅞	519	23⅞	519
RAJSHAHI ...	Dinajpur	...	...	20½	1,026⅜	20½	1,026⅜
	Rajshahi	...	.	63¼	473½	63¼	473½
	Rangpur	...	28	16¼	1,373⅞	16¼	1,401⅞
	Bogra	...	...	...	336¾	...	336¾
	Pabna	...	...	5¼	613½	5¼	613½
	Darjeeling	156	185⅓	...	351¼	146	536⅞
	Jalpaiguri	8½	...	27⅜	660⅞	35⅞	660⅞
DACCA ...	Dacca	1⅔	...	6⅞	264	8 13/24	264
	Faridpur	...	...	9	147⅝	9	147⅝
	Backergunge	...	...	14⅞	359⅞	14⅞	359⅞
	Mymensingh	...	...	28½	752⅜	28½	752⅜
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	...	...	...	587¼	...	587¼
	Noakhali	...	...	6⅞	368¼	6⅞	368¼
	Tippera	...	...	8⅛	386	8⅛	386
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	⅝	164	⅝	164
PATNA ...	Patna	10⅙	...	104½	1,120½	114⅔	1,120½
	Gaya	67	...	212¼	1,261	279¼	1,261
	Shahabad	58	...	180⅜	1,677½	238⅜	1,677½
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	310¼	838⅝	310¼	838⅝
	Darbhanga	...	...	89⅝	1,037	89⅝	1,037
	Saran	...	...	428¾	2,266⅓	428¾	2,266⅓
	Champaran	1⅛	...	13¼	1,016¼	14⅜	1,016¼
BHAGALPUR	Monghyr	...	...	88¼	1,320	88¼	1,320
	Bhagalpur	...	...	63⅝	1,680⅜	63⅝	1,680⅜
	Purnea	...	...	118⅜	1,879⅞	118⅜	1,879⅞
	Malda	...	...	3¾	531⅞	3¾	531⅞
	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	...	2⅜	786¼	2⅜	786¼
ORISSA ...	Cuttack	66¾	20	24¾	439⅜	91½	459⅜
	Tributary Mahals ...	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Balasore	95½	...	41⅛	262¾	136⅝	262¾
	Puri	113	...	81½	92½	194½	72½
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	195½	12¾	43⅜	518	238⅞	530¾
	Ranchi	101	...	1¼	745⅜	102¼	745⅜
	Palamau	...	...	...	376⅜	...	376⅜
	Singhbhum	48	...	74	340	122	340
	Manbhum	82	8¼	72⅛	575⅞	154	584⅛
	Total ...	1,205 7/24	460	3,797⅛	32,839¼	5,002 5/12	33,299¼

Arboriculture.

The plantations on the Orissa Trunk Road were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 284, against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 316. Some trees were planted in the compounds of the inspection bungalows at Khanditar and Akhoyapada. A sum of Rs. 1,007 was expended on planting and maintaining trees on the Purulia-Barakar Road, which is under the District Road Committee of Manbhum.

The number of trees in the Shahabad section of the Grand Trunk Road was as follows :—

Class.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Trees over 12 feet in height	9,356	12,368	10,131	10,124	9,933
Saplings, 4 to 12 feet ...	2,975	2,175	2,670	2,490	2,577
Seedlings	4,767	4,363	4,231	4,002	4,743
Total ...	17,098	18,906	17,032	16,616	17,303

and those in the Gaya district were—

Class.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Trees over 12 feet in height	9,327	9,648	9,528	8,934	9,575
Saplings, 4 to 12 feet ...	2,561	2,993	2,641	3,272	3,541
Seedlings under 4 feet ...	2,681	3,451	2,947	2,494	3,248
Total ...	14,569	16,092	15,116	14,700	16,364

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The badly-eroded portion of the foreshore between Dey Ghât and Carstairs Ghât on the Lower Strand Road at Serampore was protected at a cost of Rs. 1,467.

As an experimental measure 100 feet of the beach in front of the lighthouse at Shortt's Island was revetted during the year in the endeavour to prevent further encroachment by the sea, if possible. The result will be watched during the ensuing south-west monsoon.

The slopes of the mound at Shortt's Island have been plastered and grouted with mortar on three sides, and petty repairs were done to the mound.

A sum of Rs. 4,992 was expended during the year for the protection of the Murshidabad slope near the Nawab's palace at that place.

The sheds on the quarantine camping-ground at Diamond Harbour were as usual maintained in good condition during the year at a cost of Rs. 281.

On the restoration of the roads, drainages, and protective works rendered necessary to the drains and hillsides within the municipal limits of Darjeeling, consequent on the damage done by the cyclonic storm which occurred in September 1899, sums aggregating Rs. 89,675 were expended during the year by the Special Repairs Division.

Rupees 48,867 were spent on roads alone, the most important items of which were:—The West Birch Hill Road, Rs. 9,042; the Auckland Road, Rs. 6,112; the Jalapahar Road, Rs. 5,280; the East Birch Hill Road, Rs. 4,640; the East Mall Road, Rs. 3,791; the Victoria Road, Rs. 2,620; the Calcutta Road, Rs. 2,259; the Tonga Road, Rs. 2,058; and the Convent Road, Rs. 1,256; the balance being made up of smaller sums expended on minor roads.

Rupees 36,005 were spent on lining and other protective works in jhoras and drains, the principal of which were the Kag jhora, on which Rs. 14,546 were expended; the Hospital jhora, Rs. 9,727; the Cutcherry jhora, Rs. 6,455; and the Bryngwyne jhora, Rs. 2,128, while tools and plant absorbed Rs. 4,569.

Some additions and special repairs were done to the spurs and embankments on the Panar River with the view of checking the encroachments of that river on the subdivisional head-quarters of Araria. These cost Rs. 1,380.

Accidents, storms, and floods.

On the 21st July 1899, when the repairs to the damages, caused to the Lilajan Causeway in 1898-99, were nearing completion, the river began to rise rapidly at 3 A.M. in the morning and was in high flood by 6 A.M. The flood was higher than that of the previous year, and although the high-water level was of short duration, remaining steady only for about half an hour after reaching the highest point (102·71), it carried away a length of 80 feet in the centre of the causeway, causing much damage to the rubble packing, &c. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 14,524, has been sanctioned for its repair, and Rs. 2,570 was appropriated for the collection of materials. The work, it is anticipated, will be fully completed before the ensuing rains set in.

A severe wind-storm swept over the Gandak Division on January 23rd and 24th. It raged in the Siwan subdivision, and was at its maximum on January 23rd at midday, doing considerable damage to the roofs of numbers of tiled structures.

On the evening of the 20th April 1899, a fire broke out and completely burnt down the main building of the model farm-house at Arrah, together with the cook-house attached to it. It originated, as was reported, by the explosion of a kerosine lamp in one of the small bathrooms, the low roof of which caught fire, and before any assistance could be rendered, the house was in a blaze. The building has been restored to its former condition at an outlay of Rs. 1,954.

Storms and Floods.

The rainfall in the Darjeeling district from the advent of the rains to the 24th September was more than 17 inches in excess of the average rainfall for that period of the year, and considerable damage resulted to the roads and bridges in the Division, among the principal of which were :—The Hill Cart Road and Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, which suffered specially from storms which occurred on 5th May, on the 16th May, on the 6th July, in August, and again on the 2nd September, during which several bridges were carried away and others damaged, while at places slips occurred, blocking the road and railway for short periods; the road from Rikisum junction to Jangiguard, on which a temporary bridge was washed away and the road surface sank in the 17th mile; the Simanabasti to Dudhiajhora Road, drains on miles 1, 2, 3, 18, 19, 20, and 22 of which were injured; the Simanabasti to Philloot Road, on which several slips occurred; the Ghoom to Gairibash Road had 600 feet of its metalled length destroyed and slips occurred in miles 1 to 5 and 7 to 10; the Rangit Road suffered extensively, but repairs were promptly effected; the Tista to Rishi Road on which settlements and slips occurred; the Peshok Road on which some culverts were damaged and some slips occurred; the Tista Valley Road suffered much injury from slips and the Ropijhora and other drains were damaged; the Matigara to Kurseong Road, on which the Rakti Bridge was carried away and slips took place; and the Lebong Road, but on this, beyond the blocking of the drains by petty slips from the hills above, the damage was not great.

The above recorded injuries would have been repaired at an outlay within the usual provision made in the budget for the year for the purpose, but on the 24th and 25th September a cyclonic storm of great intensity passed over a part of the Province, and broke over the district in the vicinity of the Darjeeling Station, causing considerable loss of life and doing unprecedented damage to roads and bridges and buildings, both within the town itself and in the neighbourhood and the Darjeeling district, while some lesser injury resulted to roads in the Jalpaiguri district and in Monghyr. Communication with Sikkim was practically cut off by the damage to, and destruction of, important bridges. The cost of the necessary repairs and protective works due to the fury of this cyclone has been estimated at a total of sixteen to eighteen lakhs of rupees.

Serious inconvenience was caused to traffic throughout the Darjeeling district by the principal lines of communication being blocked. Strenuous efforts were made by the Engineering staff of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway to restore the road and railway, and within two months the trains were again running to Ghoom. The line into Darjeeling was not opened again until May. The necessary repairs to the buildings damaged at Darjeeling and in the neighbourhood were promptly done. Nine road-cess bridges were taken in hand by the Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division. The restoration of these bridges alone as permanent-steel suspension bridges has been estimated to cost Rs. 1,68,000. The restoration of the district roads and bridges was also pushed on with the utmost vigour.

For effectually dealing with the land-slips and damage that had occurred within the town of Darjeeling, a Committee was appointed by Government in October, which duly submitted a report during the following month. It was found that the resources and powers of the Municipality were inadequate to cope with such an overwhelming disaster. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee, a short special Act was passed by the Bengal Council in the month of February, amending the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884

in its application to Darjeeling. All public roads, drains, and hillsides within the area of the town were placed under the Public Works Department and a special Public Works Division was formed for carrying out the extensive restorations and new protective works rendered necessary by the disaster. The Executive Engineer deputed for this duty arrived late in November, and the necessary staff was collected the following month. By the close of the official year not only had extensive surveys and projects been prepared, but work to the value of Rs. 89,675 on the restoration of roads and the projection of drains and hillsides at Darjeeling had been accomplished.

In the Darjeeling Division Rs. 3,40,000 were expended, between September 1899 and the end of March 1900, on the repair and restoration of Public Works roads in the district, the principal items being Darjeeling Hill Cart Road Rs. 1,75,000; Tista Valley Road, Rs. 65,511; Lebong Road, Rs. 30,099; Peshok Road, Rs 20,654; Old Military Road, Rs. 12,364.

The prompt and indefatigable efforts of the limited Engineering staff at Darjeeling to cope with the enormous amount of work so unexpectedly required of them, both at Darjeeling itself and all over the surrounding district during the short season available, have been most praiseworthy.

In the middle of March 1900, the boiler for heating water in Government House, Calcutta, exploded. The frame of the pumps for lifting water to the reservoir was broken, but fortunately no one was injured, and only slight damage was done to some of the doors and windows. The cause of the explosion appears to have been undue pressure in the boiler and the absence of a safety-valve. This has been remedied, and measures have been taken to ensure efficient and periodical inspection in future.

Administrative changes.

There has been little change during the year. Mr. D. Joscelyne, from Rajputana and Central India, was appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to this Government, on the retirement of Colonel A. D. McArthur, R.E., in July. Mr. C. B. Bayley was appointed Assistant Secretary to this Government on the abolition of one of the posts of Under-Secretary, the Secretary of State having sanctioned the appointment of a non-professional Assistant Secretary on Rs. 550 rising to Rs. 750. The services of Rai Krishna Chander Banerjee Bahadur, Executive Engineer, and of Babu Mohendro Nath Dutt, Assistant Engineer, together with those of a number of upper and lower subordinates, were placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for temporary employment on Famine Relief Works in the Chota Nagpur Division.

During the year the Lower Rajshahi Division was abolished. The Dacca Division, which was directly under the orders of the Chief Engineer, was placed under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle. It was necessary, on account of the heavy damages caused by the cyclone at Darjeeling on the 24th September 1899, to create a new temporary division: this division is called the Special Repairs Division, Darjeeling.

The operations of the Boards and Committees in carrying out, through their staff, the works and repairs entrusted to their agency, during the year under report, were fairly satisfactory. Some of the District Boards in the Dacca and the Rajshahi Commissionerships have undertaken to execute Imperial and Provincial Civil Works under the new system. Two Boards in the Bhagalpur Commissionership refused to execute those works which were accordingly retransferred to the Public Works Department.

Irrigation.

THE transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1899-1900 are exhibited in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

	Amount of construction estimate.	Expenditure during 1899-1900.	Expenditure to end of 1899-1900.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1900.
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges	6,27,13,991	(a)38,614	6,25,02,489	2,11,502
Indirect do.	17,52,435	1,567	17,52,010	425
Total ...	6,44,66,426	40,181	6,42,54,499	2,11,927
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				
Direct Charges	1,22,03,964	(—)30,729	1,21,14,021	89,943
Indirect do.	3,11,836	595	3,17,524	(—)2,688
Total ...	1,25,18,800	(—)30,134	1,24,31,645	87,255

(a) Chargeable to 49—Irrigation ... ... (—) 22,018.
Ditto 43—Minor Works and Navigation ... ... (+) 60,632.

Revenue Account.

	Receipts.	Working expenses.		Total working expenses.	Net result.
		Direct charges	Indirect charges.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works ...	18,21,688	12,99,661	96,831	13 96,492	4,25,196
Minor Works and Navigation ...	6,51,278	4,90,119*	25,184	5,15,303	1,35,975

* Exclusive of Rs. 1,119 expended on the Tribeni Canal.

Under the head Agricultural, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,220, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 6,63,917, of which Rs. 17,063 were on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 24,836 (inclusive of establishment and Tools and Plant) was expended under Takavi on original works and repairs of embankments and drainage works during the year, as compared with Rs. 28,881 in 1898-99. The expenditure on Original Works was Rs. 3,148, or Rs. 8,343 less than that of the previous year. The reduction in expenditure was due to the completion of several large projects undertaken in 1896-97, and to the fact that no important works were undertaken in 1899-1900.

There was no expenditure during the year on the drainage projects chargeable in the Civil accounts under the head "Local Loans."

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(1) *Capital Outlay.*

The total Capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 6,25,02,489, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,27,13,991. The original accounts of Capital expenditure on all Major Works are closed. Capital expenditure now being incurred is dealt with under the rules for Capital expenditure on works in operation. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works—Capital Expenditure.	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1899-1900.	Expenditure to end of 1899-1900.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1900.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges.				
Orissa Canals	3,88,913	38,900	1,84,484	2,04,429
Midnapore Canal	8,000	8,000	8,000	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	35,895	13,732	28,822	7,073
Total Direct Charges ...	4,32,808	60,632	2,21,306	2,11,502
Indirect Charges.				
Orissa Canals...	5,466	1,213	5,193	273
Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	634	354	482	152
Total Indirect Charges ...	6,100	1,567	5,675	425
Grand Total ...	4,38,908	62,199	2,26,981	2,11,927

(2) *Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.*

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1899-1900, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	4,65,492	4,95,213	(—)29,721	4,41,057	4,76,321	(—)35,264
Midnapore Canal ...	2,28,732	2,73,980	(—)45,248	2,37,840	2,81,570	(—)43,730
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	74,306	50,029	24,277	53,137	45,061	8,076
Sone Canals ...	10,71,412	6,08,245	4,63,167	10,89,654	5,93,540	4,96,114
Total ..	18,39,942	14,27,467	4,12,475	18,21,688	13,96,492	4,25,196

The results of the year's working of the Major Works of Bengal and the Capital expenditure to date are shown in the following table:—

Name of Canal.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date.	Receipts of year, less refunds of revenue.	Expenditure of year including indirect charges and exclusive of refund of revenue.	Net income of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	40,101	2,64,13,252	4,41,057	4,76,321	—35,264
Midnapore Canal	8,000	81,73,427	2,37,840	2,81,570	—43,730
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	26,15,242	53,137	45,061	8,076
Sone Canals	—7,920	2,67,52,578	10,89,654	5,93,540	4,96,114
Total for 1899-1900 ...	40,181	6,42,54,499	18,21,688	13,96,492	4,25,196

The areas irrigated by the major irrigation works during the year 1899-1900 compared with those of the preceding four years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Orissa Canals.				Midnapore Canal.				Sone Canals.				Total.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif, including five-year and long-term leases.	Rabi, including five-year and long-term leases.	Perennial and hot-weather.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96 ..	111,131	7,909	420	119,460	65,251	...	...	65,251	261,485	115,343	18,394	395,222	437,867	123,252	18,814	579,933
1896-97 .	171,773	12,900	375	185,048	65,183	...	..	65,183	316,941	215,390	22,825	535,156	553,897	229,690	23,200	805,887
1897-98 ...	188,040	7,015	516	195,602	72,206	..	...	72,206	299,061	103,371	31,013	433,445	559,308	110,386	31,5..9	701,253
1898-99 ..	189,131	5,092	624	194,847	70,741	5,837*	...	76,578	304,778	110,035	25,983	440,796	564,653	120,961	26,607	712,221
1899-1900 ...	196,251	4,[illegible]	398	200,828	71,398	707	...	72,105	305,464	123,298	25,331	454,093	573,113	128,184	25,729	727,026

* This figure has subsequently been arrived at after actual measurement. It exceeds the area shown in the Revenue Report for 1898-99 by 1,677 acres.

The realisations during 1899-1900 aggregated Rs. 18,21,688, exclusive of Rs. 8,046 on account of refunds of revenue, against the collection of Rs. 18,39,942 of the preceding year. The estimated receipts of the year, as included in the Budget estimate, amounted to Rs. 17,01,000, which, however, was increased to Rs. 18,00,000 in the revised estimate for the year, as it was anticipated that there would be an increased demand for irrigation for rabi crops on the Sone project. The actual realisations are, therefore, better than the revised estimate, owing to more land having been brought under long-term leases and more irrigation for rabi crops. The water-rates realised during the year amounted to Rs. 13,65,741, against Rs. 13,08,952 collected in the previous year. The year's results would have been more favourable if the estimated revenue from water-rates from the other projects had been fully realised. In the Orissa and Midnapore canals the realisations fell short of the revised estimates by Rs. 23,917 and Rs. 3,270, respectively, due to some expired leases on the Orissa canals not having been renewed during the year, and to damage caused by the heavy fall of rain to crops irrigated by the Midnapore canal. The navigation receipts of the Midnapore and Hijili Tidal canals fell short of the revised estimates by Rs. 20,211 and Rs. 9,904, respectively. The falling off of revenue on the former canal was chiefly due to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In the latter canal the short receipts were partly due to the discontinuance of the Company's steamer service, and partly to a smaller export of rice through the canal on account of the prices

at Calcutta being lower than the local rates. The average receipts of the Orissa canals, though better than the revised estimate, were considerably less than those of the preceding year, and this result is mainly due to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway having deflected the traffic to a considerable extent.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

(1) Capital Outlay.

The Capital outlay, including indirect charges, is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned Estimate.	Expenditure during the year. 1899-1900.	Expenditure to end of the year 1899-1900.	Balance for Expenditure from 1st April 1900.
1	2	3	4	5
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	6,06,075	...	6,06,075	...
Damodar project	1,54,180	(—)1,200	1,54,180	...
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	65,82,412	24,098	64,85,350	97,062
Orissa Coast Canal	44,79,380	(—)53,032	44,79,380	...
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,96,753	...	7,06,560	(—)9,807
Total ...	1,25,18,800	(—)30,134	1,24,31,545	87,255

(2) Revenue Account.

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Result.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,09,281	2,80,677	1,28,604	4,58,595	2,69,322	1,89,273
Orissa Coast Canal ...	73,094	82,288	(—) 9,194	48,080	88,885	(—)40,805
Saran Canals	4,992	603*	4,389	2,349	844	1,505
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	89,416	99,422	(—)10,006	1,10,789	1,13,446	(—) 2,657
Gaighatta and Buxi khals ...	4,464	395	4,069	4,500	253	4,247
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	28,725	39,380	(—)10,655	26,901	33,442	(—) 6,541
Madhuban Canal ...	120	9,535	(—) 9,415	64	9,111	(—) 9,047
Total Revenue Account ...	6,10,092	5,12,300	97,792	6,51,278	5,15,303†	1,35,975

* Exclusive of Rs. 654 charged to 33.—Famine Relief, Imperial.
† Ditto Rs. 1,149 expended on the Tribeni Canal.

The estimated revenue receipts of the year 1899-1900 for works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept aggregated Rs. 6,22,900, which in the revised estimate was reduced to Rs. 6,14,200, as it was anticipated that there would be a falling off in the receipts from the Nadia rivers and Orissa Coast canal. The actual receipts of the year, inclusive of Rs. 841 for refunds of revenue, amounted to Rs. 6,25,154, which is better than the revised estimate and Budget estimate by Rs. 10,954 and Rs. 2,254, respectively. The increase is chiefly due to larger navigation receipts from the Calcutta canals, attributable to good crops, especially rice, and large demands for the same, owing to famine in certain districts. The tollage on empty boats returning from the canals contributed not a small share towards the increase of revenue. These boats now return empty, as the return cargo is carried by flats and railways.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
*Receipts.**	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Embankments	5,313	6,137	7,111	7,966	9,785
Takavi embankments under contract ...	3,359	5,974	3,809	4,504	4,435
Total ...	8,672	12,111	10,920	12,470	14,220
*Charges.**					
Government Embankments	5,51,393	4,73,242	5,52,453	5,31,273	5,06,509
Takavi embankments under contract ...	1,30,594	2,03,910	1,54,503	1,63,280	1,40,345
Other works from contribution	11,928	9,271	12,948	29,242	17,063
Total ...	6,93,915	6,86,423	7,19,904	7,23,795	6,63,917

* Less refunds of revenue.

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,49,967, against Rs. 1,59,134 charged in the previous year, while for embankments maintained under the contract system the cost of establishment was Rs. 43,211, against Rs. 48,961 in 1898-99. The principal "contribution" works, *i.e.*, works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were:—Village channels for the Sone canals; the maintenance of the screw-geared shutters for the four syphons under the "new cut" canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division; the reconstructing of the Raja khali sluice on the 11th mile of the Jalpai embankment; and the construction of the Bedadi dock.

The following table exhibits the accounts of takavi works for which no provision is made in the Irrigation Budget. These works are, for the most part, undertaken under the Drainage Act and on embankments which are not maintained under the contract system. The actual expenditure is recovered from the persons benefited:—

DIVISION.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year. 1899-1900.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1899-1900.	Net debit balance to the end of the year 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	14,994	7,942	22,936	2,361	20,575
Cossye	1,829	50	1,879	657	1,222
Gandak	10,285	15,723	26,008	7,836	18,172
Eastern Sone	33	81	114	64	50
Upper Rajshahi	...	1,040	1,040	...	1,040
Total ...	27,141	24,836	51,977	10,918	41,059

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,836, against Rs. 28,881 of the previous year. The debit balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 27,141, whereas the balance at its close was only Rs. 41,059. The increase is due to the certificates, furnished to the Collectors for acceptance, not having been accepted by them during the year, as in some cases the apportionment of the cost of certain sluices among the zamindars has not yet been made.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no expenditure was incurred on works of famine relief and insurance.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1899-1900 compared with that of the previous year:—

1	2	3
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (Direct Charges).		
Orissa Canals (Imperial)	(—)22,283	(—)12
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa Canals (Provincial)	4,61,536	4,43,666
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept ...	90,031	38,900
Orissa embankments	1,06,485	1,01,416
Contribution work	...	91
Total ...	6,35,769	5,84,061

The details under each class of works are given below.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the Capital Account of these canals during the year 1899-1900 was Rs. 38,888 as compared with Rs. 67,748 in the previous year. The money was chiefly spent on the main canal and its branches, distributaries, and drainage and protective works. The total Capital outlay for direct charges now stands at Rs. 2,58,27,266.

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the Capital Account of the project, were carried out:—

The raising and revetting of the flood-bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal was completed. A village channel from Gareshwar to Talia village on the Jajpur Canal was completed with the exception of the turfing. An estimate for the extension of No. 1 Distributary of the Jajpur Canal, amounting to Rs. 8,135, was sanctioned, and Rs. 2,000 were allotted for expenditure during the year. The amount was fully expended. About three-eighths of the earthwork were done, and materials were collected for the masonry works. Copies of survey maps of certain irrigable mauzas were obtained during the year, and the estimates sanctioned for the three Irrigation Divisions were nearly worked up to. The progress is slow on account of the difficulty in getting the maps.

The lengths of canals and distributaries that were in operation at the end of the year were—

	Miles.
Canals for Irrigation and Navigation	204¾
Canals for Irrigation only	75
Distributaries and village channels	1,106

The total length of distributaries was increased by 4¾ miles, viz., a decrease of ¼ mile in the Taldanda Canal and of 1 mile in the High Level Canal, Range I, against an increase of ¾ mile in the Machgong Canal, ½ mile in the Gobri and Gobri Extension Canals, 2¼ miles in the High Level Canal, Range III, and 2½ miles in the Jajpur Canal. There was no change in the lengths of the canals. The drainage cut between Thailo and Majicoora in the Jagatsingpur subdivision was in progress, and half the work had been completed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,995. The preliminary plans and estimates for the canalization of the Dudhai channel were submitted to, and approved by, the Chief Engineer. The detailed plans and estimates were under preparation.

The average rainfall of the recording stations during the year 1899-1900 was 54·50 inches, against 59·66 inches of the previous year. The rainfall was somewhat below the normal, but was fairly well distributed. During the *kharif* season the rainfall was the lowest since 1887-88. There was a timely and plentiful fall of rain in October, which was of much benefit to the rice crop.

The following table shows the areas irrigated for the year under review and the previous four years:—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96 ...	111,131	7,909	420	119,460
1896-97 ...	171,373	13,300	375	185,048
1897-98 ...	188,041	7,015	546	195,602
1898-99 ...	189,134	5,089	624	194,847
1899-1900 ...	196,251	4,179	398	200,828

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and collected during the five years ending with 1899-1900 :—

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343
1896-97 ...	34,343	2,35,517	2,69,860	2,46,777	18,486	4,597
1897-98 ...	4,597	3,16,520	3,21,117	3,14,729	5,724	664
1898-99 ...	664	2,73,191	2,73,885	2,72,382	1,473	...
1899-1900 ...	......	2,68,037	2,68,037	2,67,083	954	...

As was the case in the previous year there were absolutely no arrears at the close of the year under review. This result is eminently satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the collection establishment.

The particulars of the goods traffic carried on the canals are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo including rafts.	Tollage assessed or earnings exclusive of transport service.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	346,932	77,69,283	1,45,555
1896-97	387,038	1,00,14,777	1,59,580
1897-98	546,766	1,17,13,163	1,62,939
1898-99	357,181	1,00,83,914	1,31,825
1899-1900	278,580	1,17,63,608	98,842

The falling off during the year is partly due to no railway materials having been carried, and partly to the effect of the permanent opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. There was a considerable falling off in the export of rice, which also had its effect in reducing the traffic returns.

The Superintending Engineer reported in January 1900 that, in consequence of the permanent opening of the railway from Cuttack to Kola, the earnings of the transport service maintained by Government over the High Level canal had fallen off completely, and as a consequence he had found it necessary to withdraw the service altogether.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa Canals for the five years ending with 1899-1900 are tabulated below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates ...	2,24,648	2,46,777	3,14,729	2,72,382	2,67,083
Navigation ...	1,68,378	1,94,100	2,11,279	1,72,649	1,47,689
Miscellaneous ...	24,196	33,340	28,749	24,523	27,725
Total ...	4,17,222	4,74,217	5,54,757	4,69,554	4,42,497
Less refunds of revenue	418	1,270	2,833	4,062	1,440
Total receipts ...	4,16,804	4,72,947	5,51,924	4,65,492	4,41,057
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	4,41,631	4,64,475	5,05,115	4,61,536	4,43,666
Indirect do. ...	30,764	31,268	34,804	33,677	32,655
Total working expenses ...	4,72,395	4,95,743	5,39,919	4,95,213	4,76,321
Balance net revenue ...	(—)55,591	(—)22,796	12,005	(—)29,721	(—)35,264

The total outlay under Working Expenses (Direct Charges), Rs. 4,43,666, less than the revised estimate by Rs. 7,334.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Orissa canals (direct charges) during the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the previous four years, is shown below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Extensions and improvements ...	4,768	5,859	15,071	14,300	20,596
Maintenance and Repairs ...	1,95,059	2,17,693	2,18,134	1,79,329	1,63,163
Establishment	2,19,743	2,23,345	2,48,598	2,40,248	2,33,221
Tools and plant	22,061	17,578	23,312	27,659	26,683
Total ...	4,41,631	4,64,475	5,05,115	4,61,536	4,43,666

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments during the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the previous four years, is given below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	...	17,651	(—)17,156	...	2,652
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,02,124	1,04,545	77,952	50,268	43,799
Establishment ...	42,490	49,738	28,866	23,115	13,878
Tools and plant ...	9,971	38,430	12,172	17,985	18,059
Suspense accounts ...	1,14,837	(—)5,567	(—)4,239	15,117	23,028
Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	2,69,422	2,04,797	97,595	1,06,485	1,01,417

The total length of the embankments remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 676 miles. Proposals for re-classifying the embankments are now under consideration. The floods of the year were very ordinary, and no damage was done to the embankments.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this Circle during the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the year 1898-99, is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Expenditure (Provincial).		
Midnapore Canal	..	8,000
Remodelling Hijjli Tidal Canal	...	...
Working Expenses (Direct Charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,64,663	2,70,566
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	47,565	43,207
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital Account.		
Damodar project	(—)1,200	(—)1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,993	23,503
Orissa Coast Canal	14,838	(—)53,032
Revenue Account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,66,873	2,55,346
Orissa Coast Canal	78,824	85,088
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	93,560	1,06,077
Gaighatta and Baxi khals	381	244
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	39,380	33,442
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,49,341	1,68,539
Other Government embankments in the circle	2,76,447	2,36,554
Takavi embankments under contract	82,570	59,878
Howrah drainage works	4,299	1,359
Rajapur and Barajala drainage project	10,251	4,866
Dancuni ditto	1,640	6,404
Shutters, silt-clearance, &c. (contribution)	3,416	3,380
Total ...	13,96,831	12,62,221

No works were executed under the head Famine Relief and Insurance during the year under review.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

No original works were under construction during the year under review. Taking into consideration the large influx of Bengal-Nagpur Railway employés requiring house accommodation in Midnapore, it was considered desirable that some permanent arrangement should be made for an office and residence for the Executive Engineer stationed there. With the sanction of the Government of India, a house was purchased at a cost of Rs. 16,000, half the cost being charged to Capital and half to Agricultural. The purchase-money was paid and possession of the house was taken. The Capital outlay on the purchase of the house was, therefore, Rs. 8,000. The total Capital expenditure on the canal to the end of the year was Rs. 82,88,766.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation were:—

	Miles.
Canals for Irrigation and Navigation	72
Distributaries and village channels	313·55

These lengths are the same as last year.

The rainfall registered at Midnapore and Panchkura was 67·86 and 76·74 inches, as compared with 59·18 and 48·14 in the previous year.

There were no high floods during the year, and no damage was done to the head works.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 72,105, as compared with 76,578 acres in the previous year.

The reduction in area was chiefly due to the favourably distributed rainfall of the year.

The following statement gives the areas irrigated for the year 1899-1900 and previous four years:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96 ...	65,251	..	65,251
1896-97 ...	65,183	...	65,183
1897-98 ...	72,206	...	72,206
1898-99 ...	70,741	5,837*	76,578
1899-1900 ...	71,398	707	72,105

* This figure has subsequently been arrived at after actual measurement. It exceeds the area shown in the report for 1898-99 by 1,677 acres.

The water-rate account of the Midnapore canal for 1899-1900 and four preceding years is given below:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124
1896-97	10,124	1,05,660	1,15,784	1,00,618	3,727	11,439
1897-98	11,439	1,13,079	1,24,518	1,19,909	1,091	3,518
1898-99	3,518	1,12,341	1,15,859	1,07,554	2,587	5,718
1899-1900	5,718	1,23,598	1,29,316	1,27,730	458	1,128

The returns of goods traffic for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years are given below:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	451,293	1,27,43,136	1,42,699
1896-97	507,959	1,33,78,237	1,51,177
1897-98	454,977	1,47,94,919	1,30,514
1898-99	375,879	1,11,73,775	1,04,528
1899-1900	336,857	89,29,710	87,935

The falling off in toll receipts is attributable to the following causes:—(*a*) The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Midnapore to Kola; (*b*) the large demand for rice in the Central Provinces, which caused a large proportion of the produce of the country to be conveyed by railway to the famine districts; (*c*) the plague in Calcutta; and (*d*) the closure of the tidal reaches from Ulubaria to the Rupnarain river for three months and the Narainghur distributary for six weeks.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore canal for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	98,059	1,00,618	1,19,909	1,07,654	1,27,730
Navigation ...	1,43,918	1,54,215	1,32,235	1,03,681	89,789
Miscellaneous ...	22,017	24,924	23,492	22,537	21,133
Total ...	2,63,994	2,79,757	2,75,636	2,33,772	2,38,652
Less refunds of revenue	361	1,090	1,599	5,040	812
Total Receipts ...	2,63,633	2,78,667	2,74,037	2,28,732	2,37,840
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,65,807	2,22,837	2,29,084	2,64,663	2,70,566
Indirect do. ..	10,306	10,472	11,148	9,317	11,004
Total ...	2,76,113	2,33,309	2,40,232	2,73,980	2,81,570
Balance net revenue...	(—) 12,480	45,358	33,805	(—) 45,218	(—) 43,730

There were no heavy floods in any of the rivers crossed by the Midnapore Canal during the year.

The cost of maintaining the head-works at Mohunpur and Panchkura was Rs. 15,513, as compared with Rs. 21,476 in the previous year, and the total expenditure on the main canal and branches amounted to Rs. 94,856, as compared with Rs. 97,286 in 1898-99.

The most important works under maintenance to the main canal were the special repairs to locks and lock gates in the seventh and eighth reaches. These tidal reaches were closed for repairs and silt-clearance from the 1st January to the 28th March 1900. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 23,040, was sanctioned, and against this an expenditure of Rs. 24,879 was incurred as follows:—

		Rs.
Repairs to Lock No 1, Ulubaria	...	4,704
" " " " 2, Bansbaria	...	3,983
" " " " 3, Kultapara	...	2,269
" " " " 4, Kantapukur	...	1,930
" " Gates Nos. I to IV ...	...	11,093
Other Charges	...	900

To protect the canal banks against erosion caused by the wash of the steamers, portions of the slope were revetted with laterite stone at a cost of Rs. 9,316. The total length of bank protected was 10,671 linear feet.

The total expenditure on distributaries during the year, including Rs. 8,655 for flood damage repairs, was Rs. 31,078, against Rs. 40,260 in the previous year. The chief expenditure was incurred on the silt-clearance of the Narainghur, No. 1 Distributary, and the lowering of Ambigeria Lock upper sill.

Under the head Drainage and Protective Works a sum of Rs. 5,269 was expended, against Rs. 4,684 in the previous year.

Hijili Tidal Canal.

No works under Original Construction were executed, and therefore there was no Capital expenditure during the year. The total Capital outlay for direct charges now stands at Rs. 25,51,729. The canal is 29 miles in length.

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo, including rafts.	Tollage (assessed or earnings.)
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	208,674	48,81,232	60,159
1896-97	290,595	69,55,120	90,438
1897-98	282,272	77,59,218	91,673
1898-99	229,306	53,13,290	72,211
1899-1900... ...	185,808	42,07,942	50,820

The decrease in tollage was mainly owing to the stoppage of the steamer services in the canal owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to traffic.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	60,677	89,511	90,755	73,759	51,796
Miscellaneous ...	1,299	1,435	1,455	1,527	1,438
Total ...	61,976	90,946	92,210	75,286	53,234
Less refunds of revenue	...	...	779	980	97
Total Receipts ...	61,976	90,946	91,431	74,306	53,137
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	58,880	38,490	37,669	47,555	43,207
Indirect do. ...	2,518	1,701	1,719	2,474	1,854
Total ...	61,398	40,191	39,388	50,029	45,061
Balance net Revenue ...	578	50,755	52,043	24,277	8,076

The expenditure on maintenance of works of the Hijili Tidal canal (direct charges) during the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the previous four years, is shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements.	16,712	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	4,116	2,337
Maintenance and repairs.	20,186	22,343	21,392	21,574	22,635
Establishment ...	17,986	12,147	12,277	17,675	13,244
Tools and plant ...	3,996	4,000	4,000	4,190	4,991
Total ...	58,880	38,490	37,669	47,555	43,207

The India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers plied in the canal in the early part of the year as an experiment. They carried 4,525 passengers and paid Rs. 2,517 in tolls, against 22,422 passengers paying Rs. 6,729 in tolls during the previous year. As the service did not pay them, the Steamer Company discontinued running their steamers. There were no heavy floods in the rivers crossed by the Hijili Tidal canal; but, owing to heavy local rain in July and August, considerable tracts of low-lying rice-lands were flooded. Requisite measures were taken for draining off the excessive rainfall and the crops were saved.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed in 1894, but Rs. (—) 53,032 were charged to Capital, mainly in consequence of an adjustment from suspense accounts. The total capital outlay on this canal for direct charges to end of the year 1899-1900 stands at Rs 43,72,764.

The length of the canal remained the same as last year, viz., 102½ miles, including 5½ miles of river-crossings.

The traffic on the canal during the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo, including rafts.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	2,06,797	40,02,498	84,978
1896-97 ...	2,05,695	43,96,918	81,362
1897-98 ...	2,03,069	47,83,562	83,390
1898-99 ...	167,345	32,72,462	70,646
1899-1900 ...	113,210	23,57,844	43,430

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 48,080, against Rs. 73,094 of the previous year. This material decrease was mainly caused by the diversion of traffic to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, thereby stopping the steamer service. The tolls realised from the Balliaghye Branch Canal amounted to Rs. 1,751, as compared with Rs. 3,809 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts and working-expenses of the canal for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation ...	85,773	83,856	84,294	72,954	46,098
Miscellaneous ...	2,580	2,403	2,431	2,082	2,179
Total ...	88,353	86,259	86,725	75,036	48,277
Less refunds of revenue	25	118	1,275	1,942	197
Total Receipts ...	88,328	86,141	85,450	73,094	48,080
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	66,997	84,067	58,176	78,824	85,088
Indirect do. ...	3,122	3,716	2,869	3,464	3,797
Total ..	70,119	87,783	61,045	82,288	88,885
Balance net revenue ...	18,209	(—) 1,642	24,405	(—)9,194	(—)40,805

Under the head Extensions and Improvements a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 33,478, was sanctioned for protective works at Nalkul. The work consisted of piling, rubble packing, constructing a ring bund along the left bank of the Barabullong river, and a floating spur at the same place.

The canal was maintained in good working order at a cost, inclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, of Rs. 85,088.

The maintenance charges for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements ...	645	Nil	Nil	16,338	—19,599
Maintenance and repairs ...	40,054	53,525	33,680	32,510	72,636
Establishment	22,298	26,542	20,496	24,712	27,121
Tools and plant	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,234	4,930
Total ...	66,997	84,067	58,176	78,824	85,088

This shows a slight increase of Rs. 6,234 over last year's figures. The rate per mile was Rs. 830 compared with Rs. 769 for the previous year.

The banks of the Orissa Coast Canal, Range III, were made up and raised, where required, for the protection of the canal from the Subarnarekha floods.

The Subarnarekha river continues to approach the Jamkunda Lock. The channel connecting the end of Jamkunda Lock channel with the river was 625 feet long in August and December 1899, against 975 feet in December 1898, 1,200 feet in June 1898, and 2,700 feet in April 1896. In fact, the river is cutting in at the rate of about 300 feet a year. The erosion is very rapid here during the north-east monsoon; the lap of the waves against the bank undermines it, and each high spring tide brings down the overhanging ledge and the undermining commences again.

The year under report was a very favourable one for taking observations and collecting data in respect of the Doobda Jheel and Surpai basin drainage question, and a sum of Rs. 436 was spent in taking these observations. It has been shown that the sluice ventages already given are sufficient, and that the drainage of the country in question has been much improved by the steps taken from time to time, and that it now only remains for landowners to look to their interior drainage channels, and to see that these are kept in full action. Final orders to this effect have been passed on the whole question.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The Capital outlay (direct charges) of these canals during the year was Rs. 23,503 and Rs. 63,92,514 to end of the year.

The lengths of canals remained the same as last year, viz., 737 miles, including the steamer route.

The work of canalization of the Bhangore khal was practically completed during the previous year; but as a portion of the land charges had to be adjusted, and some works were found to be necessary to complete the project, they were carried out under the head "Capital Account" during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,663. The total expenditure on the project up to end of 1899-1900 was Rs. 8,72,408 on works, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,48,809.

The traffic on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and Tolly's Nala for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo, including rafts.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	1,036,797	5,73,74,596	4,28,340
1896-97 ...	1,035,896	5,66,19,930	4,20,452
1897-98 ...	1,016,657	5,90,14,426	4,09,175
1898-99 ...	933,161	4,91,74,680	3,70,597
1899-1900 ...	1,114,464	5,63,00,351	4,38,647

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the year 1899-1900 and for the previous four years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,34,275	4,26,425	4,15,556	3,77,092	4,44,180
Miscellaneous	21,228	13,639	10,794	32,682	15,022
Total ...	4,55,503	4,40,064	4,26,350	4,09,774	4,59,202
Less refunds of revenue ...	259	126	147	493	607
Total Receipts ...	4,55,244	4,39,938	4,26,203	4,09,281	4,58,595
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges	2,80,636	2,28,052	1,97,143	2,66,873	2,55,346
Indirect do.	11,004	2,707	4,262	13,804	13,976
Total ...	2,91,640	2,30,759	2,01,405	2,80,677	2,69,322
Balance net revenue ...	1,63,604	2,09,179	2,24,798	1,28,604	1,89,273

The expenditure on extensions and improvements during the year was Rs. 2,954, and the principal works carried out were:—

(1) Recording gauge readings of Boitaghatta Khal; (2) constructing four corrugated iron sheds for the lock khalasies at Kulti and Bamoonghatta; (3) recording gauge readings of the rivers Kumar and Madhumati at the ends of the Madaripur Bhil route; and (4) repairing cracks, &c., in the wing walls of Tollygunge Bridge.

The maintenance charges of the year under review, together with those of the previous four years, are given in the statement below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	13,239	49,059	1,324	2,828	2,954
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,68,477	1,31,656	1,38,537	1,45,135	1,26,345
Establishment	78,603	19,336	30,414	98,602	99,828
Tools and plant	20,317	28,001	26,838	20,308	26,219
Total ...	2,80,636	2,28,052	1,97,143	2,66,873	2,55,346

The charges were less than in the previous year by Rs. 11,527. They include Rs. 7,758 on account of improvements carried out to the Angeria Creek on the steamer route, and Rs. 15,907 for repairing the Circular Canal Road and approaches to bridges. These two items, which are not a regular recurring charge against the maintenance grants of the Circular and Eastern Canals, alone cost Rs. 23,665. Deducting this amount from the regular charges for maintenance, exclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant, the balance, Rs. 1,02,680, is considerably less than the maintenance charges for last year.

The gross collections of the year amounted to Rs. 4,59,262, as compared with Rs. 4,09,774 of the previous year. This large increase was due chiefly to a very good rice crop, and also to better traffic in lime, firewood, kerosine oil, and empty boats.

BHIL ROUTE BETWEEN THE MADHUMATI AND KUMAR RIVERS.

Since the year 1895 the Bhil route has been gradually improved by Government to a small extent. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was expended in cutting off corners and clearing obstructions. The Chamber of Commerce and the allied Steamer Companies having, on more than one occasion, represented to Government the importance of making much greater improvements in this route, it was decided, after very careful consideration, that a project should be prepared for making a new navigable channel across the Bhil. The circumstances of the case were such that it was possible to frame a scheme which would be capable of gradual development if the experience gained justified larger expenditure. It was, therefore, decided to make a channel which would, at first, only be suitable for small steamers and flats, and would only be filled with water when the flood level of the neighbouring rivers was high during the rainy season. This could be subsequently deepened and widened until, ultimately, a channel, available for large steamers all the year round, might be completed. The cost of the preliminary schemes was roughly estimated at something under two lakhs of rupees; detailed estimates were in course of preparation at the end of the year. The financial aspect of the scheme was carefully considered, and it was anticipated that the revenue would more than cover the working expenses and other charges. The allied Steamer Companies guaranteed a minimum revenue of Rs. 7,000 per annum for five years under certain conditions.

NADIA RIVERS.

The approximate lengths of rivers comprised in the Nadia Rivers system are 470¼ miles, as detailed below:—

Bhagirathi river ...	157	miles to Nadia.
Bhairab-Jalangi ...	144¼	do. ditto.
Mathabhanga river ...	137	do. to the junction of the Hooghly river.
Hooghly river ...	32	do. from Nadia to Chakdaha.
Total ...	470¼	do.

These are the same as last year.

The receipts and working-expenses of these rivers for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,19,981	93,392	88,555	89,279	1,10,002
Miscellaneous	124	82	488	147	819
Total ...	1,20,105	93,474	89,043	89,426	1,10,821
Less refunds of revenue ...	59	...	...	10	32
Total Receipts ...	1,20,046	93,474	89,043	89,416	1,10,789
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,37,400	1,22,289	1,02,498	93,560	1,06,077
Indirect do.	8,881	8,529	6,361	5,862	7,369
Total ...	1,46,281	1,30,818	1,08,859	99,422	1,13,446
Balance net revenue ...	(—)26,235	(—)37,344	(—)19,816	(—)10,006	(—)2,657

There was a reduction in the loss on working these rivers from Rs. 10,000 last year to Rs. 2,657 during the year under review. The working expenses were less in proportion to the receipts than last year.

The maintenance charges of the Nadia Rivers, compared with those of the previous four years, are given below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	Nil	Nil	230	Nil	Nil
Maintenance and Repairs ...	69,991	60,873	54,858	53,611	50,975
Establishment	63,436	60,925	45,433	41,873	52,639
Tools and Plant	1,150	1,646	2,462	1,044	1,955
Suspense Accounts ...	2,823	—1,155	—485	—2,968	508
Total ...	1,37,400	1,22,289	1,02,498	93,560	1,06,077

An attempt was made to train the entrance of the Bhagirathi at Momintollah in September, but it had to be given up. The entrance to the Bhairab-Jalangi was, at the fall of the Ganges, practically the same as last year. The velocity was so low that it was hopeless to try and keep it open. A small loop about half a mile higher up opened out and the first entrance closed up. The Bhairab entrance was almost the same as last year.

The traffic on the Nadia Rivers during the year 1899-1900 and that of the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of Boats.	Value of Cargo, including Rafts.	Tollage (assessed or (earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	591,718	2,49,91,090	1,19,974
1896-97 ...	434,720	1,93,17,830	93,392
1897-98 ...	475,391	1,67,47,127	88,574
1898-99. ...	686,983	1,64,29,460	89,262
1899-1900 ...	552,269	1,98,61,167	1,10,002

Gaighatta and Baxi Khals.

The cost of maintaining the Gaighatta and Baxi Khals during the year amounted to Rs. 244, inclusive of establishment charges, as compared with Rs. 381 in the previous year. The collection of tolls on boats passing through these khals has been farmed out for five years, commencing from 1896-97, at Rs. 4,500 per year. The lessees have paid the full amount for the year under review.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 33,442, against Rs. 39,380 in the previous year.

The total length of the excavated channels in the Eden Canal system remains the same as last year, viz., 45⅛ miles.

The receipts and working expenses of the Eden Canal for the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	30,763	36,775	35,789	28,333	25,842
Miscellaneous	355	316	453	592	1,138
Total ...	31,118	37,091	36,242	28,925	26,980
Less refunds of revenue ...	201	556	407	200	79
Total Receipts ...	30,917	36,535	35,835	28,725	26,901
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges	55,970	1,08,457	67,037	39,380	33,442
Balance net revenue ...	(—)25,053	(—)71,922	( )31,202	(—)10,655	(—)6,541

The total expenditure on repairs, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, was Rs. 24,042, as compared with Rs. 21,386 of the previous year. The increase over last year's expenditure was due to certain repairs to the slopes and beds of the canal (upper section), which were much damaged by the heavy rains, as well as to the construction of sand dams across the Damodar River at Jujuti to facilitate the supply during the dry season. An expenditure of Rs. 1,406 was incurred from the year's grant for repairs towards meeting the land charges for the two new distributaries from the Eden Canal, and for the new drainage channel from Sherghur to Govindkhali khal. The Salapur village channel from Chanchi to Hapuspore above the Eden Canal, Regulator No. 3, which was partially constructed last year, was excavated to the full length during the year, and the work was completed with the exception of the turfing, which will be done next year. The expenditure on this work was Rs. 711. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,380, for the construction of nineteen permanent outlets for Distributary No. II and one permanent outlet in the 5th mile of the main channel was sanctioned as chargeable to the grant for repairs, but the work could not be taken up till after the close of the year. Materials were, however, collected to the extent of Rs. 1,081. The aprons of Regulators Nos. 2 and 3, which were repaired early in the year at a cost of Rs. 1,679, were again damaged during the irrigation season, and Rs. 1,003 were spent during the year in collection of metal.

The total area irrigated by the Eden Canal during the year 1899-1900 and of the previous four years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96 ...	34,336	1,885	36,221
1896-97 ...	19,044	2,250	21,294
1897-98 ...	23,640	847	24,487
1898-99 ...	29,018	739	29,757
1899-1900 ...	26,730	821	27,551

The progress made in collection of water-rates on the Eden Canal during the year under review and during the previous four years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	33,169	37,809	70,978	30,699	6,396	33,883
1896-97 ...	33,883	31,452	65,335	36,775	2,042	26,518
1897-98 ...	26,518	29,825	56,343	35,789	3,250	17,304
1898-99 ...	17,304	33,876	51,180	28,239	13,629	9,312
1899-1900 ...	9,312	28,387	37,699	26,049	1,924	9,726

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

Bullee Bheel Drainage Works.—A sum of Rs. 1,825 was expended on the maintenance and repairs of the sluice, regulator, escape weirs, &c., against Rs. 1,252 expended on them during the previous year.

The cost of maintenance was higher than in the previous year owing to heavy repairs that were carried out on the sluice, regulator, and escape channel.

Balliaghye Drain.—This drain was kept open for traffic throughout the year. The branch drain was closed for silt-clearance by hand labour on the 8th February 1900. An estimate amounting to Rs. 15,131 was sanctioned for the works, out of which Rs. 5,640 only were expended before 31st March.

Schedule Drainage Khals.—The Sadr Khal has further improved during the year. For some months a dredger was kept at work in this khal, and a length of 1 mile 264 feet was dredged, removing 146,499 cubic feet of silt at a cost of Rs. 1,343. The total expenditure on silt-clearance by hand of khas tahsil khals maintained by this Department during the year was Rs. 6,268.

Below are given the names of the principal khals from which silt was removed and the cost incurred on each during the year:—

	Rs.
Lakhi Khal	524
Barunda "	2,735
Akgariah "	344
Sadr "	1,343
Thakur Chuck and Ulterbaria Khal	1,309
Total ...	6,255

Surpai Drainage Bund.—The outer bund was cut for drainage on the 16th June 1899, and a sum of Rs. 475 was expended in removing the earth by hand and dredger. The bund was reconstructed on 26th November, and 86,496 cubic feet of earth was thrown up at a cost of Rs. 560.

The diversion cut at Lallakuri in the Murshidabad District.—This, with its temporary bridges and weir, was maintained in good order.

Works carried out under the Drainage Act, VI (B.C.) of 1880.

Howrah Drainage Works.—These were maintained in good order during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,094, as compared with Rs. 1,899 incurred in the previous year. There were good crops over the whole area.

Danconce Drainage Works.—These works were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,404, against Rs. 1,640 in the preceding year.

Rajapur Drainage Works.—These, together with the Burrojullah section, were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 4,276, as compared with Rs. 4,750 expended in the previous year.

The drainage and irrigation of the lands benefited by the three schemes were carried out according to the requirements of the cultivators. The heavy rainfall in June caused a flood in the Hooghly River, and four square miles of the total area drained by the Danconce scheme were submerged, and were not brought under cultivation, but the crops were, on the whole, good. The whole of the Rajapur swamp was also flooded, and some of the crops in the lowlands were destroyed.

Embankments.

Original Works.—The only work in progress during the year was the Bhugwangola retired line of the Bhagirathi embankment. The work was practically finished, except a part of the opening left in Gobra Nala to allow for drainage, until the question of the abandonment of the Laltakuri bund has been finally settled. 1,442,683 cubic feet of earthwork in the main embankment and 350,768 cubic feet in the Gobra crossing were done during the year. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 11,953.

Maintenance.—There was no change in the length of D Schedule embankments in this circle. The embankments in Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Midnapore, Nadia, Rajshahi, and 24-Parganas districts were efficiently maintained during the year. The expenditure in the Cossye Division on the Burdwan Raj embankments, in the Hooghly and Midnapore Districts, was Rs. 86,062, of which Rs. 21,630, including Rs. 4,090 for flood-damage repairs, was the expenditure in the Hooghly District, and Rs. 64,432, including Rs. 39,832 for flood-damage repairs, in the Midnapore district.

In the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division the expenditure on Burdwan Raj embankments in Hooghly, Burdwan, and Birbhum districts was Rs. 29,252.

Damodar Right and Left Embankments.—These embankments, with their bungalows and sluices, were maintained in good order throughout the year. There were six high floods in the river, of which the highest occurred on the 15th July. Some benefit was derived by the inhabitants on the right bank of the river from the alluvial deposit left by these floods. The total expenditure incurred on maintenance of these embankments, including the cost of protective works carried out during the year, was Rs. 23,665, the previous year's expenditure having been Rs. 31,614. The decrease was due to no heavy expenditure having been incurred in raising the left embankment, as was the case last year.

Adjai Embankment.—The protective works of this embankment suffered much during the floods, but the embankment and sluices were maintained in an efficient condition at a cost of Rs. 5,511, compared with Rs. 5,815 of the previous year.

24-Parganas Embankment.—This embankment, with its sluices and bungalows, was maintained in serviceable condition at a cost of Rs. 31,816, against Rs. 27,998 expended on this embankment during the previous year.

Orissa Embankments.—The Orissa embankments, maintained at the expense of Government under Act XXXII of 1855, were kept in good order. A sum of Rs. 10,869 was expended on them, including the cost of retiring the Darbori embankment, No. 8, for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,583, was sanctioned, against which Rs. 649 only were expended.

The work of raising the Bhograi embankment, for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 19,408, was sanctioned in 1898-99, was pushed on during the year, and Rs. 7,526 were spent, the total expenditure to end of the year being Rs. 12,844. The work will probably be completed during 1900-1901.

Takavi Embankments under contract.—These embankments were maintained efficiently during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 43,377, inclusive of Rs. 8,328 on account of flood-damage repairs, as compared with Rs. 60,766 of the previous year. Spur and training works were done to the extent of Rs. 6,414. These works involve heavy expenditure; and it has been proposed to revet or retire the embankments, wherever feasible, to reduce this. The matter is under consideration.

The maintenance of the *Joki embankment* has been carried out under a five-year contract system since April 1896. The contract for Rs. 2,000 will expire on 31st March 1901. The amount expended on this embankment during the year was Rs. 427. As the parties interested in this embankment have refused to pay the cost of raising and strengthening it, the question remains in abeyance till the contract expires.

Takavi Works.

The Tolly's Nala embankment was maintained during the year in good condition, but there was no expenditure.

The Madaria khal left embankment was maintained at a cost of Rs. 417.

The Churrial drainage works cost Rs. 1,137 for repairs.

The Kumrul sluice and channel were maintained at a cost of Rs. 360.

The inner and outer channels of the drainage sluices at Surjipur, Arapauch, and Patnighatta silted up considerably during the year. Estimates have been forwarded to the Collector. The silt-clearance of these channels will be taken up next year as soon as the estimates are sanctioned.

SONE CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year.

No work under the head Famine Relief and Insurance was undertaken during the year.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	(—)16,958	(—)22,006
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,55,627	5,42,222
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Sone Canals (Capital Account)	15,514*	13 732*
Saran " (Revenue Account)	1,233	811
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Madhuban Canal	9,535	9,111
Agricultural Works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract ...	32,418	30,670
Tirhut ditto ditto ...	20,632	17,019
Champaran ditto ditto ...	11,470	20,149
Village Channels, Sone Canals (Contribution) ...	25,826	13,592
Total ...	6,25,297	6,25,300

* Expenditure on permanent outlets.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

SONE CANALS.

The original capital account of the Sone Canals is closed. Under 43.—Minor Works and Navigation, a number of permanent outlets and drainage improvements were carried out. The total capital outlay for direct charges to end of 1899-1900 stands at Rs. 2,58,34,728.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were as follow:—

	CANAL SYSTEM.			TOTAL.
	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Canals for Irrigation and Navigation ...	86¼	74½	57¾	218½
Canals for Irrigation only	...	71¼	77½	148¾
Distributaries	338	472	409	1,219

The length of canals remained the same as in the previous year. A length of 12¼ miles was abandoned on the Emamganj Distributary.

The average rainfall registered at twelve stations was 56·13 inches, as compared with an average of 54·87 inches in the previous year.

There was heavy rain in July, but in August and September the rainfall was moderate, and no rain fell in October until after the "hathiya" and "chitra" "nochothras."

The areas irrigated during the year under review and the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96 ...	261,485	115,343	18,394*	395,222
1896-97 ...	316,941	215,390	22,825*	555,156
1897-98 ...	299,061	103,371	31,013*	433,445
1898-99 ...	304,778	110,035	25,983*	440,796
1899-1900 ...	305,464	123,298	25,331*	454,093

* Hot-weather crop.

A large number of long leases expired during the year; but, owing to greater strictness with which the canal officer required the conditions to be fulfilled, several of these leases were refused renewal: the areas concerned were, however, mostly irrigated under season leases. These season leases, together with the increase of rabi leases, due to the failure of the rains during the "hathiya" and "chitra" "nochothras," explains the total increase since last year of 18,101 acres under season leases.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the year 1899-1900 and during the previous four years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	57,443	6,48,282	7,05,725	6,77,714	5,017	22,991
1896-97	22,994	9,49,665	9,72,659	9,57,726	5,505	9,428
1897-98	9,428	11,38,356	11,47,784	11,42,244	4,065	1,475
1898-99	1,475	9,30,504	9,31,979	9,29,016	2,963	Nil.
1899-1900	...	9,73,706	9,73,706	9,70,928	2,778	"

The increase in water-rates is due to the increase in area irrigated, as also to the enhanced rate of 8 annas per acre charged on the expired long leases which were renewed. All dues on account of the water-rates were recovered during the year, and the outstanding balance again stood at "Nil." This speaks well for the energy and tact which the collection staff must have used to attain such excellent results.

There was a satisfactory reduction in the amounts remitted or written off, and the continued reduction in the number of certificates filed is a matter for congratulation.

The goods traffic carried on the Sone Canals during the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo including rafts.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	78,441	50,04,985	51,026
1896-97	105,565	57,37,241	58,125
1897-98	130,216	65,65,729	64,045
1898-99	163,866	75,70,815	92,575
1899-1900 ...	173,670	72,42,941	85,533

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the year 1899-1900 and the previous four years is given below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	6,77,714	9,57,726	11,42,244	9,29,016	9,70,928
Navigation	61,261	70,006	88,426	1,05,564	86,396
Miscellaneous	33,148	36,961	36,304	40,685	38,027
Total ...	7,72,123	10,64,693	12,66,974	10,75,265	10,95,351
Less refunds of revenue ...	6,807	5,048	12,184	3,853	5,697
Total Receipts ...	7,65,316	10,59,645	12,54,790	10,71,412	10,89,654
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	5,24,501	5,48,671	5,62,595	5,55,627	5,42,222
Indirect do.	49,933	48,793	55,547	52,618	51,318
Total Charges ...	5,74,434	5,97,464	6,18,142	6,08,245	5,93,540
Balance net revenue ...	1,90,882	4,62,181	6,36,648	4,63,167	4,96,114

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the previous four years, is shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements ...	20,428	25,029	12,365	8,230	12,646
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,32,057	1,51,717	1,40,015	1,57,180	1,49,031
Compensation	Nil	Nil	Nil	14	Nil
Establishment	3,56,665	3,48,525	3,96,767	3,75,840	3,66,558
Tools and plant	15,351	23,400	13,448	14,363	13,987
Total ...	5,24,501	5,48,671	5,62,595	5,55,627	5,42,222

The repairs were of the ordinary character, no damage requiring special repairs having occurred to any works. The expenditure on extensions and improvements amounted to Rs. 12,646, and was incurred in making improvements to tahsil and lock khalasi's sheds, constructing permanent outlets, drainage and escape channels, and masonry works connected therewith. The measures which have been adopted since 1895 for checking the deposit of silt still continue to give satisfactory results. Except in the 1st and 2nd miles of the Main Western Canal, the deposits are now less than in 1895.

The floods in the Sone were abnormally low; they were on a par with those of 1880, but not so low as those of 1883. The "hathiya" rain failed, and there was a failure of supply in the river in October, so that the canals were not able to be run at their full capacity; but by careful management on the part of the staff, the leased areas were, on the whole, satisfactorily irrigated. There were no closures of the canals. No weed clearance was found necessary, and a small flush, run down the canals at the end of January, when the river was in slight flood, destroyed the weeds most effectively.

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Saran Canals are the only works under this class. They have remained closed since January 1898. A sum of Rs. 849 has been expended on their maintenance. The revenue derived during the year under review aggregates Rs. 2,354, viz., Rs. 1,370 from water-rates, Rs. 52 from plantations, Rs. 768 from other canal produce, and Rs. 164, being miscellaneous and other receipts.

Madhuban Canal.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The only work of this class is the Madhuban Canal, in the Champaran district, on which no water-rates are leviable. It irrigated about 2,157 acres, principally *aghani* rice, against 3,190 acres irrigated last year.

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,108, of which Rs. 4,585 were spent on the weir in making good the damage done by the flood of 1898.

The maintenance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 6,882.

The floods of 1899 in the Teur river were below the average and caused no special damage to the weir.

Embankments under Contract.

The following statement shows the cost of the maintenance and repairs of the three embankments under contract exclusive of charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant:—

Name of Embankment.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran	18,693	38,722	18,469	19,588	20,909
Champaran	18,016	11,501	9,861	6,622	12,463
Tirhut	7,634	9,942	7,619	11,906	10,539

Embankments not under Contract.

Turki Embankment.—There were no high floods in the Bagmati during the year. The restoration of the weir was postponed till after the flood season of 1900, in order to see what the effect will be of leaving it as it is. It is doubtful whether the benefits which would be gained by its

restoration would be commensurate with the expense involved. The big breach in the Tetaria Road, which occurred in 1898, was closed during the year. This enhanced the cost of maintenance, which amounted to Rs. 8,586, against Rs. 5,968 in the previous year.

Bazidpur and Monghyr Embankments.—These embankments, which were remodelled in 1878 and 1880, are principally constructed on the alignment of an old Muhammadan bund, which had existed from time immemorial. In the whole length there are no sluices. During the last two years complaints have been made of water accumulating behind the embankment in the Darbhanga district, especially in the 6th and 12th miles, and the question of a sluice in the former was under consideration.

The cost of maintenance, exclusive of establishment, for the year 1899-1900, compared with that of the previous four years, is shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bazidpur ...	2,352	2,142	1,071	2,631	3,967
Monghyr ...	767	668	376	288	251

Sakri Bund, Gaya District.—A sum of Rs. 74 was only expended on its maintenance.

GENERAL.

There was an absence of very high floods in the rivers in North and South Bihar. In the Sone river, owing to the scanty rainfall in its basin, which comprises parts of Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, there were only very moderate floods during the season, and the supply in October was less than the capacity of the canals required. Heavy demands arose owing to the failure of the "hathiya" rain required for the maturing of the rice-crop. At the earliest opportunity the staff and cultivators were informed of the circumstances, and enjoined that the greatest economy must be exercised in the distribution of water if the wholesale saving of the crops was to be effected. That success was met with was due not only to the energy of the staff, but also to the moderation, generally, of the people, who saw that everything possible was being done to save their crops. Where the yield was under 3 maunds (standard) per bigha, and no second crop was sown, remissions were granted.

The rainfall in Orissa was a little below the normal. The rice-crop on unirrigated lands suffered severely in September and the early part of October, and would, most probably, have been completely destroyed but for the cyclonic storm which passed over Orissa on the 14th October 1899, giving a recorded rainfall of 10·37 inches in one day at Cuttack.

In the Midnapore District the rainfall was, on the whole, fairly favourable, and the only time when a very keen demand for canal water was experienced was between the 8th and 14th October 1899.

Railways.

OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

The following are the open lines of railways administered by this Government:—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(2) Deoghur Railway.
(3) Tarkeswar ,,
(4) Tarkeswar-Magra Light Railway.
(5) Howrah-Amta Light Railway.
(6) Howrah-Sheakhalla ,, ,,
(7) Ranaghat-Krishnagar ,, ,,

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—The main work of the year has been the restoration of the damage caused by the cyclonic storm of the 24th-25th September 1899. The line was wrecked over a length of about 26 miles from Darjeeling downwards to Kurseong. Through communication as far as Ghoom was restored by the 2nd November, but the reconstruction between Ghoom and Darjeeling had not been completed by the close of the year.

Works completed and in progress.—At the Siliguri Joint-station the overbridge has been completed, and the quarters for the conservancy sweepers finished. At Teendharia quarters have been erected for the locomotive fitters and traffic *khalasis.* At Mahanadi a new godown and siding have been provided.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1899, inclusive of suspense, was Rs. 35,08,469, and, exclusive of suspense, Rs. 32,95,462.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 51 miles.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Goods	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay on open lines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1898	33,65,993	13,201	51	1,58,578	3,11,911	4,32,142	Nil	10,527	7,54,580	4,13,572	3,41,008	54·81	10·13
1899	35,08,469	79,178	51	1,64,641	2,76,751	4,27,472	Nil	10,762	7,14,985	4,63,311	2,51,674	64·80	7·17

Traffic working.—The net earnings show a considerable reduction from those of the previous year, there being both a reduction of gross earnings and increase of working expenses at the same time. Both are mainly due to the effects of the cyclonic storm, the effect of which was to largely reduce the passenger traffic and largely increase the difficulty and expense of working the line.

The principal fluctuations in working expenses were an increase of Rs. 25,908 under the head "Maintenance of way and works," Rs. 2,368 under the head "Locomotive expenses," Rs. 6,771 under "carriage and wagon expenses," Rs. 9,456 under "Traffic expenses," and Rs. 7,406 under "General charges," and a decrease of Rs. 347 under the head "Special and miscellaneous expenses."

The increases under the head "Maintenance of way and works" were mainly in the cost of maintenance and renewals of permanent-way and repairs to bridges, and were due to a portion of the permanent-way and many of the

bridges of the upper section having been washed away. The slight increase under the head "Locomotive expenses" was due to increase in freight for steam coal, &c. The increase under the head "Carriage and wagon expenses" was mainly in the cost of repairing goods vehicles, due to replacement of timber bodies of wagons by steel panes. The increase under "Traffic expenses" was mainly in the cost of transhipping luggage and providing extra wagon covers and ropes due to the temporary interruption in traffic. The increase under "General charges" was due to increase in the remuneration of agents and staff generally.

Fuel.—The fuel used during the year was Seetarampore coal from the Salampore Colliery of the Bowrea Coal Company. The total quantity used was 3,067 tons.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

General.—There were no extensions nor any important works taken in hand during 1899-1900, and nothing of unusual importance occurred.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on the 31st December 1899 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 2,86,180, and, inclusive of suspense, was Rs. 2,87,525.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 4·79, the same as last year.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1898:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1898	2,88,153	Nil	4·79	15,360	26,559	5,450	Nil	90	32,099	25,498	6,601	78·98	2·28
1899	2,87,525	Nil	4·79	11,556	28,806	4,262	Nil	194	33,262	26,584	6,678	79·92	2·33

Traffic working.—The net earnings show a petty improvement of Rs. 77 over the last year. Passenger traffic improved owing to a larger number of pilgrims using the line, but goods traffic decreased and working expenses increased; this increase being, in the main, due to extensive repairs to coaching vehicles.

Couplings.—The whole of the coaching stock on this railway has central couplings.

Fuel.—Coal used during the year was obtained from the Lodna Colliery Company, Limited, Jharria.

TARKESWAR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year was 22·23 miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,84,166.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1898. The line continues to be worked by the East Indian Railway Company:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1898	17,77,085	19,925	22·23	63,419	2,85,788	27,490	Nil	779	3,14,057	1,55,595	1,58,462	49·55	8·92
1899	17,84,166	7,081	22·23	63,965	2,76,777	31,380	Nil	798	3,08,955	1,56,267	1,52,688	50·61	8·55

TARKESWAR-MAGRA LIGHT RAILWAY.

Capital Outlay.—The total Capital outlay on 31st December 1899 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 9,51,113, and inclusive of suspense, Rs. 9,62,446.

The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1898:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1898	9,44,628	1,531	31·12	73,556	67,493	6,027	Nil	554	74,074	53,072	21,002	71·64	2·22
1899	9,62,446	12,534	31·12	72,404	58,678	6,304	Nil	1,186	66,168	53,976	12,192	81·57	1·26

HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RAILWAY.

General.—The culvert No. 46 (4 feet span) was rebuilt, and the electric telegraph was extended from Borgachia to Amta.

Financial Results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working as compared with 1898:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1898	11,30,475	1,25,165	24·15	61,172	1,84,733	4,527	Nil	259	1,89,519	1,10,609	78,910	58·36	6·98
1899	11,41,307	10,832	28·62	71,429	2,39,651	10,790	Nil	330	2,50,771	1,37,969	1,12,802	55·02	9·88

The mean mileage worked during the year was 28·62 miles. The growing traffic and consequent improvement in the working results are marked features of the year.

A reconnaissance of an extension from Jajatbullabpur to Champadanga, with a branch to Rajbulhat, was made, and proposals for construction have been under consideration.

HOWRAH-SHEAKHALLA LIGHT RAILWAY.

General.—The culvert No. 34 (5 feet 4 inches span) was rebuilt.

Financial Results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1898:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1898	6,09,398	79,957	20·80	35,562	67,979	3,509	Nil	119	71,697	54,930	16,767	76·	2·75
1899	6,09,434	36	21·75	34,012	69,411	3,808	Nil	87	73,306	51,944	21,452	70 77	3 52

RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR LIGHT RAILWAY.

General.—This line was completed and opened for traffic on the 5th April 1899. Through booking of coaching and goods traffic between stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway broad-gauge sections was introduced on the same date, and on 1st September 1899 between all stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected steamer services, and also the East Indian Railway, Bengal Central Railway, Bengal Duars Railway, Assam-Bengal Railway, and Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

Financial Results.—The following statement gives the year's working:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Gross earnings. Goods.	Gross earnings. Steam-boat.	Gross earnings. Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Gross earnings. Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay—open lines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		•
1898	7,27,809	7,27,809	15·09	28,184	45,139	999	Nil	210	46,348	37,933	8,415	81·84	1·15

Lines under survey and projected.—A reconnaissance for a line from Krishnagar to Sarupgunge (Nawadip) on the Bhagirathi was made in view of extending the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS, 1899-1900.

THE total length of the telegraph lines in Bengal during the year under review was 8,118 miles, showing an increase of 13 miles over that of the previous year. The mileage of wires at the close of the year 1899-1900 was 31,230, or an increase of 2,556, against 28,674 in 1898-99.

The following figures exhibit the total number of telegraph lines open at the end of 1898-99, and the numbers opened and closed during 1899-1900:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of 1898-99.	Number opened during 1899-1900.	Number closed during 1899-1900.	Number open at end of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5
Government offices	374	24	4	394
Railway and canal offices ...	425	49	3	471
Offices not open for paid telegrams	370	125	68	427
Total ...	1,169	198	75	1,292

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 1,026,959, which represents an increase of 91,475 messages over the figures of the previous year. The Indian share of the collection amounted to Rs. 13,69,947-8.

The names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year are given below:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

1. Angul.
2. Barsoeghat.
3. Basirhat.
4. Batajar.
5. Baura.
6. Belvedere (Calcutta).
7. Chakradharpur.
8. Chatmohar.
9. Dhenkanal.
10. Dighapatiya.
11. Gaurnadi.
12. General Hospital (Calcutta).
13. Hastings (Calcutta).
14. Jaimantop.
15. Kalchini.
16. Kachiserai.
17. Panabasti.
18. Parbatipur.
19. Purnea lines.
20. Rahmatpur.
21. Satkhira.
22. Singhair.
23. Sujaganj.
24. Theatre road (Calcutta).

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

1. Azahpur.
2. Gopalnagar.
3. Motijil.
4. Nirshachati.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

No.	Office	Railway
1.	Barnesghat	Bengal D. Railway.
2.	Cossye River	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
3.	Sini	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
4.	Baiganbari	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
5.	Bansi	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
6.	Bidyaganj	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
7.	Bogra	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
8.	Dewantala	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
9.	Doobra	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
10.	Dursuna	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
11.	Faridpur	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
12.	Jagarnathganj	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
13.	Jatrapur	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
14.	Nandina	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
15.	Narandi	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
16.	Sarisabari	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
17.	Sonatola	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
18.	Sukanpukur	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
19.	Tolley's Nullah	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
20.	Akbarnagar	East Indian Railway.
21.	Barun	East Indian Railway.
22.	Bhabhua Road	East Indian Railway.
23.	Bhidia	East Indian Railway.
24.	Dehree-on-Sone	East Indian Railway.
25.	Gaya	East Indian Railway.
26.	Karamnasa	East Indian Railway.
27.	Karandwa	East Indian Railway.
28.	Kudra	East Indian Railway.
29.	Mankunda	East Indian Railway.
30.	Palmerganj	East Indian Railway.
31.	Paraiya	East Indian Railway.
32.	Pasouli	East Indian Railway.
33.	Rafiganj	East Indian Railway.
34.	Sasaram	East Indian Railway.
35.	Sijnah	East Indian Railway.
36.	Alipur Duar	Kuch Bihar Railway.
37.	Baneswar	Kuch Bihar Railway.
38.	Rajabhat khowra.	Kuch Bihar Railway.
39.	Kashichak	South Behar Railway.
40.	Manpur	South Behar Railway.
41.	Nawada	South Behar Railway.
42.	Paimar	South Behar Railway.
43.	Sheikpura	South Behar Railway.
44.	Sirari	South Behar Railway.
45.	Talaiya	South Behar Railway.
46.	Wazirganj	South Behar Railway.
47.	Worsleyganj	South Behar Railway.
48.	Cuttack	East Coast Railway.
49.	Malitapatpur	East Coast Railway.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

No.	Office	Railway
1.	Khal Nadi Junction	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
2.	Golbathan	Eastern Bengal State Railway
3.	Ramnagar	Eastern Bengal State Railway

The telegraph lines and offices existing at the end of the year under report are indicated in the map appended.

POST-OFFICES, &c.

Post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not only Imperial Postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dâk Funds and contributions received from Native States:—

POSTAL CIRCLES.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal	1898-99	1,757	4,904	2,395	400
	1899-1900	1,816	4,971	2,453	389
Bihar	1898-99	579	690	756	190
	1899-1900	585	729	781	177
Eastern Bengal	1898-99	460	1,140	601	78
	1899-1900	471	1,172	622	74
Total	1898-99	2,796	6,734	3,752	668
	1899-1900	2,872	6,872	3,856	640

Postal lines.

In the year 1899-1900, 28,226 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial and District Post Revenues as compared with 28,053 miles in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 173 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained :—

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail-cart.	Runners and boat.	Steamer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1898-99 ...	3,096	188	20,727	4,042	28,053
1899-1900 ...	3,602	188	20,547	3,889	28,226

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1899-1900 was 119,577,432 as compared with 109,952,154 in the previous year, showing an increase of 9,625,278, or 8·75 per cent., in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commissions realised:—

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and Commissions.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	76,383	2,00,86,603	54,867
Value-payable ...	948,256	1,05,95,593	1,95,860

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 43,091, or 56 per cent., insured for Rs 1,41,76,583, were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 831,721, or 88 per cent., valued at Rs. 94,87,079, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review as compared with the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	ISSUES.		Commission.	PAYMENTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1898-99 ...	3,999,941	7,24,02,917	9,65,997	4,169,390	7,30,51,029	8,169,331	14,54,53,946	
1899-1900 ...	4,292,707	7,58,47,884	10,25,393	4,363,915	7,67,93,217	8,656,622	15,26,41,101	
Difference	+292,766	+34,44,967	+59,396	+194,525	+37,42,188	+487,291	+71,87,155	

Revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 203,445 revenue money-orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 19,08,583, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal Circles, as compared with 202,187 revenue money-orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,83,069, received for payment during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 1,258 in the number, and an increase of Rs. 25,514 in the value, of revenue money-orders.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 98,921 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 21,96,466 in value, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 99,624, aggregating Rs. 21,80,141 in value, during the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 703 in the number, and an increase of Rs. 16,325 in the value, of official money-orders.

Rent money-orders.

Fifty-two thousand and fifty-four rent money-orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,58,522, were issued during the year under report, against 51,774 money-orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,61,794, issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 280 in the number, and of Rs. 96,728 in value, of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 12,843, as compared with Rs. 12,053 in the previous twelve months.

The following statement shows the percentages of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders during the past five years:—

Year.		Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4	5
				Rs.	
1895-96	...	14,469	30	1,51,902	22
1896-97	...	13,670	27	1,60,316	20
1897-98	...	12,673	25	1,40,802	19
1898-99	...	12,176	23	1,32,257	17
1899-1900	...	13,265	26	1,44,701	17

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1899-1900 was 11,881, as compared with 9,175 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those for 20*s*., 10*s*., and 5*s*.

Savings Bank.

The following figures show the transactions of the Postal Savings Bank in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	42,914
Ditto closed	26,729
Number of deposits	310,018
Amount of deposits	Rs. 1,10,86,562
Number of withdrawals	189,581
Amount of withdrawals	Rs. 93,97,991
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...	275,844
Value of accounts open at the close of the year ...	Rs. 2,74,33,254

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

		Number.	Value.
1		2	3
			Rs.
Purchased	...	288	1,56,500
Sold	...	16	6,100
Deposited	...	59	41,500

Postal life insurance and endowment assurance.

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 60, amounting in value to Rs. 67,700, against 58, of the aggregate value of Rs. 64,150, in the previous year.

Eleven policies of the total value of Rs. 15,500 were paid.

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1899-1900 was 6, amounting to Rs. 14,500, as compared with 9, aggregating Rs 18,500, in the previous year.

No policy was paid during the year.

The number of policies thus granted to servants of the other Departments of Government during the year 1899-1900 was 151, amounting to Rs. 2,28,800.

Registered newspapers.

The total number of newspapers which were admitted to the benefits of the registered newspaper system during the year 1899-1900 was 183.

Combined post and telegraph-offices.

On the 1st of April 1899 there were 336 combined post and telegraph-offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Twenty-three combined offices were opened and six closed during the year, so that there were 353 postal telegraph-offices open on the 31st March 1900. The number of messages sent was 395,813, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 3,81,540. The cost of total establishment and contingencies was Rs. 95,347, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,86,193, against Rs. 2,48,031 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 452,403 and 267,187 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 37 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 35 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 35 cases.

Quinine.

On the 31st March 1900 the total amount of quinine remaining unsold in the hands of postmasters in Lower Bengal was 371lbs. 6,747grs., representing Rs. 7,647-5-10. The total amount of money-orders received by the supplying depôt up to the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 50,481-1-3, representing 2,455lbs. 3,739grs.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year 1899-1900, there were 305 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dâk Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these, 194 were in Bengal, 84 in Bihar, and 27 in Eastern Bengal Postal Circles.

During the year two new offices were opened and nine closed, leaving 298 offices open at the close of the year. Of the 402 district dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 11 were closed during the year; 19 new ones were opened leaving 410 at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dâk runners' lines maintained during the year was $12,297\frac{1}{12}$ miles against 12,427 miles and $1,561\frac{2}{3}$ yards in 1898-99.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,836,317, against 5,871,330, or a decrease of 35,013 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 124,110, against 118,686 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1899-1900 as compared with those of 1898-99.

Major heads.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	3,01,62,776	3,23,25,886	21,63,110	...
II.—Opium	4,24,30,483	5,17,25,580	92,95,097	...
III.—Salt	2,51,23,488	2,57,93,824	6,70,336	...
IV.—Stamps	43,45,270	45,69,722	2,24,452	...
V.—Excise	67,13,527	69,82,637	2,69,110	...
VII.—Customs	1,57,15,786	1,68,43,142	11,27,356	..
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	25,45,458	26,08,294	62,836	...
IX.—Forest	4,86,156	5,69,456	83,300	...
X. Registration	7,37,505	7,26,811	...	10,694
XII. Interest	16,27,127	16,11,415	...	15,712
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	1,40,215	1,56,076	15,861	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	69,088	1,01,786	32,698	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	73,820	64,180	...	9,640
Total ...	13,01,70,699	14,40,78,809	1,39,44,156	36,046

The several increases and decreases shown in the above table are thus accounted for :—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase under this head was chiefly due to the fact that no special contribution was required to be made to Provincial revenues; as had been the case in 1898-99, when Rs. 17,00,000 was contributed on account of the depletion of the Provincial balance caused by famine and plague. There were also larger receipts under "Ordinary Revenue," against smaller recoveries on account of the Bihar Survey.

Opium.—The increase was due to the sale of a larger number of chests at a higher average price.

Salt.—The increase was mainly under import duty.

Stamps.—Increase of litigation and the execution of a larger number of bonds and documents account for the increased receipts under this head.

Excise.—The improvement of Excise revenue was due to better settlements and an increased consumption of dutiable articles consequent upon a better agricultural season.

Customs.—The increase was mainly under import duty, and is attributable to a continued improvement in trade.

Assessed Taxes.—The revenue under this head is steadily improving every year, and has fully maintained its rate of progress during the year under review.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—These receipts are shown net in the accounts, and the increase is attributable to the smaller outlay required this year for the improvements of the Orphanganj Bazar at Kidderpore.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger sales of stationery to State Railways.

DECREASE.

Registration.—The decrease was due to a diminution of the number of bonds and deeds executed, consequent on an improvement in the material condition of the people.

Interest.—In 1898-99 there were special receipts on account of the realisation of arrear interest on the Cooch Behar Railway Loan and interest on the additional loan granted to the Calcutta Municipality to meet plague expenditure. Against these there was, in the year under report, a special credit on account of interest on the overdrawn capital of Railway Companies.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was due mainly to smaller recoveries of advances made during the famine for employment of labour under Famine Relief conditions.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1899-1900 as compared with that of 1898-99.

MAJOR HEADS.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	6,15,914	5,89,664	...	26,250
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,37,173	1,23,854	...	13,319
3. Land Revenue	6,43,409	5,86,782	...	56,627
4. Opium	2,36,68,421	2,58,39,303	21,70,882	...
5. Salt	1,63,260	2,55,209	91,949	...
6. Stamps	1,59,556	1,61,656	2,100	...
7. Excise	3,39,779	3,48,284	8,505	...
10. Assessed Taxes	95,998	95,496	...	502
11. Forest	2,43,159	2,72,602	29,443	...
12. Registration	4,49,768	4,36,481	...	13,287
14. Interest on other obligations	52,359	55,283	2,924	...
18. General Administration	2,74,920	2,92,812	17,892	...
23. Ecclesiastical	1,86,979	1,86,371	...	608
25. Political	29,167	30,976	1,809	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	22,367	24,051	1,684	...
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	12,01,558	10,82,143	...	1,19,415
28. Civil Furlough	863	...	...	863
29. Superannuation	54,590	54,572	...	18
30. Stationery and Printing	20,99,662	23,91,404	2,91,742	...
32. Miscellaneous	37,960	38,445	485	...
Total ...	3,04,76,862	3,28,65,388	26,19,415	2,30,889

The following remarks explain the various increases and decreases :—

INCREASE.

Opium.—Larger payments to cultivators in the Benares Agency mainly account for the increase under this head.

Salt.—The increase was due to the entertainment of increased establishments in connection with the Orissa Salt Department.

Excise.—The increase was due to a larger expenditure incurred in privilege eave allowances and in the purchase of uniforms.

General Administration.—The increase occurred under salaries, and was due to the fact that the appointments in the Accountant-General's Office were held by officers drawing a higher rate of pay.

Stationery and Printing.—The increased expenditure was consequent upon larger purchases of stationery for Central Stores.

DECREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—Smaller refunds under salt account for the decrease under this head.

Assignments and Compensations.—Fewer payments on account of arrears were required than was the case in 1898-99.

Land Revenue.—The decrease was due to a smaller outlay on Bihar settlement operations.

Registration.—There were smaller payments on account of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars during the year.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—Special arrear payments had been made to members of the Nizamut and Oudh families in 1898-99, which were not required in the year under review.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following statement shows the transactions in currency notes in the various Treasuries during the year 1899-1900. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and its branches at Dacca and Patna, with the public. The transactions between the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and district treasuries are, however, included in it:—

	Receipts from. Rs.	Issues to. Rs.
Bank of Bengal	21,70,900	94,43,175
Reserve Treasury, Calcutta	...	1,34,31,480
Other treasuries	1,75,730	1,75,730
Currency chests	2,57,000	41,64,845
Public in payment of Government dues— Home Circle, Rs. 3,97,44,292; Foreign „ „ 4,01,855 ...	4,01,46,147	1,64,53,995
Public in exchange for silver	96,21,328	67,68,800
„ „ for notes of other values ...	10,73,840	10,73,840
Total ...	5,34,44,945	5,15,11,865
Balance ...	48,49,820	67,82,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,82,94,765	5,82,94,765

The balance in stock of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 48,49,820 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 67,82,900 at the close, showing an increase of Rs. 19,33,080, which was due to a larger amount in notes having been received during the year from the public in payment of Government dues.

Remittance transactions.

The receipts from the Bank of Bengal, amounting to Rs. 21,70,900, represent the value of notes supplied to the district treasuries on indent to meet local requirements. In comparison with the preceding year there was a decrease of Rs. 8,81,400 in the total value of notes, which was due chiefly to the fact that smaller supplies were indented for by the treasuries of Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Mymensingh, Singhbhum, and Manbhum. The receipt of notes from the public in exchange for silver was larger this year than last, which fact accounts for the smaller indents.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal represent the surplus notes of the Calcutta Collectorate, 24-Parganas, and Howrah Treasuries remitted under standing orders to the Bank instead of to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, as is done in the case of other treasuries of the Province. They amounted to Rs. 94,43,175, against Rs. 85,05,265 in 1898-99, showing a net increase of Rs. 9,37,910, which

was chiefly due to the larger receipts from the public in payment of Government dues.

The issues to the Reserve Treasury represent the total amount of surplus currency notes remitted under standing orders to Calcutta every month by all the district treasuries in the Province with the exception of those named in the foregoing paragraph. These remittances amounted during the year to Rs. 1,34,31,480, and as the total amount remitted to the Reserve Treasury during 1898-99 was Rs. 88,40,620, there was an increase during the year under report of Rs. 45,90,860, which was due to a rise in the total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues.

The transactions under the head "Other Treasuries" represent remittances between the Sunderbuns and the 24-Parganas treasuries made under standing orders, the former treasury sending its surplus notes to, and obtaining its supplies from, the latter.

Larger transfers in currency notes were made to the currency chests in the several districts in order to reduce the cash balance of the Province to as low a figure as possible, these transfers forming a part of the process by which the surplus cash balance of the Province is placed at the disposal of the Comptroller-General. Notes were retransferred to the treasuries when necessary, and the currency chests were thus allowed to constitute a local reserve from which funds might be readily withdrawn with the permission of the Comptroller-General to meet the requirements of the Treasury.

Transactions with the public.

The figures representing the transactions under these heads for the past five years are given in the following statement :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues, &c.	3,06,17,525	3,29,96,975	3,03,94,025	2,98,93,720	4,01,46,147
From the public in exchange for silver	80,69,380	81,56,500	53,75,025	67,76,740	96,21,328
Ditto ditto for notes of other value.	9,58,585	10,30,845	8,37,255	8,63,910	10,73,840
Total ...	3,96,45,490	4,21,84,320	3,66,06,305	3,75,34,370	5,08,41,315
ISSUES.					
To the public in payment of Government dues, &c.	1,33,48,875	1,47,65,425	1,56,30,670	1,43,32,220	1,64,53,995
To the public in exchange for silver	78,45,625	72,57,040	81,98,250	75,96,255	67,68,800
Ditto ditto for notes of other value.	9,58,585	10,30,845	8,37,255	8,63,910	10,73,840
Total ...	2,21,53,085	2,30,53,310	2,46,66,175	2,27,92,385	2,42,96,635

Notes received and issued in payment of Government dues.

The total value of notes received from the public during 1899-1900 in payment of Government dues was considerably larger than in any of the previous four years, and in comparison with 1898-99 there was an increase of Rs. 1,02,52,427. This increase was not confined to any particular district, but was of a general nature.

The value of notes issued to the public in payment of Government dues during the year 1899-1900 was similarly higher than in any of the previous four years, the figures for the year under report being Rs. 1,64,53,995, against Rs. 1,43,32,220 for 1898-99, showing an increase of Rs. 21,21,775.

The value of notes received from the public in exchange for silver was the highest on record since 1895-96, and shows an increase of Rs. 28,44,588 in comparison with 1898-99. The treasuries at which the largest amounts in notes were received in exchange for silver during the year 1899-1900 and the value of the notes so received in each case were as follows :—

	Rs.
Burdwan	6,63,683
Bhagalpur	6,42,035
Midnapore	6,27,790
Muzaffarpur	6,15,205
Gaya	5,59,855
Darbhanga	5,41,650
Hooghly	5,30,955
Backergunge	4,56,720
24-Parganas	4,04,975
Manbhum	4,04,005

At other treasuries the value of notes encashed did not exceed three lakhs each. The treasuries at which the smallest amounts of notes were encashed are Pabna (Rs. 1,630) and Bogra (Rs. 6,740).

The value of notes issued to the public in exchange for silver during the year under report amounted to Rs. 67,68,800—a sum which is less than in any of the previous four years. The treasuries at which the largest amount in notes were issued in exchange for silver are the following:—

	Rs.
Muzaffarpur	5,75,185
Gaya	4,02,570
Midnapore	3,51,695
Backergunge	3,26,980
Bhagalpur	3,06,200

At all other treasuries the issue of notes for silver did not exceed three lakhs each, the smallest value issued being Rs. 8,625 at Howrah.

The total value of notes received and issued in exchange for notes of other denominations during the year under report exceeded that of all the previous years since 1895-96. The largest transactions occurred at the treasuries of Darjeeling, Hooghly, Muzaffarpur, Jalpaiguri and Murshidabad.

The aggregate value of notes received from the public, both in payment of Government dues and by exchange, during the year 1899-1900 was greater than in any of the preceding four years, being in excess of the figure for the year 1898-99 by Rs. 1,33,06,945. The receipts were largest in Burdwan, where they amounted to over 37 lakhs. In the 24-Parganas the value of notes received was upwards of thirty lakhs of rupees. Hooghly received 23 lakhs, Midnapore, Muzaffarpur, and Purnea each received 17 lakhs, while in a large number of treasuries the value of the transactions ranged from 2 to 13 lakhs. The smallest amount received was at Noakhali, where the total was only Rs. 45,000.

The aggregate value of the issues to the public on all accounts which showed an increase of Rs. 15,04,250, as compared with that of the preceding year, was greatest at Hooghly, where it amounted to upwards of 18 lakhs. The next largest issues were in the 24-Parganas (14 lakhs), Muzaffarpur (13 lakhs) and Midnapore (11 lakhs). In most of the other treasuries the value of notes issued ranged from 1 to 10 lakhs.

The annexed statement shows the percentage of the value of notes received in, and issued from, each treasury on the total cash transactions of the district, It is seen that next to Calcutta, which, as usual, takes the first place, the proportion of notes received was highest at Sunderbans (81·55), Murshidabad shows (52·65), Nadia (48·53), Hooghly (41·4) and Darjeeling (41·39). The percentage at other treasuries was below 40, the smallest being at Noakhali (·35).

The percentage of issues was highest at Howrah (51·53), Hooghly and Nadia following with 45·97 and 33·13 respectively. At other treasuries the percentage was below 30, the smallest being at Saran (4·4). This was exclusive of transactions at the Bank and its branches.

Statement showing the proportion which the value of Notes, Receipts and Issues bear to the cash transactions of the Province.

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Backergunge ...	45,63,233	9,60,970	17·4	19,29,326	2,06,370	9·66
Balasore ...	17,85,167	76,745	4·12	18,19,664	1,26,290	6·49
Bankura ...	15,60,434	1,20,170	7·15	11,85,642	1,23,605	9·44
Birbhum ..	16,99,867	8,32,175	32·87	8,08,328	1,55,340	16·12
Bhagalpur ...	27,68,261	5,79,140	17·3	19,82,863	5,49,105	21·69
Bogra ...	15,56,161	1,82,855	10·51	7,31,994	87,275	10·65
Burdwan ...	59,69,921	30,60,047	33·89	47,22,887	5,61,600	10·63
Calcutta ..	28,16,153	80,77,365	93·32	12,74,808	...	...
Chittagong .	48,60,321	7,16,220	12·84	48,68,451	6,95,305	12·5
Champaran ...	25,36,979	7,05,695	21·76	27,76,780	2,24,580	7·48
Cuttack ...	51,09,026	2,69,285	5·01	54,12,383	3,71,920	6·43
Dacca ...	45,72,969	27,050	·59	41,11,662	33,750	·81
Darjeeling ...	12,03,495	8,50,010	41·39	24,14,363	4,58,590	15·96
Dumka ...	13,71,380	2,64,335	16·16	10,56,921	1,69,720	14·18
Dinajpur ...	28,03,092	10,11,325	26·51	8,90,482	1,47,235	13·83
Darbhanga ..	25,00,790	8,34,390	25·02	17,91,302	3,40,690	15·98
Faridpur .	19,15,281	2,66,575	12·22	17,13,219	2,20,250	11·39
Gaya ..	45,56,324	5,83,345	11·35	97,68,142	7,51,045	7·14
Hazaribagh ...	12,91,300	2,55,525	16·51	14,66,111	2,03,610	12·19
Hooghly ...	23,83,912	16,83,910	41·4	17,14,026	14,58,170	45·97
Howrah ...	11,74,814	7,48,860	38·93	7,49,117	7,96,430	51·53
Jessore ...	20,22,741	5,68,150	21·93	14,72,642	3,08,340	17·31
Jalpaiguri ...	23,72,320	11,93,955	33·48	10,01,726	2,49,515	19·89
Khulna ..	26,91,762	7,46,555	21·71	11,27,218	3,53,625	23·88
Ranchi ...	13,11,820	1,79,350	12·03	10,80,287	2,22,205	17·07
Malda ...	12,24,786	4,13,615	25·25	3,74,870	71,930	16·1
Manbhum ..	14,20,007	7,74,200	35·37	12,68,244	3,64,675	22·09
Midnapore ...	55,70,378	11,31,850	16·78	35,19,174	7,50,210	17·57
Monghyr ...	25,10,998	9,53,336	27·52	27,14,704	3,94,965	12·7
Murshidabad ..	11,13,727	12,38,375	52·65	14,64,482	5,01,900	26·52
Muzaffarpur ...	25,34,692	9,87,185	28·03	33,99,983	7,17,265	17·42
Mymensingh ...	57,97,819	6,67,150	10·32	18,91,160	2,70,220	12·5
Noakhali ..	24,08,702	8,435	·35	9,20,200	1,10,180	10·69
Nadia ...	13,22,091	12,46,540	48·53	15,37,253	7,61,540	33·13
Palamau ...	5,59,465	1,10,265	16·46	6,98,145	1,30,760	15·78
Patna ..	50,67,073	32,105	·63	56,10,949	23,200	·41
Pabna ..	20,16,405	1,51,370	6·98	9,43,733	1,07,215	10·21
Puri ..	16,97,542	44,240	2·54	8,13,107	76,855	8·64
Purnea ..	24,52,550	15,03,790	38·01	15,47,624	2,67,015	15·35
Rajshahi ..	20,37,210	7,72,960	27·51	10,41,489	3,31,215	24·13
Rangpur ...	31,19,620	11,60,625	27·12	15,00,430	2,97,255	16·53
Saran ...	33,64,446	4,87,945	12·67	54,83,123	2,52,495	4·4
Shahabad ...	44,80,444	6,08,815	11·96	46,56,266	4,35,245	8·6
Singhbhum ...	5,58,597	1,99,740	26·51	3,48,359	1,47,500	29·75
Sunderbans ...	52,684	2,32,820	81·55	2,14,463	67,745	24·01
Tippera ...	42,75,322	89,415	2·05	14,95,058	1,57,845	9·54
24-Parganas ...	43,28,282	25,96,525	37·5	30,56,576	14,66,210	32·43

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and charges on account of Provincial Services for 1899-1900 as compared with those of 1898-99:—

RECEIPTS.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	9,22,009	31,16,488
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land Revenue ... Proper ...	1,03,52,479	1,06,65,349
I.—Land Revenue ... Adjustments	—67,101	—17,90,000
IV.—Stamps	1,30,35,810	1,37,09,166
V.—Excise	67,13,527	69,82,637
VI.—Provincial Rates	47,09,861	48,27,497
VII.—Customs	1,02,920	2,35,832
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	25,45,458	26,08,234
IX.—Forests	4,86,157	5,69,156
X.—Registration	7,37,505	7,26,811
Total ..	3,86,16,316	3,85,34,742
IX.—Interest	4,06,130	4,19,533
Receipts by Civil Departments—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law	8,26,776	7,84,196
Jails	9,92,654	11,59,772
XVII.—Police	2,13,007	1,96,734
XVIII.—Marine	11,21,807	10,96,609
XIX.—Education	6,65,622	6,87,374
XX.—Medical	1,61,733	2,35,672
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,00,990	2,05,849
Total ...	42,12,619	43,66,206
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	64,106	68,283
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,60,617	1,60,053
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,15,319	7,35,895
Total ...	11,39,012	9,64,231
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts) ...	18,53,877	18,29,734
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department	6,25,243	6,66,429
,, Civil Department	1,27,849	1,23,930
Total ...	26,06,969	26,20,093
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department	2,08,435	2,26,694
,, Civil Department	2,86,190	2,58,110
Total ...	4,94,625	4,84,804
Contributions ...	1,65,821	42,986
Total ..	4,76,41,522	4,74,32,595
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,85,63,522	5,05,49,083

EXPENDITURE.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Demand on the Revenue—		
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,87,935	1,78,552
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,22,788	1,54,877
3. Land Revenue	41,04,343	39,88,250
6. Stamps	4,78,668	4,84,968
7. Excise	3,39,779	3,48,283
8. Provincial Rates	48,762	60,143
9. Customs	7,85,745	9,18,088
10. Assessed Taxes	95,998	95,496
11. Forests	2,43,169	2,72,002
12. Registration	4,49,768	4,36,480
Total ..	68,51,946	69,38,039
Interest—		
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,14,773	2,31,787
14. Ditto on other obligations	54	123
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
15. Post Office	2,648	2,585
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—		
18. General Administration ...	17,62,283	17,19,569
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	89,34,508	89,77,414
19. Law and Justice { Jails ...	23,59,320	24,53,468
20. Police	60,22,630	60,00,050
21. Marine	9,24,317	9,42,524
22. Education	27,95,600	28,17,628
24. Medical	19,58,897	22,88,194
25. Political	39,940	14,695
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	4,41,374	4,41,375
Total ...	2,52,07,869	2,56,57,815
Miscellaneous—		
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	21,44,087	22,13,172
30. Stationery and Printing ...	12,14,129	11,27,611
32. Miscellaneous	1,92,116	3,13,196
Total ...	35,50,332	36,53,979
Famine Relief and Insurance—		
33. Famine Relief { Civil Department.	22,927	......
33. Famine Relief { Public Works Department.	......	10,997
Total ...	22,927	10,997
Irrigation—		
42. Major Works—		
Working-expenses ...	13,43,316	13,07,707
Interest on Debt	24,56,969	24,55,144
43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department.	13,88,850	11,68,956
By Civil Department ...	5,421	7,248
Total ...	51,94,556	49,39,055
Buildings and Roads—		
45. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department.	32,88,791	39,02,943
By Civil Department ...	90,444	1,55,221
Total ...	33,79,235	40,58,164
Contributions	9,92,004	12,34,759
Total ...	4,54,47,034	4,67,27,303
Closing Balance ..	31,16,488	38,21,780
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,85,63,522	5,05,49,083
Provincial surplus	21,94,488	7,05,293

Receipts.—The increase under *Land Revenue* was due partly to an increase in ordinary collections and partly to larger realisations from sale of waste

lands in the Sunderbans. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial Revenues resulted in a net transfer from Provincial to Imperial of Rs. 17,90,000, against Rs. 67,401 in the preceding year, as shown below:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of the contract ...	14,19,000	14,19,000
Add payable to Imperial Funds—		
Contribution on account of the transfer of the South Lushai Administration to Assam	3,75,000	3,75,000
Contribution for duty on Shajehanpur rum issued to Bengal from North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	......	2,000
Total ...	17,94,000	17,96,000
Deduct to be recovered from Imperial Funds—		
Grant for transfer of Imperial buildings to the charge of local bodies	24,421	6,000
Assam Jubilee Scholarships ...	2,178	......
Special contribution in aid of Provincial Revenues	15,00,000	......
Special grants to local bodies in aid of plague expenditure	2,00,000	......
Total ...	17,26,599	6,000
Net sum to be transferred ...	67,401	17,90,000

The improvement under *Stamps* was both under judicial and non-judicial stamps, the increase under the former being attributable to increase of litigation and larger receipts from probate duty in some districts, while that under the latter was due to execution of a large number of bonds and deeds of sale. Under *Excise* the increase was due to the settlement of licenses at enhanced fees and to increased consumption of dutiable articles owing to agricultural prosperity. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was chiefly obtained by valuations and revaluations in the districts of Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Tippera. The increase under *Customs* was due to the credit of overtime fees for the whole year in 1899-1900. These were credited for five months only in the accounts for 1898-99. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* was due to enhanced assessments and the discovery of new assessees. The decrease under *Registration* was due to a smaller number of deeds having been registered. The increase under *Interest* was due to the realisation of interest from the Chittagong Port Commissioners and from the Raja of Hill Tippera.

The decrease under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was due to a large falling-off in Pleadership Examination fees. The receipts under sale-proceeds of *Jail* manufactures were exceptionally high, being the highest on record since 1893-94. The decrease under *Police* occurred under the head Police supplied to Railway companies, owing to the non-realisation of the amount payable by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, while special arrear recoveries were made from the Company in 1898-99. The decrease under *Marine* was due to smaller realisation of pilotage-fees at the port of Calcutta. The increase under *Education* was under fees and fines, while that under *Medical* was due to the realisation of both the current and arrear annual contribution from the Calcutta Municipality towards the maintenance of the Campbell Hospital. The increase under *Superannuation* was mainly due to larger realisation of contributions from officers lent to foreign service. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was mainly due to no credit having been shown for recoveries from Municipalities on account of plague charges, and also to smaller credits on account of unclaimed deposits, Government audit fees, rents, and sale-proceeds of Darbar presents, land and houses, &c.

The falling-off in the revenue under *Irrigation—Major Works* was chiefly due to the decrease in the navigation receipts of all the canals. The opening

of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway affected the navigation revenue of the Orissa and Midnapore Canals and the Sone Canals, respectively, and the discontinuance of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's service reduced the receipts of the Tidal Canal. The improvement in the receipts under *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation* was principally due to better receipts from the Calcutta canals. In the Nadia rivers also the receipts were better, owing to the early opening of the entrance of the Matabhanga river, and also to large consignments of wheat, gram, pulse, &c., due to the famine in Bombay and the Central Provinces. The increase in the receipts under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department* was principally due to larger receipts from sale-proceeds of old materials, rent of buildings, and rent from Darjeeling Hill Cart-road reserve land. The receipts under *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers* consist chiefly of ferry tolls which were exceptionally high in 1898-99.

Expenditure.—The decrease under *Refunds and Drawbacks* was due mainly to smaller refunds of Provincial Rates. The excess under *Assignments and Compensations* was due to larger payments of malikana. The decrease under *Land Revenue* was due to smaller expenditure on settlement operations. The increases under *Stamps* and *Excise* were due to the grant of privilege leave allowances to the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and the Excise Commissioner. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was due to larger expenditure on valuation and revaluation work The increase under *Customs* was chiefly due to overtime allowances, which had hitherto been kept out of the Government account, and partly to an increase in the expenditure on supplies and services and contingencies of the port of Chittagong. The decrease under *Registration* was due mainly to smaller payments of commissions owing to decrease in the number of registrations.

The decrease under *General Administration* was partly under Civil Secretariat and partly under Commissioners. The smaller expenditure in 1898-99 under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was due to three appointments of High Court Judges having remained vacant for part of the year. There was larger expenditure under Criminal Courts in 1899-1900. The increase under *Jails* was chiefly for the purchase of raw materials for manufactures. The decrease under *Police* was distributed among several heads, viz., Superintendence, District Executive Force and Special Police. The increase under *Marine* was in miscellaneous charges. The increase under *Education* was partly under Government schools, owing to the gradual increase in the charges of the Kurseong Boarding School, and also under grants-in-aid for larger grants to primary schools. The increase under *Medical* was chiefly due to increased charges in connection with the plague. The charges for Darbar presents, which were exceptionally high in 1898-99, account for the decrease under *Political* in 1899-1900. The decrease under *Stationery and Printing* was under the head Stationery supplied from Central stores. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was noticeable chiefly under refunds, owing to refunds to Municipalities, including the Calcutta Corporation, of charges on account of plague camps.

An expenditure of Rs. 10,997 was incurred by the Public Works Department under *Famine Relief* for survey of roads, &c., in certain places in the Chota Nagpur Division. The short outlay under working expenses of *Irrigation—Major Works* was chiefly due to smaller expenditure on repairs to the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals, and also to smaller refunds. The decrease under *Minor Works and Navigation* was chiefly due to smaller expenditure in raising the flood bank of the Kendrapara Extension Canal and constructing permanent outlets in the Orissa project, and on the Bhangore khal in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. The increase under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department* was chiefly due to extensive repairs having been carried out to several roads and bridges in Darjeeling, which were heavily damaged by the storm of September 1899. The increase under *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers* was due to special grants of (1) Rs. 25,000 to the Darjeeling Municipality for repairing damages caused by landslips, (2) Rs. 30,000 to the Howrah Municipality for water-works, and (3) Rs. 5,000 to the Rangpur Municipality for re-excavation of canals. The increase under *Contributions* was for larger grants to Local Funds for the construction and maintenance of Public Works.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the income, expenditure, and opening and closing balances of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1899-1900:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	65,124	3,92,786	4,57,910	3,53,589	1,04,321
District Road Account	61,989	1,55,677	2,17,666	1,78,169	39,497
District Fund	24,08,067	83,86,243	1,07,94,310	79,72,001	28,22,309
District Post Fund	4,17,350	3,96,122	8,13,472	3,61,195	4,52,277
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	...	19,398	19,398	19,398	...
Steam-boiler Inspection Fund ..	45,274	43,920	89,194	35,414	53,780
Village Chaukidari Fund ...	37,345	3,01,136	3,38,481	3,01,080	37,401
Road Patrol Fund	13,182	38,313	51,495	31,161	20,334
District Chaukidari Reward Fund ...	67,291	45,898	1,13,189	44,452	68,737
Total ...	31,15,622	97,79,493	1,28,95,115	92,96,459	35,98,656

The District Road Funds in the districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Ranchi and Palamau were closed from 1st April 1900 in consequence of the extension of the Local Self-Government Act to those districts, and the unspent balances formed the nucleus of the newly constituted District Funds. The only districts in which the District Road Fund now exists are Singhbhum and Darjeeling. The grants made by Government to the District Road Funds, District Road Accounts and District Funds during the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,04,826 as follows:—

		Rs.
To the District Road Fund	... ...	41,903
" District Road Account	... ...	1,19,633
" District Fund	... ...	11,43,290
	Total ...	13,04,826

and the following loans were made:—

		Rs.	
Manbhum Road Fund	...	6,000	for repairs of roads damaged by heavy rains.
Darjeeling " "	...	50,000	for restoration of bridges damaged and destroyed by landslips.
Darbhanga District Fund	...	1,50,000	for constructing pontoon bridges.
Chittagong " "	...	30,000	for repairs to roads and bridges damaged by the cyclone.

A considerable improvement is reported in the income of the Inland Labour Transport Fund, mainly due to the increased proceeds from Registration Fees. Its deficit balance, though still large, fell from 19,450 in the previous year to Rs. 15,317, which amount was by the orders of the Government of India transferred to Assam. The payments from the Village Chaukidari Funds in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum were in excess of the year's receipts, but the excess was in both cases covered by the balance at credit at the commencement of the year. In Manbhum the fund opened its account with no assets; and though the year's income was large, it was insufficient to cover the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 68,501. The result was that the fund

closed with a small deficit of Rs. 137, which was cleared by a grant from Provincial Revenues. The District Chaukidari Reward Fund existed in all districts in which the Village Chaukidari Act, VI of 1870, as amended by Act I of 1892, was in force. In the districts of the Orissa Division the fund was closed with the accounts of 1897-98; but, under Government orders, it was revived, and small credit transactions again appeared in the accounts of 1899-1900 in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore.

The subjoined statement shows the transactions of the EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS during the year:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police Funds—					
Railway Police Clothing ...	865	5,418	6,283	3,458	2,825
Foundling Asylum ...	635	3,419	4,054	3,994	60
Fire-Brigade ...	3,341	80,758	84,099	73,715	10,384
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation.	2,966	32,396	35,362	30,516	4,846
Total ...	7,807	1,21,991	1,29,798	1,11,683	18,115
Marine Funds—					
Hospital Port Dues, Calcutta	96,618	89,192	1,85,810	71,743	1,14,067
Hospital Port Dues, Chittagong.	2,803	6,727	9,530	5,478	4,052
Balasore Port	6,765	6,781	13,546	13,540	6
Cuttack Port	408	8,763	9,171	9,169	2
Puri Port	10,300	978	11,278	900	10,378
Total ...	1,16,894	1,12,441	2,29,335	1,00,830	1,28,505
Education Funds—					
Hindu College ...	987	4,777	5,764	4,559	1,205
Durga Charan Laha's Scholarship.	...	2,863	2,863	2,863	...
Jagiara Estate	371	1,000	1,371	1,194	177
Jadu Nath Mukerjee's Scholarship.	166	...	166	...	166
Total ...	1,524	8,640	10,164	8,616	1,548
Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Jaggernath Road and other Pilgrims' Lodging-house.	24,996	62,058	87,054	43,262	43,792
Chuni Lal Seal's Endowment	...	4,536	4,536	4,536	...
Bengal Famine Orphan ...	27,952	31	27,983	26,405	1,578
Ram Lall Mukerjee's Endowment.	634	1,746	2,380	...	2,380
Outdoor Dispensary ...	3	1,507	1,510	1,508	2
Annachatra	886	8,124	9,010	7,115	1,895
Chittagong General Hospital	178	16,515	16,693	10,965	5,728
Total ...	54,649	94,517	1,49,166	93,791	55,375
Public Works Funds—					
Khondmal Road ...	7,254	4,302	11,556	5,536	6,020
Darjeeling Improvement ...	13,377	53,155	66,532	47,743	18,789
Total ...	20,631	57,457	78,088	53,279	24,809

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Town and Bazar Funds—					
Western Duars Market ...	16,466	19,176	35,642	19,143	16,499
Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar	2,569	1,972	4,541	1,759	2,782
Total ...	19,035	21,148	40,183	20,902	19,281
Miscellaneous Funds—					
Muhammadan Burial Board	732	1,577	2,309	1,545	764
Zoological Gardens ...	8,825	44,146	52,971	46,682	6,289
Christian Burial Board ...	9,436	16,810	26,246	18,642	7,604
Mohsin Endowment ...	5,610	1,08,112	1,13,722	1,05,337	8,385
Total ...	24,603	1,70,645	1,95,248	1,72,206	23,042
Cantonment Funds—					
Cuttack Cantonment ...	1,372	5,724	7,096	5,505	1,591
Alipore " ...	281	2,501	2,782	2,573	209
Dum-Dum " ...	363	18,793	19,156	17,376	1,780
Barrackpore " ...	4,539	30,599	35,138	32,477	2,661
Jallapahar " ...	302	2,581	2,883	2,346	537
Buxa " ...	177	1,901	2,078	1,986	92
Dorunda " ...	406	2,070	2,476	2,120	356
Dinapore " ...	359	20,895	21,254	20,475	779
Lebong " ...	1,049	4,728	5,777	5,603	174
Total ...	8,848	89,792	98,640	90,461	8,179
Municipalities ...	3,91,786	26,35,939	30,27,725	25,34,044	4,93,681
Port Trust, Chittagong ...	34,615	80,504	1,15,119	95,671	19,448
Grand Total ...	6,80,392	33,93,074	40,73,466	32,81,483	7,91,983

The year's receipts of the Hospital Port Dues Fund, Chittagong, showed substantial realisations from Port Dues, and the closing balance was considerably improved, notwithstanding that it was required to pay a sum of Rs. 2,310 in re-payment of loans incurred by the Port Trust with which it had been previously incorporated. The receipts of the Balasore Port Fund, on the contrary, showed a large decrease as compared with the previous year, which rendered necessary a contribution of Rs. 3,860 from Provincial Revenues. The receipts of the Cuttack Port Fund similarly fell short of its payments, and a contribution from Government was again required to the extent of Rs. 2,550. A grant of Rs. 1,090 from Provincial Revenues was also received by the Durga Charan Laha's Fund, whose income had been reduced in consequence of the paying off of the 6 per cent. municipal stock in which the endowment was invested.

In January 1900 it was decided that the lodging-house at Gewankhally in the district of Midnapore should be amalgamated with the station dispensary, which was under the management of the Local Board. The Lodging-house Fund at Gewankhally was accordingly closed on the 31st March 1900, and the

unspent balance, Rs. 353, was transferred to the credit of the District Fund. Notwithstanding the annual grant of Rs. 1,250, the Chuni Lal Seal's Endowment Fund was in debt to Government at the close of the year to the extent of Rs. 1,541, which was liquidated by a contribution from the Provincial Revenues. Government securities worth Rs. 25,900 were purchased for the Bengal Famine Orphan Fund during the year.

The Chittagong General Hospital Fund also obtained Government aid. This Fund derives its income mainly from contributions made, in fixed proportions, by the local Municipality, District Board, Hospital Port Dues Fund, and the Assam-Bengal Railway to the aggregate amount of Rs. 10,000, which was the annual expenditure originally estimated for the upkeep of the hospital. This year, in consequence of the inability of the Hospital Port Dues Fund to pay its promised share of the contribution, an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned from Provincial Revenues.

In order to secure approximate equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure of the Mohsin Endowment Fund, the charges under the several heads were considerably reduced, and no expenditure was incurred on account of public works. By this means the fund's invested capital was left untouched. The Muhammadan Burial Board Fund received a grant of Rs. 1,577 from Government during the year.

Special contributions for conservancy were made during the year by the Military Department to the following Cantonment Funds:—

					Rs.
Alipur	...	...	...	...	2,053
Buxa	...	...	...	...	1,872
Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	3,800
Jallapahar	...	...	...	...	1,424
Lebong	...	...	...	...	517

The Lebong Cantonment also received a further contribution of Rs. 3,700 from the Military Department for working a special cinerator. The establishment of a Cantonment General Hospital at Dinapore, at a cost of Rs. 3,904, similarly necessitated a grant by Government to the Dinapore Cantonment Fund, but during the year a sum of Rs. 1,572 only was taken up for the purpose.

The Government contribution to municipalities during the year amounted to Rs 4,25,470, of which Rs. 2,50,000 was paid to the Calcutta Corporation on account of plague charges. A further sum of Rs. 82,641 was refunded to the Corporation, being the amount of its contribution towards the cost of plague observation camps on the various lines of railway. Inclusive of the Calcutta Corporation there were 15 municipalities banking, during the year, with the Bank of Bengal and its branches, while the number of those banking with District Treasuries was 139.

The Chittagong Port Trust Fund was unable to make the annual repayment of Rs. 16,294-14-6 on account of the loan for the S. T. *Gekko* for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99; but in 1899-1900 one-half of the total amount due to Government for the three years 1897-98 to 1899-1900 was paid. As a result, the actual charges for the year were largely in excess of the receipts, although better revenues were derived from Port Dues and Mooring Fees. In recoupment of the cost of the new light at Kutubdia, the Port Trust was assisted with a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Provincial Revenues. The Commissioners have been asked to take steps to reduce the expenditure of the fund as far as possible, and also to formulate any proposals they may think possible to put the finances of the Trust on a self-supporting footing.

Road and Public Works cesses.

The Road and Public Works cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts in which the Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880, is in force. During the year, it was decided to introduce the provisions of the Act into the Sonthal Parganas, excluding the Damin-i-koh, gradually as portions come under resettlement; and the Act will accordingly come into force in each tract from the date when the fresh settlement takes effect.

The following table compares the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the past two years:—

		1898-99.		1899-1900.
(1) Current net demand	Rs.	90,38,880	Rs.	90,84,990
(2) Arrear " "	"	18,60,441	"	19,09,787
(3) Total " "	"	1,08,99,321	"	1,09,94,777
(4) Total collections	"	90,06,445	"	93,13,990
(5) Remissions	"	56,005	"	45,257
(6) Net balance	"	19,07,444	"	17,04,598
(7) Percentage of total collections on current demand		99·6		102·5
(8) Percentage of current collections on current demand		82·9		84·8
(9) Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand		80·1		82·7
(10) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed		252,436		256,887
(11) Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed ...		146,481		147,077
(12) Number of tenures assessed ...		1,575,142		1,585,469
(13) Number of recorded shareholders in estates		1,502,091		1,519,088
(14) Number of recorded shareholders in tenures		2,697,840		2,716,811
(15) Current demand of land revenue ...	Rs.	3,90,03,120	Rs.	3,94,65,049

The increase in the current demand has been chiefly obtained by valuations and revaluations in the districts of Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Tippera. It is satisfactory to notice that in spite of the enhanced demand, both current and arrear, the balance outstanding at the close of the year decreased by Rs. 2,02,846 as compared with the previous year. The percentage of total collections on the current demand has not been equalled for the last twenty years.

Twenty-five districts, against thirteen in the previous year, succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent. Six districts collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrears. In six others the current collections were less than 90 per cent. of the demand, but the arrear collections exceeded 80 per cent.; and only six districts show both current collections less than 90 per cent. and arrear collections less than 80 per cent.

Ranchi heads the list with a collection of 99·9 per cent. on current demand and 100 per cent. on arrears; Purnea and Darjeeling have both collected over 99 per cent. of the current demands. Bankura, Saran, and Hooghly again show the worst collections. The difficulties of collection vary in different districts, and it is proposed in future to lay down a standard for every district according to local peculiarities and circumstances. This will give a fairer estimate of the work of district officials, and they will have a greater incentive to work up to the standard fixed for their district.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realisation of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	44,572	57,357
Filed during the year	125,216	134,249
Total for disposal	169,788	191,606
Cancelled on objection	1,147	1,082
Struck off	6,724	7,619
Fully discharged	105,350	130,308
Pending at the close of the year	56,567	52,597
Sales effected	3,068	3,357
Sales set aside	142	885

The increase in the number of certificates filed occurred in all the Divisions, except Chittagong and Orissa, and is attributed to better supervision and greater punctuality and strictness in enforcing demands. The number of objections

filed against certificates was 10,500 against 8,142 in 1898-99. In 3,357 cases, as against 3,068 in 1898-99, sales were effected to realise the cesses. The Board notice the growing difficulties which surround the prompt realisation of cesses in cases of default, and express an opinion that, in view of the persistent and increasing unpunctuality in making payments, an amendment of the Cess and Certificate Laws will have to be undertaken in the near future.

The complete revaluation of the district of Palamau, which was sanctioned in January, and commenced in March 1898, was brought to a close during the year. The result of the work was an increase in the cess demand of the district from Rs. 37,727 to Rs. 64,112. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Birbhum, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Malda, and Manbhum. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in several districts when the year closed. Sanction has been accorded to the general revaluation of the districts of Nadia, Khulna, Hooghly, Bogra, and Shahabad.

The following statement compares the gross rental in each district for 1899-1900 calculated from the returns under the Cess Act with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results of the Province are as follow:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1898-99	16,53,64,233
Ditto in 1899-1900	16,59,38,937

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 3,47,70,505, which was contributed by all the districts, except Murshidabad and Jessore. Compared with the figures for the year 1898-99, the gross rental shows an increase of Rs. 5,74,704, most of which has been obtained by means of the revaluation operations in the districts of Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, Palamau, and Manbhum.

Land Revenue.

Financial results.

THE current demand on account of the Land Revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown below:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,82,525	3,23,02,286	3,23,03,784	3,23,19,810	3,23,22,617
II.—Temporarily settled estates ...	28,35,046	28,94,880	29,17,553	31,65,981	34,23,267
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	35,25,890	35,55,897	36,96,820	39,02,484	41,04,753
Total ...	3,86,43,461	3,87,53,063	3,89,18,157	3,93,88,275	3,98,50,637

The net increase amounted to Rs. 4,62,362, and was due, in class II, mainly to the resettlement in Orissa, and in class III, to the effect of progressive rentals in the districts of Dacca and Jalpaiguri, as well as to the assessment of new accretions and to the revision of the rent-roll in Chittagong.

The demands, collections, and balances of Land Revenue for the period are shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections (column 7) on total demand (column 4).	Percentage of total collections (column 7) on current demand (column 2).	Percentage of current collections (column 5) on current demand (column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1895-96	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616	9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	96·63	99·81	97·23
1896-97	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,215	3,74,86,106	9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,73,202	12,13,432	1,85,644	13,99,076	96·07	99·30	96·73
1897-98	3,89,18,157	14,30,224	4,03,48,381	3,74,92,944	11,56,411	3,86,49,355	1,49,254	13,21,146	2,28,626	15,49,772	95·79	99·31	96·34
1898-99	3,93,88,275	16,52,643	4,10,40,918	3,80,34,415	12,62,524	3,92,96,939	1,93,850	12,61,944	2,88,185	15,50,120	95·75	99·76	96·56
1899-1900	3,98,50,637	17,15,328	4,15,65,905	3,88,50,278	13,15,013	4,01,65,291	1,21,876	9,46,707	3,32,091	12,78,798	96·63	100·78	97·49

Collections, balances, and remissions.

Compared with the previous year, the total demand increased by Rs. 5,25,047 and the total collections by Rs. 8,68,352. The remissions decreased by Rs. 71,974, and the total balance at the end of the year had decreased by Rs. 2,71,331. The percentage of arrear collections slightly increased from 76·39 to 76·66, and absolutely they increased by half a lakh. The total balance, arrear and current, outstanding at the close of the year represented a percentage of 3·07 on the total demand as compared with 3·77 in 1898-99. Of this, 90·5 per cent. was good and recoverable.

Of the total amount of Land Revenue remitted during the year, Rs. 1,15,431 related to estates held direct by Government. The remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 38,662, as against Rs. 1,32,264 in the preceding year. Rupees 16,085 were granted in Chittagong chiefly on lands laid waste by the storm-wave of the 24th October 1897. In other districts these remissions were, as usual, mostly allowed in Government estates, on account of the death, desertion and poverty of the raiyats, or the failure of their crops. The remissions of right amounted to Rs. 41,971, as against Rs. 39,511 in 1898-99, and were chiefly due to diluvion, release of estates to private zamindars, and the acquisition of land for public purposes. The nominal remissions rose from Rs. 22,075 to Rs. 41,243, of which Rs. 14,256 were in Backergunge alone.

Permanently-settled estates.

Out of a total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I of Rs. 3,27,06,338, the sum of Rs. 3,24,39,116 was realised. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the latter sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, amounted to 99·44 per cent., as against 99·21 in the preceding year and 99·11 in 1897-98, and has not been equalled within the last twenty years. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in eleven districts, of which six, however, collected more than 98 per cent. The districts which collected less than 98 per cent. of the current demand were Chittagong, Noakhali, Manbhum, Ranchi, and Darjeeling. In Darjeeling, out of a total demand of only Rs. 1,000, Rs. 158 was remitted, and the balance was not paid owing to a dispute regarding inheritance. Out of Rs. 11,199 due from Chittagong, Rs. 9,834 will be recovered under the Sale Law, Rs. 1,261 will be realised from the sale-proceeds of the estates concerned, and the remainder (Rs. 104) represents petty arrears. In Noakhali, Rs. 11,107, out of the total balance of Rs. 11,410, is due from Chakla Bamni. This estate defaulted in the previous year, and has been purchased by Government, but not yet settled. In Manbhum the balance of Rs. 3,165 was due, as in the previous year, from the Patkum Encumbered Estate, and was not paid in consequence of the inability of the estate to realise the farming rent from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, the Agents of the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company. The farming lease will be brought to sale in execution of the decrees obtained against the Company. In Ranchi, Rs. 2,834, out of the balance of Rs. 3,441, is due from Tributary States, and a greater portion of it has been realised since the close of the year.

The realisation of the arrear balances was less than 99 per cent. in fifteen districts. In two of these the collections exceeded 98 per cent., and in six the arrears were trifling. Out of the total arrear balances of Rs. 57,440, no less than Rs. 30,437 is outstanding in the Patna Division, the largest defaulter being, as in the two previous years, the district of Shahabad (Rs. 22,369). Much of this amount is under recovery by certificates issued against the proprietors of certain mahals purchased by Government at revenue sales. It includes Rs. 16,057 due from one estate, Salempur Parsa, which was put up to sale, but for which there was no bid. The estate is reported to have suffered greatly from diluvion. Balances of over Rs. 1,000 were also due in the districts of Noakhali, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Manbhum.

The total amount of Land Revenue remaining due from wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 27,345, as against Rs. 56,652 in 1898-99.

Temporarily-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from temporarily-settled estates, amounted to Rs. 36,89,606, as against Rs. 34,93,772 during the previous year, and the total collections to Rs. 34,81,286 as compared with Rs. 31,55,541 in 1898-99. The percentage of total collections on the total demand was 94·35 against 90·31 in the previous year and 89·96 during 1897-98. The results of collections in each subdivision of this class during the year under report, as well as for the preceding year, are given below:—

Classification of Estate.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5
II.—(a) Settled for periods with proprietors ..	1898-99	93·01	91·82	99·8
	1899-1900	96·34	97·35	100 3
II.—(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods	1898-99	84·47	86·43	98·2
	1899-1900	88·35	90·15	107·4
II.—(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.	1898-99	84·09	70·09	99·1
	1899-1900	90·93	71·11	106 9
Total ..	1898-99	91·07	83·07	99·7
	1899-1900	95·18	83·67	101·7

The percentage of collections shows improvement under each of the three heads. This result, which has not been equalled during the last twenty years, is perhaps due partly to recent orders for improving collections in temporarily-settled estates, but mainly to higher prices which facilitated payments by the raiyats.

Estates held direct by Government.

During the year under report there were altogether 2,866 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,625 were owned by Government as proprietor and 241 were private estates under Government management. The current demand increased from Rs. 39,02,484 to Rs. 41,04,753, and the total demand from Rs. 47,57,376 to Rs. 51,70,021, out of which Rs. 42,44,889, or 82·15 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 1,15,431 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 8,09,701, or Rs. 25,028 less than in the previous year.

The general results are compared below with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Classification of Estate.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors ...	1898-99	89·62	77·84	101·9
	1899-1900	78·30	72·72	108·3
(b) Owned by Government as proprietor ...	1898-99	79·83	65·11	94·7
	1899-1900	85·77	71·76	102·6
Total ...	1898-99	81·12	66·32	95·6
	1899-1900	84·73	71·97	103·4

This is a marked and valuable improvement on last year. The standard in both classes of estates was, however, reached or exceeded in only 17 districts as compared with 18 in 1898-99.

Miscellaneous revenue.

Out of the total collections under the head of miscellaneous revenue, more than half, amounting to Rs. 4,69,502, was on account of the recoveries of survey and settlement charges, principally in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The total balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 21,151, which has been satisfactorily explained by the Board.

Road and Public Works cesses.

The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the road and public works cesses during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the two preceding years:—

Year.	Net demand after excluding reductions and remissions.			Collections (including advance collections).	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	89,56,309	17,82,378	1,07,38,687	88,71,693	99·0	18,75,449	17·4	81,813
1898-99 ...	90,38,880	18,60,441	1,08,99,321	90,06,445	99·6	19,07,444	17·5	56,005
1899-1900 ...	90,84,990	19,09,787	1,09,94,777	93,13,990	102·5	17,04,598	15 6	45,257

The increase in the current demand is due mainly to the general re-valuation of the district of Palamau and to partial revaluations in the districts of Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Manbhum. The aggregate collections were higher in amount than in any preceding year, and the percentage of total collections to the current demand was the highest obtained for twenty years. There is still, however, the great sum of seventeen lakhs outstanding. It is difficult to believe that in 1899-1900, famine or plague could possibly have hampered collections so seriously as to account for such large balances of a moderate cess.

Remittance of Land Revenue and rent by means of money-orders.

There was a decrease in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess from 198,746 to 197,821, and in the amount covered by them, from Rs. 18,29,360 to Rs. 18,17,067. The falling off occurred mainly in Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Balasore, and the decrease is probably the effect of the decision of the High Court that where the revenue of an estate is sent through the post office, the remitter takes the risk of all delays and mistakes made by the post office.

This impression will, it is presumed, be removed as people learn that, when the delay is not due to their own neglect, relief will be given under section 25 of Act XI of 1859.

It is reported that the system is only popular with the owners of petty estates, and that the owners of large estates find it cheaper and more convenient to pay through their agents.

The following table gives the available statistics of the working of the system of payment of *rent* by money-orders during the last five years:—

Year.		Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
			Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	...	43,708	6,20,097	14,503	1,59,890
1896-97	...	50,488*	7,40,526*	14,070*	1,73,724*
1897-98	...	51,865*	7,12,973*	11,295*	1,22,116*
1898-99	...	50,484	7,67,913	10,137	1,23,952
1899-1900	...	51,561	8,42,228	12,479	1,27,086

* These are the corrected figures.

It is stated that landlords do not like the system, and prefer personal payments. It may be that the attendance of the tenant gives them an opportunity of realising interest and other less legal demands, but there are also good grounds for the complaint that the tenant who pays by money-order, habitually withholds part of his rent, and that the system leads to serious inconvenience and increase of litigation.

Operation of the sale laws.

The working of the Sale Laws during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale	Sold.				Percentage of column 6 on column 2	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amount realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Interests.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	16,237	966	539	2	1,507	9·2	2,93,232	2,38,931	12,55,081
1896-97	20,272	1,114	492	1	1,607	7·9	2,00,650	85,003	9,89,406
1897-98	20,977	1,109	536	......	1,645	7·8	1,80,477	78,466	10,95,928
1898-99	21,433	1,070	720	......	1,790	8·3	1,94,828	75,741	16,85,324
1899-1900	17,326	1,112	574	......	1,686	9·7	1,56,267	78,227	12,58,691

The number of estates sold (1,112) represents only about ·06 per cent. of the total number of estates in Bengal (182,522). The prices realised by sale decreased from 8·6 to eight times the revenue demand on the properties sold. Out of 363 appeals preferred to the Commissioner against sales, 59 were successful, and recommendations for the annulment of the sales were made to Government in 26 cases on the ground of hardship.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act, I (B.C.) of 1895.

The following statement shows the number of certificate-cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of public demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending— More than six months.	Pending— Less than six months.	Pending— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	493	1,720	2,213	1,600	161	452	613
II.—Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (g), section 7 (1).	8,277	31,236	39,513	33,467	1,380	4,666	6,046
III.—Embankment dues, section 70, Act II (B.C.) of 1882.	2,884	4,747	7,631	5,120	994	1,517	2,511
IV.—Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876 ...	75	1,348	1,423	1,204	182	37	219
V.—Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	57,743	135,001	192,744	139,898	16,524	36,322	52,846
VI.—Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (h), section 7 (1).	4,257	8,887	13,144	9,054	2,159	1,931	4,090
VII.—All other demands under section 7 (1)...	16,449	43,500	59,949	41,692	6,210	12,047	18,257
Total of 1899-1900 ...	90,178	226,439	316,617	232,035	27,610	56,972	84,582
Total of 1898-99 ...	71,981	211,341	283,322	194,451	22,603	66,268	88,871
Total of 1897-98 ...	78,809	172,800	2,51,609	1,79,595	22,148	49,866	72,014

NOTE.—The difference of 1,307 between the total number of pending cases shown in the report for 1898-99 and that shown under the heading "Number pending from last year" in the above statement is due to the discovery of pending cases at the time of re-writing Register No. X in Saran.

There was a net increase of 15,098 in the number of certificates filed. The increase is most marked in class V, "Cesses," and class VII, "All other demands." The increase under class V is shared by all Divisions, except Chittagong and Orissa, and appears to be due to some extent to better supervision and greater punctuality and strictness in enforcing demands, but mainly to the decrease of voluntary payments. The increase under class VII is, in most districts, due to certificates for the recovery of loan arrears, fines under the Cess and Land Registration Acts, and costs of partition; and settlement. The proportion of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal increased from 68·6 in the previous year to 73·3 per cent. The proportion was highest in the Orissa Division as in the previous year.

Compulsory measures for realisation.

Of the cases in which the demand was realised, 28·4 per cent. were disposed of on issue of notice, 52·9 per cent. after attachment of property, and 3·4 per cent. after actual sale; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 29·8, 51·3 and 3·2 per cent. Post-card notices do not appear to have been particularly successful.

Land Registration.

The total number of applications for registration in the Collector's Register of Land Revenue slightly increased.

The re-writing of Register D of intermediate mutations has now been completed in 36 districts. The number of separate accounts continues to increase at a great rate.

Partitions.

Partition work is of great importance in the three Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur and Dacca, and the statistics of the cases instituted and disposed of there are given below:—

Division.	Pending at the close of— 1897-98.	Pending at the close of— 1898-99.	Instituted during— 1898-99.	Instituted during— 1899-1900.	Total for disposal during the year— 1898-99.	Total for disposal during the year— 1899-1900.	Disposed of during— 1898-99.	Disposed of during— 1899-1900.	Pending at the close of— 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna ...	917	833	175	162	1,092	995	259	246	749
Bhagalpur ...	126	123	32	23	158	146	35	38	108
Dacca ...	426	341	31	23	457	364	116	90	274

The number of cases instituted decreased in the Patna Division by 15, in the Bhagalpur Division by 9, and in the Dacca Division by 8. The disposals fell off in the Patna and Dacca Divisions.

In Darbhanga and Saran the proceedings in 57 and 20 cases, respectively, have been stayed, pending the completion of the survey operations. Little progress appears to have been made in the latter district during the year.

In the Dacca Division the decrease in the number of institutions and disposals is attributed to the passing of the New Estates Partition Act, V (B.C.) of 1897.

Forty applications were struck off under section 11 of the Act.

The average cost per acre of partitions completed during the year varied from Re. 1-1-2 in Patna to Annas 4-6 in Rajshahi.

Land acquisition.

During the year the Board confirmed the proceedings connected with the acquisition of 3,264 acres, at a cost of a little over nine and three quarter lakhs of rupees. The details appear from the list below:—

Purpose for which lands taken up.	Area of land.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	771	10	57,534
Irrigation ...	86	30	12,506
Municipalities	91	111	4,59,000
Railways	1,969	483	3,88,836
District Boards ...	317	129	61,086
Total ...	3,264	763	9,78,962*

* Besides this sum, Rs. 1,006 was paid for 11 poles of land acquired for the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

The average cost per acre amounted to Rs. 300, or omitting specially costly projects, Rs. 133. The corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs. 194 and Rs 125. The most important railway projects in progress at the end of the year are the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur; the Barun-Daltonganj Railway in Palamau and Gaya; the Singjani-Jagannathganj extension of the Mymensingh-Singjani-Jagannathganj Railway in Mymensingh; the Santragachi-Howrah section and the Shalimar Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the districts of Bogra and Rangpur; the Eastern, Western and Southern extensions of the Bengal Duars Railway in the districts of Rangpur and Jalpaiguri; the Santrabari extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway; and the Jharia Branch line from Kharagpur to Midnapore. Important projects in the town and suburbs of Calcutta were in progress, 255 acres being taken up, for which Rs. 3,89,248 was paid as compensation for the land and buildings thereon.

Kanungos and Patwaris.

The Board's further report on the introduction of the Patwari system into Orissa for the maintenance of the settlement records has been received, and is being dealt with by Government. Pending the decision of this question, the retention of the establishment of Patwaris in the Pataspur temporarily-settled estates in Midnapore continues on the old footing.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Out of a total amount of Rs. 2,19,950 applied for by the Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the sum of Rs. 1,60,630 was allotted for distribution, of which, owing to the favourable crops of the year, only Rs. 55,588 was actually disbursed, as against Rs. 35,268 in the preceding year.

The percentage of collections is reported to have fallen from 86 to 73, and the results were unsatisfactory in Bankura, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Backergunge, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Monghyr.

Famine in the Chota Nagpur Division accounts for the poor collections there; and in the case of some other districts partial explanations have been given.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

A total sum of Rs. 67,489 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The demands, collections, and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year are shown below:—

	Rs.
Outstanding advances	7,45,623
Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year	6,59,279
Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year ...	3,96,803
Percentage of collections on demand	60·1
Remissions	1,892
Balance at the close of the year	2,60,564

Relations between landlords and tenants.

The Board has again submitted a careful and most interesting report on the relations between landlords and tenants in the various Divisions of the Province. They repeat the opinion which they expressed last year, that the old patriarchal and generally friendly relations are fast passing away, and that this change is resented and strenuously resisted by the zamindars; and they are convinced that though the period of transition will last for several years to come and show similar results, the raiyats will eventually be able to secure, and to hold against all comers, the strong legal position which the Bengal Tenancy Act has given them.

The Bengal Tenancy Act.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly. The working of some of its most important sections in the various Divisions of the Province is shown below:—

Division.	Transfer of tenures. (a) Voluntary, section 12(3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13(2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce, where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common Manager under section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan	7,560	53	209	88	5	68	...	8	...	..	7	...	...
Presidency	6,743	134	459	...	4	3	...	3	..	...	11	...	6
Rajshahi	713	97	77	...	1	10	...	15	...	...	1	...	...
Dacca	3,058	910	515	...	1	27	6	14	.	...	38	..	1
Chittagong	3,552	918	892	...	...	8	...	13	...	...	6	...	50
Patna	1,487	1	14	53	407	91	1	518	1	...	83	1	21
Bhagalpur	1,049	20	5	94	483	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
Orissa	...	...	...	...	13	58	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1899-1900.	24,171	2,133	1,671	238	914	272	7	603	1	...	147	1	7
Grand Total for 1898-99.	13,859	2,366	1,660	553	1,060	334	12	649	...	...	45	...	85
Difference ...	+10,312	-233	+11	-315	-146	-62	-5	-46	+1	...	+102	+1	-78

The questions of legislation for the amendment of the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, I (B.C.) of 1879, so far as the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum are concerned, and the extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to the district of Manbhum, are under the consideration of Government.

Rent Suits.

The number of suits tried in Revenue Courts under the provisions of Acts X of 1859 and I (B.C.) of 1879 during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are compared below:—

Districts.		No. of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.		
Darjeeling	... ...	205	100	...	105
Jalpaiguri	... ...	4,825	46	...	4,779
Cuttack	... ...	5,350	7,126	1,776	...
Puri	... ...	3,049	5,035	1,986	...
Balasore	... ...	2,583	3,522	939	...
Hazaribagh	... ...	2,489	2,898	409	...
Ranchi	... ...	6,325	7,248	923	...
Singhbhum	... ...	632	513	...	119
Manbhum	... ...	6,839	7,667	828	...
Palamau	... ...	309	386	77	...
Total	...	32,606	34,541	6,938	5,003

The decrease in Jalpaiguri is due to the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Miscellaneous.

During the year 884,251 cases of all kinds were instituted, and 150,405 cases were pending from the previous year. The cases disposed of numbered 873,351. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 809,865 and 791,526.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

No change of importance was made in the tariff during the year under review. It marked, however, the coming into force of the orders issued at the close of the preceding year imposing countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar. Certain changes were made in the rates of these duties during the year. All power machinery, irrespective of the use for which it was designed, was exempted from duty during the year; but so many exemptions for specified industries had previously been made, that the effect of the change on revenue was trifling. Basic slag was exempted from duty, and the duty on certain classes of steel imports was reduced from 5 to 1 per cent.

The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty collected during the last five years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	1,48,97,056	1,33,52,564	1,31,95,729	1,34,33,919	1,47,11,863
Ditto on salt	2,46,81,573	2,46,60,404	2,43,29,735	2,45,93,923	2,54,95,837
Export duty	20,96,811	13,30,201	13,47,631	22,80,851	21,28,750
Total gross duty ...	4,16,75,440	3,93,43,259	3,88,73,095	4,03,08,693	4,23,36,450
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Import	3,58,764	3,36,540	3,27,701	4,02,279	3,55,853
Export	65,321	69,459	39,390	93,221	91,841
Total ...	4,24,085	4,05,999	3,67,151	4,95,500	4,47,724
Total net duty ...	4,12,51,355	3,89,37,260	3,85,05,944	3,98,13,193	4,18,88,726

The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 3,98,13,193 in 1898-99 to Rs. 4,18,88,726, showing an increase of Rs. 20,75,533, or 5 per cent. The import duty on general merchandise increased by Rs. 12,40,531 and that on salt by Rs. 9,85,723. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,50,721 under export duty. The charges for the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 14,23,497, against Rs. 13,36,370 in the previous year. The total net receipts, including receipts other than duty, improved from Rs. 3,93,02,058 to Rs. 4,13,92,207 in the year under review, showing an increase of Rs. 20,90,149, or 5 per cent.

The subjoined table compares the collections of import and export duty on articles other than salt at the different ports in the past two years:—

Import Duty.

Articles.	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa ports.		Narayanganj.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition...	1,73,777	1,54,008	7	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,784	1,54,008
Liquors	19,96,073	20,32,530	1,524	1,069	...	...	...	...	19,97,597	20,33,599
Provisions	1,44,293	1,42,605	483	492	...	...	...	...	1,44,776	1,43,097
Spices	1,70,628	2,13,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,628	2,13,118
Hardware and cutlery	2,74,042	3,26,269	818	290	...	...	...	...	2,74,860	3,26,559
Metals	4,83,278	4,16,576	415	809	...	...	...	...	4,83,693	4,17,385
Sugar	5,81,458	6,74,487	..	..	1,046	1,761	...	...	5,82,504	6,76,248
Chemicals and drugs ...	2,42,826	2,47,821	153	135	...	...	...	...	2,42,979	2,47,956
Opium	2,094	2,592	5	35	...	...	...	...	2,099	2,627
Oil	24,16,834	26,10,293	68,953	13,083	102	...	...	...	24,85,889	26,23,376
Woollen goods and apparel.	4,54,890	6,12,927	124	3	...	...	...	...	4,55,014	6,12,930
Cotton goods	46,81,015	50,95,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,81,015	50,95,156
Earthenware and glass-ware.	1,43,346	1,75,082	26	22	..	...	...	...	1,43,372	1,75,104
Paints and colours ...	73,367	82,434	203	105	...	...	...	...	73,570	82,539
Paper and pasteboard...	47,784	51,417	22	63	..	..	..	...	47,806	51,510
Silver, bullion, etc. ...	6,16,855	9,43,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,16,855	9,43,184
Umbrellas	27,744	31,974	..	...	...	...	...	...	27,744	31,974
All other articles ...	8,27,063	8,81,032	2,669	461	62	...	..	...	8,29,734	8,81,493
Total ...	1,33,57,307	1,46,93,535	75,342	16,567	1,210	1,761	...	...	1,34,33,919	1,47,11,863

Export Duty.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	20,04,264	19,53,748
Chittagong	27,377	86,704
Orissa	2,49,210	88,298
Narayanganj	...	......
Total ...	22,80,851	21,28,750

In import duty there was an increase under every head, except Arms and Ammunition (Rs. 19,776), Provisions (Rs. 1,679) and Metals (Rs. 66,308), the increase being most marked under cotton goods (Rs. 4,14,141), bullion (Rs. 3,26,329), woollen goods (Rs. 1,57,916), and oil (Rs. 1,37,487).

The value of Trade.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of Merchandise, Treasure, and Government Transactions:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government Transactions.		Total.		Increase.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Import Trade.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign	27,94,90,056	29,75,88,460	3,62,20,891	5,60,56,464	1,80,77,447	2,55,21,289	33,37,88,394	37,91,66,213	4,53,77,819
Coasting	5,96,70,937	5,64,07,420	24,23,625	41,86,346	15,99,995	56,54,848	6,36,94,557	6,62,48,614	25,54,057
Total	33,91,60,993	35,39,95,880	3,86,44,516	6,02,42,810	1,96,77,442	3,11,76,137	39,74,82,951	44,54,14,827	4,79,31,876
Export Trade.									
Foreign	45,95,28,470	50,26,25,903	76,04,505	39,67,384	3,10,440	5,83,477	46,74,43,415	50,71,76,764	3,97,33,349
Coasting	7,47,63,956	8,52,78,385	84,35,515	1,63,05,128	29,28,404	48,19,650	8,61,27,875	10,64,03,163	2,02,75,288
Total	53,42,92,426	58,79,04,288	1,60,40,020	2,02,72,512	32,38,844	54,03,127	55,35,71,290	61,35,79,927	6,00,08,637
GRAND TOTAL TRADE OF THE PROVINCE ..	87,34,53,419	94,19,00,168	5,46,84,536	8,05,15,322	2,29,16,286	3,65,79,264	95,10,54,241	1,05,89,94,754	10,79,40,513

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 1,80,98,404, or 6 per cent. The increase occurred mainly in dutiable merchandise. Owing to heavy importations of gold from Australia, Ceylon, and Cape Colony, and of silver from the United Kingdom, there was

an increase of Rs. 1,98,35,573, or 54 per cent., in the imports of treasure. The value of stores imported on behalf of Government rose from Rs. 1,80,77,447 in the previous year to Rs. 2,55,21,289, showing an increase of Rs. 74,43,842, or 41 per cent. This increase is ascribed to heavy receipts of railway material, in which, owing to the rise in prices in England, the receipts during the previous year had been smaller than usual. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce shows an increase of Rs. 4,31,21,824, or 9 per cent. The improvement was exclusively in free goods, owing to heavy shipments of hides, raw jute, tea, and opium. Owing to restricted shipments of silver to Ceylon and Mauritius, the exports of treasure fell by Rs. 36,37,121, or 47 per cent. The value of exports of Government stores shows an increase of Rs. 2,73,037, due to extensive shipments of apparel, arms and ammunition, and copper. As in previous years, there were no exports of treasure on account of Government. In the coasting trade there was a decline of 5 per cent. in the value of imports of merchandise, while the value of exports of merchandise improved by 14 per cent. owing to the demand for grain for the famine-stricken districts of Western India. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 1,05,89,94,754, against Rs. 95,10,54,241 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,79,40,513, or 11 per cent.

OPIUM.

Climatic conditions of the season.

In Bihar the climatic conditions of the season were as unfavourable as in the past years. Prospects were in the beginning excellent, but blight, which was brought in by east winds and damp weather in January and February, seriously injured the crop. Later on, at the time of lancing, some damage was done by west winds, which dried up the capsules prematurely. Hail also caused loss in some of the Sub-Agencies. In Benares a bumper crop was looked for until nearly the end of March, but partly owing to the prevalence then of hot westerly winds and partly to the effects of severe frost in January, the yield of opium eventually was not as good as was anticipated. The loss due to frost was more severe in Cawnpur than elsewhere.

Cultivation.

The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each agency in the three seasons 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99 :—

SEASON.	Area engaged for.	Area sown, including failures.	Net cultivated, excluding failure.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds.	No.
1896-97 ...	372,713	359,635	328,191	31,578	22,000
1897-98 ...	374,196	373,075	362,475	31,384	18,652
1898-99 ...	368,956	368,629	358,765	31,886	24,700
Benares.					
1896-97 ...	578,582	601,312	570,969	53,594	23,500
1897-98 ...	542,763	522,407	501,342	52,930	25,424
1898-99 ...	539,264	552,984	543,684	60,520	27,019

NOTE.—Out of the quantities shown in column 5 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred t Patna to equalise, as far as possible, the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each of the agencies:—

	Mds.
1896-97	10,697
1897-98	6,652
1898-99	13,149

The actual outturn of the two agencies for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 was still below the estimate of normal requirements fixed by the Government of India (54,000 chests of provision opium in addition to 7,000 or 8,000 maunds of excise opium of 90° consistence). The explanation given with regard to the season 1897-98 is that the average yield per bigha of the Bihar and Benares Agencies in that season was only 3 seers 7½ chitaks and 4 seers and 3½ chitaks, respectively, whereas the Government of India had based their estimate of normal requirements upon the average for the 22 years from 1873-74 to 1894-95 of 4 seers $2\frac{1}{10}$ chitaks for Bihar and 4 seers $15\frac{7}{10}$ chitaks for Benares. The results of the year under report show an increase of outturn compared with the past two years. In the Bihar Agency it is noticeable that in spite of the fact that there was a decrease of 5,240 bighas in the area of land engaged for, of 4,446 bighas in land sown, including failures, and of 3,710 bighas in the net cultivation, excluding failures, the total produce increased from 31,384 maunds in 1897-98 to 31,886 maunds in the year under report, owing to a slight increase in the average yield per bigha, which was 3 seers 8¾ chitaks as compared with 3 seers 7½ chitaks in 1897-98, the increase occurring only in the four agencies of Shahabad, Hazaribagh, Tehta, and Monghyr. In the Benares Agency, while there was a decrease of 3,499 bighas in the area of land engaged for, there was an increase of 30,577 bighas in the area of land sown, including failures, and of 42,342 bighas in the net cultivation, excluding failures; and the total produce increased from 52,930 maunds to 60,520 maunds in 1898-99. The average outturn per bigha was 4 seers 7¼ chitaks as against 4 seers 3½ chitaks in the previous year, all the divisions, except Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Cawnpur, Fyzabad, and Gonda, showing an increase.

Check-measurements by gazetted officers.

The results of check-measurements by gazetted officers showed that in the Bihar Agency the number of plots tested in all the districts was 49,278 as against 36,812 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which the raiyats whose holdings were checked had failed to cultivate opium, or had only made a pretence of doing so, was 457 as compared with 524 in the preceding year. In the Benares Agency the number of plots checked was 118,432 as against 142,761 in 1897-98. The number of cases detected of raiyats not having cultivated, or of only making a pretence of doing so, was 415 as against 925 in the previous year.

Irrigation and advances to wells.

Out of a total cultivation of 358,764 bighas in the Bihar Agency exclusive of failures, 302,116 bighas were irrigated and 56,648 bighas unirrigated, while in the Benares Agency, out of a total area of 543,684 bighas, 524,352 bighas were irrigated and 19,332 bighas unirrigated. The percentages for the Bihar Agency were irrigated 84 and unirrigated 16 as against 85 and 15, respectively, in the previous year; and those for the Benares Agency were irrigated 96 and unirrigated 4 as against 95 and 5, respectively, in 1897-98.

A sum of Rs. 20,574 was advanced during the year for the construction of wells in the Bihar Agency as against Rs. 25,470 in 1897-98. The balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 33,188, of which Rs. 2,456 have since been realised. In the year under report, three hundred and thirty-eight *pucka* and 561 *kutcha* wells were constructed, 74 *pucka* wells repaired, 145 additional wells were under construction, and 25 under repairs. In the Benares Agency there were Rs. 12,084 advanced for wells as against Rs. 16,004 in the preceding year. The sum outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 21,486. Two hundred and fifty-seven *pucka* and 329 *kutcha* wells were constructed, 81 wells were repaired, and the construction or repair of 635 others was commenced.

Outturn and sales.

The total outturn of the season was 51,719 chests, of which 24,700 chests were manufactured in Bihar and 27,019 chests in Benares as against 18,652 from the former and 25,424 from the latter agency in the preceding year. After meeting the requirements of the year 1899, there was a surplus in reserve of 10,096 chests (5,583 of Patna and 4,513 of Benares opium) on the 1st January 1900 from the outturn of the two agencies in the previous year. The total number of chests available for sale in 1900 thus amounts to 61,815 chests, consisting of 30,283 chests of Patna and 31,532 of Benares opium. Of this number, 44,400

chests, made up of 20,400 chests of Bihar and 24,000 chests of Benares opium, are to be sold in 1900, leaving a surplus in reserve of 17,415 chests on the 1st January 1901. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered during the year was 235 maunds as against 251 maunds in the previous year. The total number of chests sold during the 12 months ending 30th September 1899 was 40,350, of which 17,925 chests were of Bihar and 22,425 chests of Benares opium. The average price per chest of Bihar opium for this period was Rs. 1,139 and of Benares opium Rs. 1,128 as compared with Rs. 993 and Rs. 984, respectively, in the previous year, the increase being attributed to increased demand in China and the partial failure of the crop in Malwa.

Consistence of opium.

The measures adopted by the Board, with a view to obtaining opium at a consistence more suitable for manufacture, were attended with some success, as, partly owing to these measures and partly to the climatic conditions being favourable, the consistence of the opium obtained during the year showed a great improvement. The average consistence in Bihar was 73·95 as against 75·01 in 1897-98. It is satisfactory that not a single cake was manufactured of a consistence above the standard of 75°. The average in Benares was 70·75 as against 72·15 in the previous year. In only three out of eleven sub-agencies in Bihar was opium brought in of a consistence above the standard of 75°. In Benares, although 14 out of the 20 divisions sent in opium above the standard consistence of 71°, yet in all divisions, except Etawah and Mainpuri, the consistence was lower than in the preceding year. The loss to Government by caking above the standard consistence of 71° was Rs. 59,084, which compares very favourably with the results of the previous year, when the net loss to Government amounted to Rs. 2,56,900. The amount of *pasewa* received for every 100 maunds of opium delivered was 28 seers 5¼ chitaks in Bihar and 3 seers 3¾ chitaks in Benares, as compared with 36 seers 9¼ chitaks and 4 seers 10¾ chitaks, respectively, in 1897-98.

There were 352lbs. 2oz. of cake and 826lbs. 4oz. 1dr. of powdered medical opium manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, while 440lbs. 14dr. of morphia hydrochlorate, 9lbs. 13oz. 4dr. of morphia acetas, 51lbs. 11oz. 2dr. of codeia, 623lbs. 3oz. of pure morphia, and 2lbs. 7oz. 12dr. of morphia tartras were turned out at Ghazipur. In accordance with an arrangement concluded with the Secretary of State, the firm of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Company were being supplied from the Ghazipur Factory with monthly consignments of 60lbs. of morphia and 60oz. of codeia for sale in the London market. A renewal of the agreement with that firm on the basis of a despatch to them month by month from June 1900 of 30lbs. of muriate of morphia and 5lbs. of codeia was suggested to the Government of India.

Purchase of Malwa opium.

The plan of purchasing Malwa opium for excise purposes was continued during the year. Three thousand nine hundred and three maunds of crude opium were obtained, of which 2,386 maunds were of special quality, as free from oil as practicable, against 1,615 maunds of that quality obtained during the previous season. The opium purchased was both cheaper and of better quality than in the previous year. The scheme of laying in a reserve of *hali* coins at the time when they were cheapest did not prove so great a success as in the preceding season; but, on the whole, it worked well. The saving effected by this measure was Rs. 13,742 as against Rs. 22,735 in the previous year, the decrease being accounted for by the fact that for local reasons it seemed inexpedient to lay in so large a stock as on the last occasion. During the current season the Government of India passed orders directing the discontinuance of the purchase of Malwa opium. Accordingly the Government property under the charge of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa was sold, and the house occupied by him in Indore was given up.

Packing of opium.

The experiment of packing opium in the Bihar Agency for conveyance to the factory in cloth bags instead of in earthen jars was continued during the year. The results show that the use of bags for all opium of the consistence of 70° and upwards was convenient and suitable; that the trial of the experiment in the case of opium below 70° in consistence not being conclusive, further

trial was necessary; and that for opium of a lower consistence than 67° bags of the kind in use were not suitable. With regard to the Benares Agency, the Board issued orders to the Agent for packing 2,000 maunds of opium of a consistence of 70° and over in cloth bags in the current season.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the season in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 86,11,857 as against Rs. 84,74,008 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,60,55,616 as compared with Rs. 1,41,23,846 in 1897-98. There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,37,849 in Bihar and of Rs. 19,31,770 in Benares, the total increase in the two agencies being Rs. 20,69,619. This was due to the larger outturn of opium during the year. The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 270-1-3 in the Bihar and Rs. 265-4-8 in the Benares Agency as compared with Rs. 270-0-1 and Rs. 266-13-5, respectively, in the preceding year. The average cost per chest of opium was Rs. 455-12 in Bihar as against Rs. 472-8-8 in the previous year, and Rs. 466-13 in Benares as against Rs. 478-0-2 in 1897-98. The larger outturn accounts for this decrease in both the agencies.

Saw-mills.

The total number of chests, both provision and abkari, turned out by the mills at Patna in 1898-99 was 26,425 as against 60,355 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the mill was closed for five months from the 1st May 1898 in consequence of the execution of several important improvements rendered necessary for the safety of the workmen, and this retarded work to a great extent. As in the preceding year, all the provision and abkari chests were made of mango wood, the average cost per chest being Re. 1-15-8 as against Rs. 2-0-8 in 1897-98. The total cost of working the mills in 1898-99 was Rs. 20,302 as compared with Rs. 39,023 in 1897-98. The quantity of mango and simul wood contracted for during the season was 136,384 cubic feet and 46,000 cubic feet, respectively, as against 181,328 cubic feet and 27,000 cubic feet respectively during the preceding year.

Breaches of the Opium Law.

The following statement shows the figures relating to the breaches of the Opium Law during the past two years:—

Province.	Cases investigated.		Persons— Tried.		Persons— Convicted.		Persons— Acquitted.		Fines— Imposed.		Fines— Realised.		Rewards to informers.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	700	612	777	666	657	580	104	86	21,129	24,733	11,008	14,722	*15,481	18,783
North-Western Provinces	653	541	946	701	742	588	203	113	12,340	10,232	8,196	6,376	6,260	7,968

Assamiwar system.

Mr. Tytler's alternative assamiwar scheme was continued in the Aliganj Sub-Agency during the past season, and again it answered admirably. It was tried for the first time in the Bettiah and Hazaribagh Sub-Agencies, and should also have been tried in Tirhut, to which its extension was sanctioned; but the trial in that sub-agency was entirely vitiated, because the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent there endeavoured to combine his own long-term settlement system with Mr. Tytler's plan. The Government of India accepted the conclusion of the Board and this Government that no extension of the "intermediate system" to other sub-agencies should be contemplated until further experience had been gained of its working in the tracts in which it is already in force. Measures were taken to remedy some of the defects pointed out by Mr. Tytler on the working of the assamiwar system of poppy cultivation in the Benares Agency.

Establishment.

Proposals for improving the position and prospects of the factory establishment at the Bihar Opium Agency, involving a net yearly increase of expenditure of Rs. 2,117-8, were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year; and the

proposed reorganisation of the guard establishment of the opium factory at Ghazipur at an extra expenditure of Rs. 3,296 a year, with effect from the 1st April 1900, was also sanctioned by that Government.

Opium Convention.

The Opium Convention concluded with the Principal Administrator at Chandernagore on the 27th December 1893 was renewed on the existing terms for a further period of five years from the 1st January 1899.

SALT.

During the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to the scheme, as finally revised, for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts. It was received too late for the administration of the Orissa Salt Department to be made over during the year to the District Officers. That Department has, therefore, been administered by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue throughout the year. He also remained in charge of salt operations in the saliferous districts of the 24-Parganas and Midnapore in subordination to the District Officers and subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. The Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, continues to be the law in force in Orissa, while outside that province in the districts of the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong that Act and Bengal Act VII of 1864 are concurrently in force. With a view to improving the working of preventive operations under the existing law, sanction was accorded to the employment, during the working season, of a few special head-constables in important thanas in the saliferous tract for conducting salt searches, and special arrangements were made to enable the Salt Officers to cope with cases of organised resistance to searches in the Sundarbans, the frequency of which had attracted the attention of Government during the previous year. Since the close of the year orders have been received from the Government of India for the transfer of the saltpetre refineries in Calcutta and the suburbs from the control of the Northern India Salt Department to that of the Salt Department in Bengal. The Department, as reorganised, has now finally been put into working order.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department, including those connected with imported salt, during each of the last six years:—

Heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99.	Decrease in 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.								
1. Import duty on salt	2,44,41,900	2,47,07,793	2,48,66,946	2,44,70,576	2,48,05,042	2,54,57,274	6,52,232	......
2. Excise ditto	90,787	1,80,588	1,15,560	42,617	1,58,947*	1,56,540	......	2,407
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa.	9,619	18,845	9,653	3,543	7,042*	7,168	123	......
4. Rent of warehouses	......	......	......	73,451	1,07,473	1,26,866	19,393	......
5. Rawana fees	......	......	......	30,021	28,603	30,218	1,615	......
6. Miscellaneous	......	......	......	12,787	16,380*	15,594	......	786
7. One-fourth value of stamps on applications for rawanas.	3,210	3,189	3,445	3,118	2,865	2,865	......	......
Total ...	2,45,51,516	2,49,16,415	2,49,05,604	2,46,36,113	2,51,26,352	2,57,96,555	6,70,203	......
Provincial.								
8. Rent of warehouses	1,04,351	1,41,888	92,089	......	......	......	......	......
9. Rawana fees	31,704	30,105	32,217	......	......	......	......	......
10. Miscellaneous	5,165	6,353	9,935	......	......	......	......	......
11. Three-fourths value of stamps on applications for rawanas.	9,630	9,567	10,335	9,355	8,596	8,596	......	......
Total ...	1,50,850	1,87,913	1,44,576	9,355	8,596	8,596	......	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,328	2,51,40,180	2,46,45,468	2,51,34,948	2,58,05,151	6,70,203	......

* Revised figures as give in the Accountant-General's final accounts.

HEADS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase in 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99.	Decrease in 1899-1900, as compared with 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.								
12. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	......	......	......	44,551	55,265*	58,535	3,270	......
13. Compensation paid under the convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	......	......
14. Refunds of customs duty on salt.	1,78,267	2,14,173	1,61,417	1,79,511	2,38,671	1,55,562	......	83,109
15. Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,54,024	1,48,880	1,45,263	1,15,482	1,07,994*	1,43,461†	35,467	......
Total ...	3,52,291	3,83,053	3,26,680	3,59,544	4,21,930	3,77,558	......	44,372
Provincial.								
16. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	52,220	52,834	50,799	......	......	......	......	......
TOTAL CHARGES ...	4,04,511	4,35,887	3,77,479	3,59,544	4,21,930	3,77,558	......	44,372
Approximate net Revenue ...	2,42,07,855	2,46,68,441	2,47,62,701	2,42,85,924	2,47,13,018	2,54,27,593	7,14,575	......

* Revised figures as given in the Accountant-General's final accounts.
† Includes the charges incurred for the salt operations in the 24-Parganas and Midnapore under Act XII of 1882.
NOTE.—The figures for 1899-1900 are subject to revision, as the Accountant-General's final figures for the year are not yet available.

The receipts show a steady rise from year to year with the single exception of 1897-98. The income of the year under review shows an increase of Rs. 6,70,203 over that of the preceding year, the improvement occurring chiefly under import duty. There was a slight falling off in the revenue from excise salt, the merchants who used to resort to the Orissa factories for their supplies having shown a preference for Madras salt, which is of better quality. The increase in the proceeds from the rent of warehouses is attributed to larger stocks of salt in bond during the year. There was a decrease of Rs. 83,109 in charges under the head "Refunds of customs duty on salt," against an increase of Rs. 35,467 in charges of the Orissa Salt Department, which include charges incurred for the salt operations in the 24-Parganas and Midnapore. The increase was chiefly due to the amount paid towards the cost of the steam-launches for use in the Sundarbans.

The salt trade.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last three years, excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces, on which duty is not paid in Bengal:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock—			
Sea-imported salt in bond	10,61,713	28,86,733	27,78,142
Excise salt in bond ...	4,13,589	5,58,893	4,84,510
Total ...	14,75,302	34,45,626	32,62,652
Import and manufacture—			
Sea-imported ...	1,22,20,917	1,03,49,286	1,07,81,024
Manufactured or added ...	1,62,351	10	...
Total ...	1,23,83,268	1,03,49,296	1,07,81,024
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,38,58,570	1,37,94,922	1,40,43,676
Clearance—			
Sea-imported salt from shipboard.	52,16,628	42,94,072	41,33,038
Sea-imported salt from bond	51,02,643	60,66,480	65,77,204
Excise salt from bond ...	17,047	63,755	62,616
Add to adjust error ...	......	126	......
Total clearance ...	1,03,36,318	1,04,24,433	1,07,72,858
Wastage, &c. ...	76,626	1,07,837	1,15,963
Closing stock—			
Sea-imported salt in bond	28,86,733	27,78,142	27,39,715
Excise salt in bond ...	5,58,893	4,84,510	4,15,140
Total ...	34,45,626	32,62,652	31,54,855

The stock of salt in the golahs, which at the commencement of the year stood at over 32½ lakhs of maunds, fell at the close of the year to a little over 31½ lakhs of maunds. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 2,23,534 maunds, dropped during the year 1899-1900 to 1,29,284 maunds.

Imports.

The combined imports of salt into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 4,30,028 maunds compared with those of the previous year, the increase occurring wholly in Calcutta. The following statement shows the different countries and ports from which shipments of salt were made during the last three years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1897-98.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1898-99.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I. United Kingdom.	71,15,201	62,76,968	61,63,731	58·22	60·64	57·18
II. Hamburg ...	9,73,422	5,08,510	14,16,240	7·96	4·91	13·13
IV. Madagascar and States on the east coast of Africa.	29,367	47,107	......	·21	...	...
IV. Ras Hawiyah Muhammad Goul.	5,87,576	8,01,111	6,77,093	28·31	28·30	24·59
IV. Muscat and other States.	11,16,667	8,79,307	6,82,374			
IV. Aden ...	11,28,113	8,85,076	10,36,408			
IV. Hanjam ...	5,45,233	2,19,018	1,35,857			
IV. Linga ...	82,474	96,558	1,18,772			
V. Madras ...	86,564	79,434	31,044	·71	·77	·29
VI. Bombay ...	5,57,347	5,57,473	5,19,071	4·56	5·38	4·81
Total ...	1,22,21,964	1,03,50,562	1,07,80,590	100·	100·	100·

As in the two previous years, there was no importation of salt from Egyptian and other non-European ports beyond the Suez Canal (Group III) during the year under review. With the exception of Hamburg, Aden, and Linga, all foreign countries, as well as Madras and Bombay, sent smaller quantities of salt to Bengal, and there was no importation at all from Madagascar and the States on the east coast of Africa. The importations of Hamburg salt, which last year showed a considerable falling off, have, during the year under review, increased very largely, and show the highest figure of recent years. The clearances in Calcutta show a marked increase in the demand for Aden and Red Sea salts, the quality of which is said to have improved of late.

Clearances of salt.

Excluding 21,048 maunds of Madras and Bombay salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 40,81,554 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 41,95,875 maunds in the previous year, while the clearances from bond rose from 56,22,188 maunds to 60,37,641 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of Bombay and Madras salts and of excise salt, rose from 1,04,24,307 maunds to 1,07,72,858 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

Deducting from the above clearances the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 5,94,785 maunds, and adding 16,265 maunds of saltpetre brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption rose from 98,33,328 maunds in 1898-99 to 1,01,94,338 maunds in 1899-1900. The rate of consumption per head was 5 seers and 2 chitaks

against 4 seers and 15 chitaks in 1898-99. In the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, the consumption of licit salt has increased from 4 seers 14 chitaks per head in 1898-99 to 5 seers 5 chitaks in 1899-1900. The highest rate prevailed in Howrah and the 24-Parganas (5 seers 9 chitaks), followed by Chittagong (5 seers 8 chitaks), Backergunge (5 seers 7 chitaks), Khulna (5 seers 4 chitaks), Noakhali (5 seers 3 chitaks), and Midnapore (4 seers 12 chitaks). The universal increase in consumption in these saliferous tracts, with the exception of Noakhali, where a small decrease (476 maunds) occurred as compared with the previous year, is ascribed to the improved condition of the people owing to good harvests, and in the 24-Parganas, where the rate of consumption advanced from 4 seers 10 chitaks in 1898-99 to 5 seers 9 chitaks during the year, to the activity of the special establishment employed to check illicit manufacture of salt. Of the total increase of 38,506 maunds in consumption in the 24-Parganas, 33,830 maunds, or 87·8 per cent., was contributed by the 14 thanas in which preventive operations were carried on by the Salt Department. The large increase of 1 seer 7 chitaks per head of population in Chittagong is particularly noticeable, and indicates that the measures adopted to prevent illicit manufacture have been attended with success. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 5 seers 7 chitaks to 5 seers 8 chitaks, this rate being the highest on record in the last ten years.

Prices of salt.

The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta fell from Rs. 66-11-4 to Rs. 62-4-11, while the selling price (exclusive of duty), which in 1897-98 had varied from Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 63-1-1, and in 1898-99 from Rs. 73-0-8 to Rs. 61, ranged during the past year between Rs. 67-11-8 and Rs. 56-2. It is evident that the recent and rapid growth in the competition of Indian-made salt with the imported article is exercising an influence in cheapening the latter, which may prove to be of considerable importance to the consumer. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the 12 chief marts of Bengal was Rs. 3-9-4 per maund against Rs. 3-10-9 in 1898-99. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal also fell from Rs. 3-13-1 to Rs. 3-11 per maund. The wholesale price of excise salt in Orissa continued throughout the year to be one anna a maund for the salt of 1894 and two annas a maund for that of subsequent years.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total imports of duty-paid salt from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam rose from 6,34,008 maunds to 7,09,599 maunds during the year, the increase being due mainly to larger importations from Madras owing to the facilities of carriage afforded by the East Coast Railway and to the importations of karkatch crushed salt. The exports from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India, and Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan and Madras rose by 1,00,510 maunds against a decrease of 39,915 maunds in the exports to Assam, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. The net result was an excess of exports over imports of 5,94,785 maunds against an excess of 6,09,671 maunds in 1898-99.

Working of the salt laws and rules.

The number of cases in which contraband salt was attached, including cases that occurred in the Orissa districts, rose from 1,096 to 1,272 during the past year, and the quantity of salt confiscated rose from 510 maunds to 688 maunds, showing an increase of 34·9 per cent. in the quantity confiscated. On an average 17 seers of salt were attached and 20⅓ seers confiscated in each case as against 24 seers and 20¾ seers, respectively, in the previous year. The quantity confiscated was largest in the 24-Parganas (472 maunds), followed by Puri (115 maunds). In Orissa the number of cases in which salt was confiscated rose from 231 to 343, and the quantity of salt confiscated from 73 to 155 maunds. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 851 against 966 in 1898-99. The number of cases instituted in the 24-Parganas fell from 409 in 1898-99 to 342 during the year. The majority of these cases, viz., 305, were sent up by the Salt Preventive officers for trial for illicit manufacture of salt under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and convictions were obtained in the case of 346 persons out of 362 actually

tried. In Midnapore the number of cases instituted rose from 32 to 66, the increase being practically confined to offences for illicit manufacture. Altogether 66 persons were sent up for trial for all offences, of whom 47 were convicted. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 50 in the number of cases instituted in Orissa.

Altogether there were 1,299 seizures and 54 unsuccessful searches in the salt-bearing tracts in Bengal during the year against 1,149 and 39, respectively, in the previous year. In the 24-Parganas the proportion of unsuccessful house searches to seizures is satisfactory, being 18 to 630. Rewards were disbursed to the amount of Rs. 6,682.

Orissa.

The most prominent and important feature of the Orissa trade is the great and rapid advance which the improved facilities of transport, afforded by the extension of the East Coast Railway, have enabled Madras salt to make at the expense of the Liverpool article. During the last two years the imports of Madras salt into Orissa have risen by over a lakh of maunds, or 32 per cent., while those of Liverpool salt have fallen by 67,000 maunds, or 26 per cent. This result was anticipated last year by the Excise Commissioner on the ground of the great difference in price in favour of Madras salt, and, as the Board now remark, his anticipations are being realised more quickly than was expected.

Besides improvements in communications, improvements of working methods are a recent and important factor in favour of Madras salt. It is stated that at four important centres of distribution in Orissa, Liverpool salt was unable to compete with the refined salt turned out from Madras factories by the Oriental Salt Trading Company, which is reported to be carrying on a flourishing trade in salt manufactured by improved processes, and to have opened three new depôts during the year. It remains to be seen how far this new development will proceed. Madras refined salt has already reached the Midnapore district, into which a large quantity was imported during the year, causing a fall in the price of Liverpool salt. It is, however, reported that the flavour of the Madras salt is not to the taste of the people of Midnapore. The experience of Orissa suggests the inference that this distaste may pass off with time. Should this be so, Liverpool salt at its present prices has evidently a formidable competitor to reckon with in places where it has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly, and the results of the competition may be far-reaching. Whatever they may be, the introduction of competition cannot fail to be of advantage to the consumer, especially to the poorer classes, with whom cheapness is the primary *desideratum*.

The consumption of locally-manufactured salt in Orissa fell slightly from that of the previous year. In spite of reductions in price, the quality of this salt, which consists of the stock left in hand at the Tua and Gurubai factories, when they stopped working in 1898, is so inferior to that of its competitors, that it is unable to find a sale sufficient to clear off the stocks within a reasonable time. It is now reported to have become almost unmarketable.

EXCISE.

In 19 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, Special Deputy Collectors were employed exclusively on Excise and Income-tax work, one officer doing the work of Hooghly and Howrah, while in 26 districts Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff were in charge of Excise in addition to their regular duties. Nine of the most important distilleries were in charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors, the remainder being in charge of non-gazetted officers. There were also three Railway Sub-Inspectors, whose services were utilised in the suppression of excise offences in districts where they had been most prevalent, while a Special Sub-Inspector was, as usual employed for checking the smuggling of contraband opium and liquor to and from Chandernagore. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, and among the clerks in the office branch, the numbers remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 201 and 141, respectively; while an old excise daroga was replaced by a man of a superior class.

Revenue and charges.

The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, net revenue, and percentage of charges on gross revenue for the last five years:—

PERIOD.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96 ...	1,33,77,705	6,74,582	1,27,03,123	5·04
1896-97 ...	1,34,10,577	6,83,351	1,27,27,226	5·09
1897-98 ...	1,27,48,059	6,77,203	1,20,70,856	5·30
1898-99 ...	1,34,27,290*	6,74,503	1,27,52,787*	5·02
1899-1900 ...	1,39,65,984	6,85,984	1,32,80,000	4·91
Difference of the past two years.	+5,38,694	+11,481	+5,27,213	—·11

* Revised figures.

In order, however, to obtain the true figures for the net revenue derived from excise, there should be added to the charges here given Rs. 10,258 on account of refunds, and Rs. 10,976 for the excess of rewards distributed over fines realised, the latter of which are credited not to Excise, but to Law and Justice. This raises the expenditure to Rs. 7,07,218, and reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,32,58,766, against Rs. 1,27,34,852 in 1898-99. The fact that the revenue of the previous year, which itself was the highest on record, has been so largely exceeded, clearly reflects the prosperous condition of the people during the year. The improvement was shared by all but eight districts, Calcutta contributing about a quarter of the total increase. Calculated on the population ascertained at the Census of 1891 (after allowing for natural increase at the rate of seven per thousand per annum), the incidence of excise revenue per head of population during the year under review amounted to 2 annas and 11 pies, against 2 annas and 10 pies in 1898-99. The net increase of Rs. 11,481 in charges is attributed to promotions and acting allowance of some Excise Deputy Collectors.

Revenue by Divisions.

Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are as follows:—

DIVISIONS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1899-1900, COMPARED WITH 1898-99.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	13,30,348	13,56,767	13,52,065	14,64,754	15,63,755	79,001	......
Presidency	38,42,486	38,78,369	37,76,707	39,02,547*	40,64,697	1,62,150	......
Rajshahi	10,73,235	11,12,258	10,44,479	10,47,797	10,65,127	17,330	......
Dacca	8,97,361	9,05,270	9,03,785	9,28,135	9,36,254	8,119	......
Chittagong	3,41,931	2,74,725	2,73,400	2,84,039	2,90,768	6,729	......
Patna	27,38,209	26,34,836	24,30,722	26,08,216*	27,20,275	1,12,059	......
Bhagalpur	14,70,888	14,89,130	14,86,215	15,56,800	15,92,993	36,193	......
Orissa	6,27,620	6,53,071	6,96,146	7,50,415	7,60,300	9,885	......
Chota Nagpur	10,55,618	11,06,151	7,84,450	8,64,587*	9,71,815	1,07,228	......
Total	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,577	1,27,48,059	1,34,27,290*	1,30,65,984	5,38,694	......

* Revised figures.

The increase was shared by all the Divisions. As usual, the largest receipts were obtained in the Presidency Division, including Calcuttta, and the smallest in the Chittagong Division, while the Presidency and Patna Divisions between them contributed over half the excise revenue of the Province.

The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of the four chief articles of excise:—

Articles of Excise.		Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Country spirit.	Distillery.	31,05,315	32,53,777	+4·8	5,30,083	5,74,952	+8·5
	Outstill	29,92,486	32,59,962	+8·9	......	......	...
Country rum ...		3,15,613	3,34,325	+5·9	50,053	53,244	+6·4
					Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...		24,01,027	24,54,877	+2·2	2,164	2,189	+1·2
Ganja ...		27,20,140	26,99,767	− ·7	4,797	4,844	+ ·1

The consumption of distillery spirit, country rum, and *ganja* has risen during the year to a greater extent than the revenue, and the incidence of taxation on these articles was therefore lighter than in 1898-99. Although both consumption and revenue are progressive under normal conditions, they do not rise in the same proportion, owing to the fluctuating nature of the license fees which are generally determined by auction.

Classified according to articles, the gross excise revenue of the past five years was as follows:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1899-1900, compared with 1898-99.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirit	59,11,840	60,80,461	55,81,012	60,97,801*	65,13,739	4,15,938	...
Rum	4,66,296	4,18,780	4,14,665	3,15,613	3,34,325	18,712	...
Imported liquors	2,87,995	2,94,420	2,91,685	3,06,350	3,11,363	5,013	...
Beer	485	507	726	5,449	5,153	...	296
Tari	10,24,031	10,10,481	10,14,265	10,28,219	10,44,663	16,444	...
Pachwai	4,39,284	4,43,481	3,70,843	4,46,441	4,89,873	43,432	...
Charas	17,985	19,591	19,932	22,058	23,625	1,567	...
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang ...	59,498	65,564	64,083	67,239*	65,164	...	2,075
Majum	1,710	1,495	1,482	1,493	1,558	65	...
Madak	77,332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandu	30,360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits used in arts	1,097	812	126	322*	1,415	1,093	...
Ganja	26,80,819	27,31,522	26,57,452	27,20,140*	26,99,767	...	20,373
Opium	23,65,129	23,25,603	23,18,598	24,01,027*	24,54,877	53,850	...
Miscellaneous	13,844	17,862	13,240	15,138*	20,462	5,324	...
Total ...	1,38,77,705	1,34,10,579	1,27,48,059	1,34,27,290*	1,39,65,984	5,61,438	22,744
						Net increase ... 5,38,694	

* Revised figures.

The revenue shows an increase under all the heads except beer, *siddhi* and *ganja*. Country spirits continue to bring in the largest revenue (46·7 per

cent.), followed by hemp drugs (20·6), opium (18·2), *tari* (7·4), *pachwai* (2·8), and Rum (2·1). This order is the same as that of the preceding year. The fluctuations under each separate head are discussed in detail below.

Country spirit.

Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 32,53,777 was contributed by central distilleries under the three heads licence fees (Rs. 10,83,645), still-head duty (Rs. 21,00,315) and distillery fees (Rs. 69,817), and Rs. 32,59,962 by outstills, the former showing an increase of Rs. 1,48,462, and the latter of Rs. 2,67,476 over the receipts of the previous year. This reverses the order in 1898-99, when the revenue from distillery liquor exceeded the outstill revenue. The number of outstills sanctioned fell from 2,104 in 1898-99 to 2,099 in the year under review, while the number settled rose from 2,076 to 2,096. The number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits rose from 1,190 to 1,193, and the number settled from 1,186 to 1,192.

In the Burdwan Division, throughout which, with the exception of certain tracts in Bankura and Midnapore, the central distillery system is in force, there was an increase of Rs. 30,000 in revenue, which was shared by all the districts. Bankura shows an increase of consumption of duty-paid liquor, which is ascribed to the exertions of the special preventive staff; while the system of colouring distillery liquor, which was introduced into the district as an experimental measure, has, it is said, helped to check the smuggling of outstill liquor. There was also a considerable increase in the licit consumption of liquor in Hooghly, and in the Arambagh subdivision of the district, where illicit dealings have been rife, the revenue from distillery liquor has nearly trebled since 1894-95. This, however, was due, at least in part, to the reduction in the rate of duty in 1895-96. In parts of the Burdwan district and the whole of Midnapore, where the existing rate of still-head duty appeared to stimulate illicit practices, the duty has been reduced from Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4 and Rs. 3, respectively, since the close of the year. The Presidency Division, where the central distillery system prevails throughout, shows an increase of Rs. 67,633 in revenue, of which Rs. 56,257 were contributed by Calcutta alone. In Murshidabad, where the total incidence of taxation was much higher than in the neighbouring districts, the still-head duty has been reduced during the current year from Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 3. In the Rajshahi Division, with the addition for excise purposes of the districts of Purnea and Malda, throughout which area the outstill system prevails, there was an increase in revenue of Rs. 24,070. The Dacca Division, where the central distillery system is in force, shows a net increase of Rs. 255. Since the close of the year the still-head duty was raised in the Faridpur and Backergunge districts from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4, which is the rate prevalent in the rest of the Division. In the Chittagong Division, in which the outstill system is in force and the consumption of spirit is very limited, the revenue rose during the year by Rs. 3,321. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes is taken to include the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, is under the dual system of central distilleries and outstills, *i.e.*, the principal town area is supplied with distillery liquor, whereas outstill liquor is supplied to the rest of the district. The liquor consumed in these districts is ordinarily weak, and there is a large consumption of *tari*, which is still weaker. This tract yields the largest revenue from country spirits, the amount realised in the past year being Rs. 22,96,006, against Rs. 20,81,267 in 1898-99. An increase of Rs. 5,583 in revenue is returned from the Sonthal Parganas, where the distillery system is in force. This system is also in force in the Orissa Division, with the exception of a portion of the hilly tracts of Cuttack along the frontier of the Garhjat States which are under the outstill system. This Division shows a slight decrease of Rs. 422. With the exception of a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, the outstill system is in force throughout the Chota Nagpur Division, which, excluding Hazaribagh, shows an increase of Rs. 70,759.

Country rum.

The total quantity of rum, which passed into consumption from the distilleries in Sibpur and Sakri, and by importation from Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces and from the distilleries in the Madras Presidency, was 53,244 gallons London-proof, against 50,053 gallons London-proof in 1898-99; and, as a result of this increase, the revenue rose from Rs. 2,92,200 to Rs. 3,10,577. Over three-fifths

of the demand is supplied from the Shahjahanpur distillery, while the importation of Madras rum shows a marked decrease, having ceased to be profitable since the enhancement of the duty in Bengal from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per gallon. The consumption of rum had reached 101,541 London-proof gallons in 1891-92, when in the following year the duty was raised to Rs. 5, with the result that the consumption dropped to 80,176 gallons. Consumption remained practically stationary, with a single exception, till 1897-98, in which year it was 77,979 gallons. On the enhancement of the duty to Rs. 6 in January 1898 it fell to 50,053 gallons, and the recovery during the present year has been inconsiderable. The Board express no decided opinion as to how far the falling off is due to the increase of duty and how far to competition or changes in the taste of consumers. It is, however, noticed that the falling off in rum is coincident with a large increase in the consumption of German white spirit, which is put on the market, not under its own name, but under the more attractive designation of brandy or whisky. Proposals to bring this latter traffic under control are now under the consideration of the Board. The bulk of the trade in rum is carried on through Calcutta, where the quantity imported during the year amounted to 38,676 gross gallons. Excluding the quantity exported to Assam (3,202 gross gallons) and a small quantity of 36 gallons to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the amount consumed in Bengal itself was 35,438, of which 25,691 gross gallons were consumed in Calcutta and 9,747 in the mufassal. The quantity further imported into the Bengal mufassal direct from Shahjahanpur amounted to 2,236 London-proof gallons.

Imported liquor.

The excise revenue from imported liquor, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 3,06,350 to Rs 3,11,363. Nearly one-half of the total revenue was collected in Calcutta. The number of wholesale licenses was increased by 5, and that of retail licenses by 20. The changes are ascribed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade.

Tari.

The receipts from *tari*, the revenue from which is derived from license-fees, for the sale of both fermented and unfermented *tari*, advanced from Rs. 10,28,219 to Rs. 10,44,663, the increase being most marked in the 24-Parganas, followed by Calcutta, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Cuttack. In Calcutta the revenue has regained its normal condition. As usual, the bulk of the *tari* revenue was derived from the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, which contributed between them 63·8 per cent. of the total receipts. Since the close of the year it has been decided to abandon the idea of introducing the tree-tax system, regarding which experiments and enquiries have been made in selected areas in the Province. The result of the enquiries was to show that the prospect of deriving an increased revenue from *tari* was too doubtful to be allowed any weight in considering whether the system in question should be introduced; and that no advantages were likely to follow from the exercise of a stricter control over the trade in *tari* which would be commensurate with the evils inseparable from such a measure.

Pachwai.

The revenue derived from license fees for sale and home-brewing of *pachwai*, which includes both the rice-beer that is consumed chiefly in the districts of Western Bengal, and the millet (*marua*) beer drunk in the Darjeeling Hills, rose from Rs. 4,46,441 to Rs. 4,89,873. The districts of Burdwan and Birbhum between them contributed 61·8 per cent. of the entire revenue. The total number of licenses for sale rose from 1,606 to 1,610, and the number of licenses for home-brewing rose from 8,641 to 8,701.

Ganja.

Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area in the district of Rajshahi. The revenue from *ganja* is derived from license fees and duty, which varies according to quality. The following statement shows the main statistics relating to *ganja* revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1897-98	2,712	2,706	4,651	26,57,452
1898-99	2,711	2,699	4,797	27,20,140
1899-1900	2,711	2,701	4,844	26,99,767

The area of land brought under *ganja* cultivation during the year increased by 1,203 bighas, and the quantity produced by 2,134 maunds. The figures are curious. Cultivation and production have increased very largely, and abnormally high prices were realised by cultivators throughout the year; yet the increase in consumption has been nominal, and the revenue has fallen off appreciably. It is explained that the variety of *ganja* which contains the largest proportion of the narcotic principle, and on which the highest rate of duty is levied, was less grown and less in demand than in the previous year, and that the falling off in its sales was not compensated by the increase in the sales of the cheaper variety. The question of extending the area under *ganja* cultivation was discussed during the year under review, and it was decided to slightly extend the area up to a prescribed limit. The quantity exported to the North-Western Provinces was 411 maunds, to Nepal 159 maunds, to Assam 765 maunds, while 325 maunds were distributed between Cooch Behar, the Garhjat States and other places.

Bhang, Majum, and Charas.

The license-fees and duty on *bhang*, which is also known under the name of *siddhi* and *sabzi*, declined from Rs. 67,239 to Rs. 65,164. The question of raising the duty on *bhang* came under consideration during the year, owing to the fact that the incidence of taxation derived from license-fees largely exceeded the direct taxation. It was decided that while a general enhancement of the rate of duty was not desirable, it might be useful to introduce different rates of duty in different districts according to the circumstances of each. The rate of duty has accordingly been raised from eight annas to twelve annas a seer in the districts of Burdwan (Sadar and Raniganj subdivisions), Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, and the 24-Parganas with effect from 1st October 1900. The revenue from *majum*, a sweet preparation of *bhang*, rose from Rs. 1,493 to Rs. 1,558, and from *charas*, which is the essence of *ganja* in its greatest purity and strength, from Rs. 22,058 to Rs. 23,625.

Opium.

The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1897-98	2,990	2,086	23,18,598
1898-99	3,623	2,164	24,01,026
1899-1900	3,653	2,189	24,54,877

The number of permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations and poppy-heads for medicinal purposes, which are included in the number of licenses above, increased by 41, while the number of ordinary licenses for retail sale fell by eleven. It is reported that *madak* and *chandu* smokers resort to French Chandernagore, and that illicit dealings are prevalent there.

The effect of the measures adopted in recent years for the prohibition of the sale of preparations of opium used for smoking was examined during the year. The difficulties put in the way of opium-smoking appear to have resulted in some diminution of the practice, which may be expected to be more marked in the future. Experience so far does not point to the expediency of special legislation for the suppression of private opium saloons, but it has been decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that while the present limit of individual possession of the preparation of opium (one tola) might be left undisturbed, the aggregate limit of possession by a party of smokers should be fixed at five tolas.

Methylated spirits.

Methylated spirits are either imported by sea or methylated locally. The quantity passed out fell from 65,619 gallons to 54,226, and the revenue from Rs. 4,611 to Rs. 3,758. This heavy fall is ascribed to the restrictions placed by the new rules upon dealers and importers, who are compelled to use caoutchoucine as a denaturalizing agent to prevent the spirit from being potable.

Offences against the Opium and Excise laws.

The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws increased from 3,830 to 3,940. The arrest of 2,258 persons was effected by Excise Officers, while arrests by other officers, the majority of whom belong to the Police, numbered 1,682, the percentage of convictions in the cases instituted by Excise

Officers being 91·6 against 88·1 in those instituted by the Police. There was a large increase in the number of arrests for illicit distillation and in the number of persons convicted, the figures being 773 and 709 against 459 and 405 in the previous year. For this increase, the Sonthal Parganas are mainly responsible. The amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs. 74,896, of which Rs. 51,199, or 68·3 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 62,175 was distributed in rewards to Police and Excise officers and informers, against Rs. 58,098 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1899-1900 under the Indian Stamp Acts, I of 1879 and II of 1899, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,82,81,507, Rs. 5,01,939 and Rs. 1,77,79,568, respectively, against Rs. 1,73,81,080, Rs. 4,84,670 and Rs. 1,68,96,410 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred in both judicial and non-judicial stamps.

Stamp revenue.

According to the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, which are subject to adjustment with the final figures compiled by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the sale-proceeds of non-judicial stamps show a net increase of Rs. 2,78,119, which was contributed by all classes of stamps, except notarial and advocate, vakil and attorney stamps. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed sheets, the most important of the non-judicial stamps, amounted to Rs. 32,55,526, against Rs. 31,83,092 in the preceding year. This amount, however, is considerably below the average of the preceding three years, during two of which scarcity, by compelling numerous transfers of land, caused an abnormal increase in the revenue from this source. The increase on last year's figures was divided among 25 districts, there being a decrease in 21. The largest increases were in Gaya (Rs. 30,174), Calcutta (Rs. 15,009), Burdwan (Rs. 10,790), Tippera (Rs. 9,958), and Jessore (Rs. 8,309). The increase in Calcutta is due to the purchase of stamps of large values for transfer of mufassal properties, while in Burdwan it is said to be due partly to the enhanced stamp duty chargeable on perpetual leases under the new Stamp Act, which came into force with effect from the 1st July 1899, and partly to the sale-proceeds of an increased number of pleaders' and mukhtars' certificates. Impressed labels, which are used only in Calcutta, improved by Rs. 1,27,264, owing to the enhancement of the stamp duty payable on awards in partition cases and on leases granted in perpetuity, to general increase of business and to the transfer and mortgage of certain tea estates for large considerations. The revenue derived from the sale of receipt or one-anna stamps improved by Rs. 17,380, the largest increase occurring in Calcutta. The liability of all local fund cheques, irrespective of their amounts, to stamp duty under the new Act is the main factor in accounting for this increase. Owing to the briskness of the share market in consequence of the rise in the price of coal and jute shares, there was a large increase in Calcutta in the sale of share transfer and foreign bill stamps. The revenue derived from the sale of *hundi* or bill-of-exchange stamps amounted to Rs. 1,02,632, against Rs. 78,606 in 1898-99. The largest increase (Rs. 19,924) occurred in Calcutta, and is attributed chiefly to the institution of a number of criminal prosecutions against native traders in Calcutta and the mufassal for drawing *hundis* on paper bearing only one-anna receipt stamps.

Judicial stamps.

The sale-proceeds of judicial stamps increased from Rs. 1,25,29,890 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,32,03,128, showing an increase of Rs. 6,73,238. The largest increases occurred in Muzaffarpur (Rs. 99,009), Calcutta (Rs. 61,785), Tippera (Rs. 47,772), Dacca (Rs. 46,169), Faridpur (Rs. 36,772), Pabna (Rs. 27,694), Chittagong (Rs. 26,961), Mymensingh (Rs. 24,830), Cuttack (Rs. 22,032) and Murshidabad (Rs. 21,686). The increase was due to increased litigation, to the high value of some of the suits, and, in some districts, to improved receipts from probate duties.

Prosecutions.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue Courts during the year was 3,689, against 3,370 in 1898-99, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 37,989, as compared with

Rs. 34,181. Prosecutions for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Acts were instituted in 660 cases, against 1,274 in the preceding year. The fines imposed on offenders amounted to Rs. 5,939, against Rs. 5,224 in 1898-99, and rewards to informers paid in six districts aggregated Rs. 3,684, against Rs. 2,467 paid in four districts in the previous year.

INCOME TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	115,643	118,452
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	113,785	116,720
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	122,978	126,080
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid tax within the year ...	119,324	122,788
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax	50,60,501	51,69,274
Final demand of income-tax, including penalties, fines, and arrears	52,67,536	54,11,336
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	49,31,568	50,49,367
Gross receipts	50,85,059	52,00,337
Charges	1,90,627	1,90,938
Percentage of charges on receipts	3·7	3·7
Net revenue	48,94,432	50,09,399

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,14,967, or an increase of 2·3 per cent., against an increase of 2·9 per cent. in the previous year. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, amounted to Rs. 52,00,337, of which Rs. 50,73,679 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

There was an increase in the final demand in all the districts, except Dacca, Hazaribagh, Bankura, Burdwan, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Faridpur, Darjeeling, and Rajshahi; but in none of these districts did the percentage of decrease exceed 5·9, except in Dacca which shows a decline of 19·4. This is ascribed to the depressed condition of the jute trade during the year. In other cases, the causes given for the decrease are fortuitous, and call for no special comment. Enhanced assessments and the discovery of new assessees, combined with the comparative agricultural prosperity of the year, produced an increase in all districts other than those named above.

Assessments.

The number of villages (a street in Calcutta is held to be a village for this purpose) visited by the assessors was 72,647, against 74,519 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,872. The number of persons finally assessed was 116,720, against 113,785, showing an increase of 2·6 per cent. The decrease in Faridpur (68) is said to be due to the weeding out of improper assessments made in former years. Calcutta again heads the list with an increase of 1,517 persons, followed by Midnapore, Monghyr, Khulna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Puri, Mymensingh, and Darbhanga with increases varying from 200 to 100. A decrease occurred in 14 districts, against 15 in the preceding year, but in no case was it as high as 100.

Demands, collections, and balances.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.		Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1898-99	...	115,643	113,785	46,59,160	45,47,134	44,18,201	97·2
1899-1900	...	118,452	116,720	47,89,616	46,57,149	45,37,242	97·4

The outstanding balance, including penalties, costs, and arrears, was Rs. 2,06,635 against Rs. 1,8[illegible]9 in the year 1898-99. Of this balance, Rs. 48,751 are reported to be good and under realisation, Rs. 1,04,755 doubtful, and Rs. 53,129 bad and irrecoverable.

The following table compares for the last three years the coercive measures taken for the realisation of the tax:—

Coercive measures.

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants.		Distraints.		Sales.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1897-98 ...	111,680	5,753	5·2	[illegible]	1·9	357	·3
1898-99 ...	113,785	5,725	5·03	[illegible]	·8	324	·3
1899-1900 ...	116,720	4,506	3·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	311	·3

Notwithstanding an increase in the total number of assessees and in the final demand, the different classes of coercive process for realisation of the tax show a general decrease, an indication that the tax was levied with less friction and trouble than in the preceding years. The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed does not exceed 10 per cent. in a single district.

The largest number of sales reported was in Rangpur (65), Dinajpur (31), Khulna (22), and Jessore (20). The two districts first named have, for some years, had an unenviable prominence in the sale list, and it seems evident that in the former district sales were held in some cases where they should not have been. The Board have recently revised the procedure for realisation of the tax from persons who, having been assessed on the basis of the previous year's assessment, die before the tax is realised, and trust that their orders will operate to minimise sales in districts where they have hitherto been largely resorted to.

The demands and realisations under the heads of penalties and costs for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Penalties and costs.

Year.	Penalties.		Costs.	
	Demands.	Realisations.	Demands.	Realisations.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	29,532	14,983	13,226	9,324
1899-1900	29,805	15,492	11,891	8,621

The amount of tax collected during the year under review from companies and other employers, who agreed, under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act, to collect the tax from the salaries of their servants, rose from Rs. 3,49,551 in the previous year to Rs. 3,83,524; while the remission allowed by way of commission to the employers rose from Rs. 11,017 to Rs. 11,796. The number of companies who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 375 to 419. Two of them failed to collect the tax, which had to be realised by the District Officers. In Calcutta the number of companies collecting the tax rose from 251 to 288.

Excluding the tax on the interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 15·3 persons, against an average of Re. 1 to every 15·6 persons in the preceding year. Darjeeling still continues to show the highest mufassal average, Re. 1 to every 4 persons, while the incidence was lowest in the Sonthal Parganas, viz., Re. 1 to 69 persons. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 4 persons, the same as in the previous year.

Incidence of the tax.

Including the taxes recovered by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the incidence was Re. 1 to every 13·8 persons, against Re. 1 to every 14·6 persons in 1898-99.

The proportion of persons assessed for the whole Province was 1 in 610, against 1 in 625 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under review rose from . 1,90,627 in the previous year, to Rs. 1,90,938. The increase occurred under the heads of "Collector's establishment" and "Warrant establishment."

Miscellaneous.

No case of embezzlement was reported during the year. Two prosecutions for attempting to extort money by personating assessors were instituted, and resulted in acquittal; but a conviction was obtained against a man who personated an assessor's peon. Cases of producing ur iusted or fabricated accounts of income are stated to be far too commo t to be, as a rule, impossible to prove in Court. One prosecution charge was instituted during the year, and is still pending.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital statistics and rainfall.

THE number of births registered in the Province during the year 1899 was 3,053,178 and the number of deaths 2,218,243, as compared with 2,543,701 births and 1,888,468 deaths in 1898. The ratio of births per mille, calculated on the census figures of 1891, was 42·96, and that of deaths, 31·21. In 1898 the ratios were 35·79 and 26·57, respectively, and the averages of the five years 1894—98 were 35·63 and 31·99. From the mortality figures, as thus shown, the year would appear to have been slightly more healthy than the average, especially when the unrecorded growth of population since the census is taken into account.

The rainfall for the year in Bengal was 73·88 inches, the normal mean being 63·95. During April, May, June, July, and August there was a considerable excess over the normal rainfall. In September it fell short of, and in October it exceeded, the average; in each case to a fractional degree only. The Sanitary Commissioner considers the rainfall as a whole to have been unseasonable, badly distributed, and prejudicial to health; and ascribes the particular unhealthiness of the last quarter of the year to the absence of floods in September and October. Both cause and effect are shown by the tables of averages to be the normal state of things. The difficulties which attend the discussion of this subject have been noticed by Government in the reports for the two preceding years; and a complete connection between variations in rainfall and mortality has yet to be demonstrated.

Birth-rate.

Whatever opinion may be formed as to the general healthiness of the year 1899, there can be no doubt of the altogether satisfactory condition of the people as regards productiveness. The recorded number of births is by far the largest in the sanitary history of the Province, being almost 350,000 above the highest number previously on record.

A large advance on the figures of 1898 was to be expected, considering the exceptional healthiness of that year and the check which was put upon its birth-rate by the influence of the preceding scarcity. But so great an excess over the figures for all preceding years is, after making all reasonable allowance for improvement in registration, striking evidence as to the general prosperity of the Province and the good physical condition of its inhabitants.

High as is the birth-rate now recorded for Bengal, it is still below that of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes this to the salubrious climate and more nutritious dietary of those provinces, assisted, in the case of the Punjab, by the greater proportion of the more productive Musalman population. Interesting data on this point will doubtless be afforded by the results of the forthcoming census.

Turning to the local divisions of the Province, the remarkable feature is the advance of the birth-rate in the Patna Division, in which the highest figure previously recorded has been very largely exceeded. Hitherto it has been considered that the Divisions which may be expected to show the highest birth-rate are those of Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur; the two former on account of their large proportion of Musalman inhabitants, and the two latter on account of the large number of aboriginal tribes which they contain. Both Dacca and Chittagong, however, although each of them shows a considerable increase on their average figures, have, in the year under review, been exceeded by Patna, where neither of these conditions exist. Apart from this, the very large net increase in the population of Chota Nagpur and its almost stationary condition in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, are noteworthy.

Every district except Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Jessore shows an increase in the birth-rate over last year's figures; and all, except Calcutta, are above the previous five-yearly average. In Calcutta the sudden drop in 1898, which was noticed in last year's report as being probably due to an exodus of women from fear of plague, has now been almost counterbalanced by a rise from 13·98 to 16·14.

Three districts, Palamau (53·28), Gaya (50·53), and Hazaribagh (50·18) show a birth-rate of over 50, and no less than 32 of over 40 per mille.

Among towns the highest birth-rates are those of Jamalpur (55·33) and Hajipur (51·75), while the highest birth-rate recorded in any rural area is that of Phulbaria in the district of Mymensingh (72·82). No less than 247 out of 560 rural areas returned a birth-rate in excess of 45 per mille. This is a very great advance on the figures of the three preceding years, and shows how widely distributed was the increase in the general birth-rate for the Province.

Seasonal incidence of births and deaths.

The question of the seasonal incidence of births attracted the notice of Government last year in discussing the after-effects of the famine; and the Sanitary Commissioner now gives, with his remarks, a table showing the average monthly birth and death rate since 1892.

From this it appears that the birth-rate rises with remarkable regularity from October, and continues high till March; the six intervening months showing a consistently lower birth-rate, and the lowest point being reached in June.

The death-rate rises in August and continues high till January; thus confirming the conclusion of the Sanitary Commissioner that the birth-rate is governed with considerable regularity and certainty by the annual health conditions of the Province. The devitalising period appears to commence with the prevalence of the rainy season in July, one month before its effects are disclosed by an increased death-rate, and to conclude with the end of the malarious season in January.

Death statistics.

The figures of mortality present no abnormal features. The death-rate, while considerably higher than that recorded for 1898, was lower than that of any of the four years which preceded it. The comparatively very low mortality from cholera, both in 1898 and 1899, is a satisfactory feature, and contrary to preconceived ideas as to what may be expected to occur in the period subsequent to a famine.

In towns the death-rate was 33·10; that for the previous five years being 33·56. By far the highest mortality occurred in Puri (69·18) owing to a severe cholera epidemic in July.

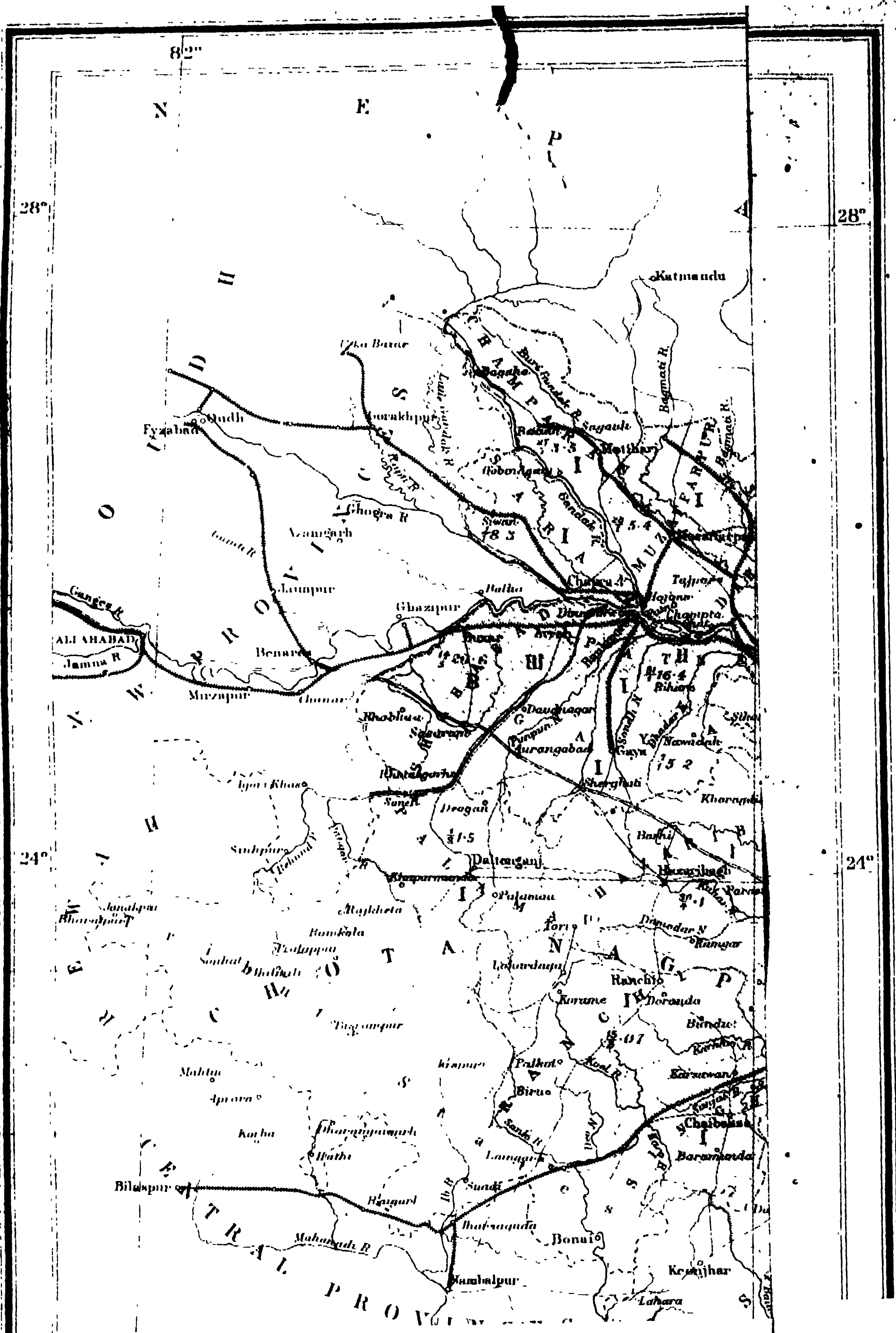
Death-rate by age, sex and class.

The death-rate among males in 1898 was 33·33 and among females 29·10, the total mortality being 1,180,720 and 1,037,523, respectively. The mortality among females is shown as having increased to a considerably greater extent than that among males.

The figures of mortality according to age are noticeable for the very high proportion as shown in the table below of infant mortality. The fact is familiar:—

Mortality according to Age.

	In 1899.		In 1898.		Average of past ten years, 1889—98.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1898.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1889—98.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Under 1 year	564,368	246·13	441,079	192·35	405,202	176·71	123,304 I	53·78 I	159,181 I	69·42 I
1 year and under 5 years ...	335,445	42·00	272,169	34·08	303,117	37·95	63,276 I	7·92 I	32,328 I	4·05 I
5 to 10 years	180,266	16·80	150,496	14·04	168,677	15·73	29,770 I	[illegible]·76 I	11,589 I	1·07 I
10 „ 15 „	104,829	13·52	92,759	11·96	97,674	12·59	12,070 I	1·56 I	7,155 I	·93 I
15 „ 20 „	104,243	17·71	90,947	15·45	98,512	16·74	13,296 I	2·26 I	5,731 I	·97 I
20 „ 30 „	212,962	18·34	187,026	16·11	209,057	18·01	25,936 I	2·23 I	3,905 I	·33 I
30 „ 40 „	186,456	18·47	168,831	16·72	200,513	19·86	17,625 I	1·75 I	14,057 D	1·39 D
40 „ 50 „	156,944	22·97	143,034	20·93	176,974	25·90	13,910 I	2·04 I	20,030 D	2·93 D
50 „ 60 „	137,694	33·86	127,824	31·44	156,469	38·48	9,870 I	2·42 I	18,775 D	4·62 D
60 years and upwards ...	235,021	61·22	214,303	55·83	204,812	68·98	20,718 I	5·39 I	20,791 D	7·76 D
Total ...	2,216,243	31·21	1,888,468	26·57	2,081,007	29·28	329,775 I	4·64 I	137,936 I	1·93 I



82°
28°
28°
24°
24°
Katmandu
Bagmati R.
Gorakhpur
Oudh
Fyzabad
Ghogra R
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ganges R.
ALLAHABAD
Jamna R.
Benares
Mirzapur
Sagauli
Motihari
Gandak R.
Chapra
Daudnagar
Aurangabad
Gaya
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Hazaribagh
Palamau
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Doranda
Bundu
Karsuwan
Chaibassa
Bilaspur
Mahanadi R.
Sambalpur
Bonai
Keonjhar
Lahara
Rampur

The mortality among Muhammadans is again shown as considerably higher than that among Hindus, and is now explained by the generally inferior physique of the former and their insanitary habits of life.

Principal diseases.—Cholera.

The number of deaths recorded from cholera in 1899 was 107,678. This, with the exception of the extremely low mortality in 1898, is the lowest on record for the past fourteen years. The disease occurred in epidemic form in Malda, Puri, Bogra, and Cuttack, the most noticeable outbreak being that which occurred at Puri during the *Rath Jatra* festival in July.

Anti-cholera inoculation was carried on as usual at Purulia, but the number of inoculations performed fell from 10,950 in 1897 and 4,296 in 1898 to 2,388.

Small-pox.

Small-pox was fortunately considerably below the average, 13,116 deaths occurring from this cause, of which over two-thirds were in Orissa. The backwardness of vaccination in this part of the Province, and the correspondingly high death-rate from small-pox have been the subject of frequent notice.

Fever.

Fever was responsible in the year under report for 1,607,279 deaths, or nearly 73 per cent. of the total mortality of the Province. This figure, although higher than that recorded in the very healthy year of 1898, is lower than in any of the four years which preceded it. The highest death-rate from this cause was recorded in the district of Malda (41·68), where fever assumed an epidemic form during October and November. It was also extremely prevalent in Dinajpur, Faridpur, Rajshahi, and in certain rural areas of Murshidabad.

The attention of Government was recently drawn to the high mortality from fever in the riparian municipalities on the eastern bank of the Hooghly, and the Sanitary Commissioner was asked to obtain and submit to Government a special report on the subject. The report, which is from the pen of Captain Rogers, I.M.S., is a particularly well-reasoned and valuable document. It is the result of a cautious and exhaustive examination of the extent to which malaria, as indicated by the prevalence of the enlargement of the spleen, prevails in different parts of the area in question, and of the different operative causes which accompany the variations thus disclosed. As regards the effect of variations in rainfall on the fever-rate, the results are negative. Captain Rogers says:—

"The explanation of the seasonal variations in this tract has not yet been fully elucidated by the present enquiry, and is evidently different from that which I found to prevail on laterite soil in a previous one, in which a high and irregularly-distributed rainfall was always accompanied by a high fever-rate and *vice versâ*."

A similar conclusion was arrived at by Government in reviewing the Sanitary Report for 1897.

Water-logging does not appear as a particularly prominent factor in producing malaria, though Captain Rogers is careful to add that the data at present available cannot be taken as in any away excluding it as such. Detailed enquiries to be made during and after the present rainy season may be expected to throw light on this point. But the remarkable feature of the report is the very great effect which the provision of a filtered water-supply is shown to have in reducing the fever-rate in areas which contain every other known factor, including the anopheles mosquito, productive of a high rate of malaria.

Captain Rogers is decisive in giving the provision of a filtered water-supply the preference over a drainage scheme in towns, though he fully admits the importance of the latter. For rural areas, the most malarious of all, he suggests the provision of tube-wells, which are cheap, and, when sunk near tanks, yield a good and pure supply of water. How far these conclusions are of general application remains to be seen. As regards the particular area to which they apply, they may safely be said to have been demonstrated to a practical certainty. That area, however, does not present sufficient local variations to enable them to be laid down as of universal application under varying conditions of soil and climate.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

As in the case of other diseases, deaths from these two causes, while larger in number than in 1898, were considerably fewer than in previous recent years. The total mortality was 41,334, and the incidence was most severe in Calcutta (5·06 per mille) and Howrah (4·40).

SANITATION.

Expenditure on Urban Sanitation.

The following table shows the municipal expenditure on sanitation during the last two years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Difference.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	10,61,543	10,58,815	2,728	...
2. Drainage	1,16,768	1,13,456	3,312	...
3. Water-supply	2,01,387	2,62,636	...	61,249
4. Disposal of the dead ...	7,783	8,883	...	1,100
5. Markets and slaughter-houses	30,980	43,819	...	12,839
6. Treatment of the sick ...	3,56,926	3,41,492	15,434	...
7. Vaccination	19,609	20,285	...	676
8. Other sanitary works ...	1,31,063	1,02,038	29,025	...
Total ...	19,26,059	19,51,124	...	25,365
Construction and maintenance of roads.	4,23,762	4,19,908	3,854	...
Total, including roads ...	23,49,821	23,71,332	...	21,511

This expenditure represents 44·75 of the total income of the Bengal Municipalities. It is satisfactory to observe that the large rise in expenditure on conservancy which was noticed last year has been more than maintained during 1899. The reduction under the head "Water-supply" is accounted for by the decrease in the Capital outlay on water-works in the larger towns. From the special table appended by the Sanitary Commissioner, it appears that municipal expenditure was devoted rather to maintaining and improving the existing sanitary arrangements than to the initiation of original works. The most important sanitary improvement effected during the year was the completion of the new water-works at Berhampore. They are reported to be entirely successful and much appreciated by the inhabitants.

Precautions against Plague.

Of the four frontier plague camps at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur and Khurda Road, the last-named was closed in the beginning of May 1899. The occurrence of local outbreaks of small dimensions but of a virulent character in Faridpur, Dacca, Darbhanga, and Saran, in all of which cases it was proved that the infection was carried by fugitives from Calcutta, rendered it necessary to order the medical inspection of passengers leaving Howrah and Sealdah, and to establish observation camps at Pandua, Bogoola, Bongong, Khulna, Morelganj, Goalundo, Siliguri, Diamond Harbour, Ulubaria, Kolaghat, Chandbali, and Balasore. These arrangements came into force from the beginning of April. Of the above camps, six, namely, Pandua, Bogoola, Bongong, Morelganj, Diamond Harbour, and Balasore, were closed on the 15th July, owing to the decline of plague in Calcutta.

At the camps, which were in existence at the close of the year, a total of no less than 1,797,350 persons were examined, of whom 15,651 were detained as presenting suspicious symptoms. Twenty-nine deaths occurred among the detenus, of which eight were due to plague.

Sanitary Board.

The Sanitary Board held three meetings during the year, and continued as usual to advise Government and local bodies on the important sanitary projects of the year. Of these, the largest was that for the extension of the Darjeeling water-supply, a scheme for which, estimated to cost Rs. 1,84,000, has been adopted by the municipality. The preliminary estimates for the Patna water-supply remained under consideration throughout the year. Important improvements in the

water-works of Dacca and Bhagalpur were considered, and advice was given on various local drainage projects which were referred to the Board either by Government or the local authorities concerned.

Experiments on the septic tank principle for the disposal of sewage have been carried out during the year, and the results are said to have so far justified every expectation.

PLAGUE.

Plague unfortunately both extended and tightened its grip on the Province during the year. The total recorded mortality from the disease was 23,487. This was distributed among Calcutta (6,249), Patna (15,014), Saran (1,121), Monghyr (706), and 20 other districts, in which the disease did not become epidemic.

Calcutta.

At the opening of the year plague in Calcutta was at the highest point which it had till then reached, and the town remained infected throughout the year. During the week ending the 8th April 151 deaths were recorded, and the total for the month was 459. From this point onwards there was a rapid decline, the number of deaths being 199 in May, 49 in June, and 51 in July.

The disease then again assumed a virulent form, and from August to January 1900 over 200 deaths were recorded in each month, the number in the latter month being 263. In February and March the virulence of the disease became very greatly intensified; and the mortality recorded as due to plague was, in those months, 793 and 3,332 respectively.

The outbreak in Patna was of a most serious nature. It originated in September with a case imported from Calcutta into the Barh subdivision, and had assumed epidemic form before its existence became known in December to the local authorities. Even then the existence of the disease, though by that time it was both widespread and virulent, was discovered only through an accident. There existed, in fact, throughout this period, an organized and extensive conspiracy, engineered by the local zamindars, and most strictly carried out by every class of the inhabitants, to conceal all traces whatsoever of the existence of the disease. The result was an appalling mortality. How great it actually was in the early period of the epidemic could not be ascertained. It is estimated that 500 deaths had occurred before the prevalence of the disease was discovered, and it is certain that the total actual mortality was considerably in excess of the recorded figure.

Plague broke out in the district of Monghyr in January 1900, being imported by fugitives from adjacent villages in the Patna district. In January there were 24 deaths, in February 314, and in March 366.

In Saran the disease had already obtained a footing before the opening of the year. As elsewhere, it died down with the coming of the hot weather, and at the end of April the district was free from plague. In August, however, it re-appeared in the villages where it had previously existed. Up to February the mortality was not heavy; but in that month there was a sudden rise to 184 deaths, and in March the disease spread still more rapidly, the number of deaths being 764.

It had already been decided before the opening of the year that, compulsory removal to hospital and complusory segregation should be discontinued in Calcutta. The policy followed throughout the year in Calcutta was to make careful enquiries into the cause of every death included in the burning ghât and cemetery returns; to visit all residences where a plague case had been reported; to explain the advantages of sending to hospital any one suffering from plague (which advice, however, was but seldom taken); to disinfect the house or room occupied by the plague patient, and to persuade, if possible, the occupants of the neighbouring houses and rooms to have their premises also disinfected.

Experience showed that disinfection was most valuable in preventing the recurrence of an outbreak in infected premises and their neighbourhood, and this fact has been confirmed in a striking manner by a special enquiry which has been held since the close of the year.

As regards rural areas, previous experience had indicated that prompt measures of isolation of sick persons and contacts and evacuation of the infected house or village would be both willingly accepted by the people and efficacious in promptly stamping out the disease. These were, therefore, the measures prescribed at the opening of the year. For urban areas it was left to local officers to enforce either the measures prescribed for rural areas or such modifications of the Calcutta rules as the circumstances of each particular case might show to be expedient.

Segregation and evacuation were successfully carried out in the many instances of isolated cases which occurred at intervals throughout the Province, but met with oppositon, both active and passive, in the Saran, Monghyr, and Patna districts.

As regards towns, it was found that in many cases the only system workable was that in force in Calcutta, and directions were accordingly issued to bring that system into general use.

The rapid spread of plague in the interior made it necessary to issue special orders, with a view to ensure, as far as possible, the prompt reporting of cases to the local officers. Instructions were accordingly issued to this effect in March 1900.

In Calcutta the measures adopted met with no opposition from the people, and caused no panic; nor was any serious difficulty experienced in carrying out the necessary precautions in the great majority of mufassal districts, where cases occurred. But in the three districts of Saran, Patna, and Monghyr a stubborn and continuous resistance was offered to the enforcement of all precautionary measures of whatever description. In several instances this resistance culminated in acts of open violence.

It was owing to this opposition, and more especially to the refusal of the people to adopt even their own natural remedy against an epidemic, of promptly vacating their villages, that the disease was enabled to obtain so firm a hold upon the three districts in question.

Inoculation, so far from being sought after by the people as a protective, was, except in Calcutta, regarded by them as a design of Government for spreading the disease. Even in Calcutta there was practically no demand for it, and only 511 inoculations were performed during the year, of which 239 were in March 1900.

The following measures, dealing with special points, were in force during the year:—

All outgoing passenger traffic by sea was subjected to medical inspection, in accordance with the Venice Convention, throughout the year.

The special arrangements previously in force for the despatch and reception of pilgrims making the Hedjaz were continued during the year. Pilgrims were allowed to depart from no port except Chittagong, where they were detained for ten days in camp before departure. On their return they were received by the Port Health authorities, and the necessary arrangements were made for notifying the local authorities of the district of destination of their arrival.

The decline of plague in Calcutta during the hot weather of 1899 rendered it possible to close several of the smaller plague camps which had been established in the vicinity of Calcutta, in order to prevent the spread of plague into the interior; to discontinue the inspection on departure from Calcutta of certain steamers which were inspected elsewhere *en route*, and to empower local officers to abrogate the system of recording at railway stations by police agency, the names and addresses of passengers from Calcutta.

From that time it was left to the people themselves to inform the local authorities of the arrival of any infected person; and with one exception (unfortunately that of the Patna district) this was promptly and regularly done. The number of persons detained in plague camps during the year was 4,055, and the number of plague cases detected in them was 40.

At the commencement of the year coolies proceeding to Assam were subjected to special quarantine. This, however, was discontinued in June at the instance of the Indian Tea Association and with the consent of the Assam Government. From that time coolies were subjected to no special observation other than that prescribed for ordinary passengers.

The orders previously in force prohibiting the export of waste paper and rags from Calcutta, were found during the year both to inconvenience the local paper industry and to cause difficulties in disposing of accumulations of waste paper in the city. They were accordingly, with the sanction of the Government of India, relaxed so as to admit of the removal of rags and waste paper, subject to certain restrictions, by the Mill Companies, to the Paper Mills.

VACCINATION.

Strength of the Staff.

The following table compares the strength of the supervising and working staff during the last two years:—

	Year.	Inspecting Staff.						Operators.					Remarks.
								Vaccinators.		Apprentices.			
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of head-vaccinators.	Total number of inspecting staff.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Total number of operators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Calcutta	1898-99 ...	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	4	...	33	
	1899-1900 ...	1	1	4	...	...	6	27	...	...	...	27	
	Increase ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	6	
Calcutta Animal Vaccine Depôt.	1898-99 ...	...	..	1	...	1	2	2	...	..	...	4	
	1899-1900 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	6	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Provincial rural areas.	1898-99 ...	47 Civil Surgeons and three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.		50	142	1	243	85	2,232	...	1,130	3,447	
	1899-1900 ...	Ditto ...		50	142	4	246	120	2,244	1	1,196	3,561	
	Increase ...	...		...	...	3	3	35	12	1	66	114	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mufassal Municipalities, Dispensaries, &c.	1898-99 ..	...	...	4	5	1	10	241	...	...	...	241	
	1899-1900 ..	...	...	4	5	1	10	245	...	...	...	245	
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1898-99 ...	51	51	58	147	5	202	357	2,232	4	1,130	3,723	
	1899-1900 ..	51	51	59	147	6	264	394	2,244	3	1,196	3,837	
	Increase ..	...	...	1	...	1	2	37	12	...	66	114	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	

The reorganisation of the Vaccination Department of the Corporation accounts for the increase of one Inspector and decrease of two head vaccinators and two paid vaccinators in Calcutta. The rise in the inspecting staff is attributed to the appointment of three head vaccinators in the Tributary States of Orissa, while the increase in the number of operators is mainly due to the entertainment of a larger number of paid vaccinators in Puri and of licensed vaccinators and apprentices in some of the other districts.

Number of operations.

The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 2,147,452 to 2,252,521 and the average per operator from 577 to 587. The increase was shared by 29 districts, and was highest in the following:—

District.	Increase.
Mymensingh	26,222
Sonthal Parganas	23,526
Bankura	19,357
Saran	13,689
Ranchi	11,348
Backergunge	9,934

A larger number of operations than in the previous year was also performed in Calcutta and in mufassal municipalities and dispensaries. Twenty-one districts show a falling off, the decline being most marked in the following:—

District.	Decrease.
Dinajpur	9,243
Jessore	8,586
Khulna	8,229
Pabna	7,904
Rajshahi	6,956
Chittagong	6,189
Faridpur	5,648

The decrease is attributed in most cases to the prevalence of cholera, malarial fever, and plague, and to the general unhealthiness of the year. In some districts the work was retarded by the alarm occasioned by plague.

Protection afforded to infants.

Calculating the birth-rate for the Province at 50 per mille, the total number of infants under one year available for vaccination was 3,076,043, of whom 619,068, or 201·25 per mille, were successfully vaccinated, against 502,300 in the previous year. The improvement is marked. As in the previous year, Darjeeling, Ranchi, and Malda show the best results, while Patna, Puri, Shahabad, and Cuttack have very low percentages, which is attributed to the strong opposition to vaccination, especially on infants.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, a statement has, for the first time, been submitted showing the protection afforded to infants in each town in the Province. The proportion of successful operations per mille was 443, which is more than double the provincial average. Many towns, however, show disgracefully bad results. This is particularly noticeable in the minor municipalities of the 24-Parganas, especially Basirhat, Baduria, and Taki, in all those of Nadia, in all those of Hooghly except Kotrung, and in all those of Midnapore except Tamluk. Others might be mentioned which are nearly as bad. As the Compulsory Vaccination Act is in force in these towns, there is no excuse for this.

Primary operations.

There was an increase of 116,699 primary vaccinations during the year 1899-1900, as compared with the previous year. The percentage of successful operations is given as 97·67 as against 97·99. The system of six-puncture vaccination has been generally introduced into the Province, and satisfactory results have been obtained in almost every place except Calcutta.

Secondary operations.

The number of secondary operations decreased from 60,167 to 48,537, of which 21,345 were performed in rural areas. Dinajpur returns the largest decrease, viz., 11,997. Calcutta and mufassal municipalities show an increase of 7,561 and 2,154, respectively. The percentage of successful cases was 49·59 against 67·34.

Recess work.

The number of operations performed during the recess chiefly in connection with small-pox epidemics and the upkeep of lymph for emergencies fell from 102,359 to 94,832. This decrease was in rural areas only.

Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.

The number of vaccinators employed by the District Boards and paid from District Funds increased from 41 to 87, and the number of persons vaccinated by them from 31,748 to 41,077. The contributions made by District Boards towards vaccination in rural areas rose from Rs. 3,320 to Rs. 3,623. The largest contributions were made by the District Boards of Chittagong (Rs. 963) and Puri (Rs. 831). A comparison of the work done by the Licensed, Government, District Board, and Municipal agencies shows an increase in the number of operations performed by all these agencies.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of vaccination during the year was Rs. 1,84,414 against Rs. 1,73,875 in 1898-99, the average cost of each reported successful vaccination being the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 anna and 4 pies.

Death-rate from small-pox.

The diagram submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner illustrates the death-rate from small-pox in each district, as compared with the proportion of population protected by vaccination. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 14,514, giving a ratio of ·19 per thousand of the population against 13,044 and a ratio of ·17 in 1898-99. The following districts which had the highest mortality from small-pox show a very low ratio of population protected:—

District.	Protected per 10,000.	Death-rate from small-pox per 10,000.
Puri	1,700	37
Cuttack	1,200	30
Balasore	3,000	5
Calcutta	1,500	4

Darjeeling with 6,200 persons protected per 10,000 of population had 15 deaths; the lowest number of deaths from small-pox is reported from Tippera, where only one person is said to have died of the disease.

Method of vaccination.

The number of operations performed direct from the calf shows an increase of 35,000 primary vaccinations and a decrease of over 11,000 revaccinations, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This increase is noticeable in the districts of Midnapore, Murshidabad, Mymensingh, and the Sonthal Parganas. The cause of the slow progress in calf vaccination in some districts is attributed to difficulty in procuring calves.

Supply of lanoline lymph to Nepal.

Seven hundred and seventy-six grains of lanoline vaccine paste were supplied to the Nepal Darbar. Only one return showing the result of operations performed with the lymph was received, and it was found that 70 cases proved successful and 9 were failures. Four hundred and five grains of lymph were also supplied to the Sikkim State, where during the last epidemic of small-pox vaccination was carried on with success.

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Requisition and despatch of labourers.

As in the three preceding years, there were six agencies at work, five British and one Dutch. The following table shows the demand and supply of labour:—

Name of Colony.	1898.		1899.	
	Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara ...	2,400	2,301	5,000	4,114 (617 were supplied in January 1900.)
Trinidad ...	1,200	1,225	1,800	1,738
Jamaica ...	690	...	690	604
Natal ...	908	1,358	723	1,056
Fiji ...	560	560	920	918
Surinam ...	600	590	600	588
Total ...	6,358	6,034	9,733	9,018

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

The terms of engagement remained the same as in the preceding year, except in the case of the Colonies of British Guiana (Demerara), Trinidad and Jamaica. The alterations referred to the grant of free passages to the wives, children, and dependants of emigrants accompanying the latter to India, and to the forfeiture of all concessions in the matter of an assisted return passage in the case of those emigrants who had quitted, or attempted to quit, the Colony without a passport.

Recruiting operations.

During the year under review, 801 licenses were granted as compared with 701 in the previous year, of which 43 were subsequently cancelled for various reasons. There was a large increase in the number of coolies recruited, namely, 14,051 in 1899 as against 9,334 in 1898. The increase in the demands of some of the Colonies is believed to be due to the improvement in the prospects of the sugar-cane industry.

Of the number recruited, 5 per cent. were obtained in Bengal; 11 per cent. in Bihar; 54 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces; and 29 per cent. in Oudh as compared with 5, 7, 55, and 32 per cent., respectively, in 1898.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

There were 14,309 emigrants accommodated in the sub-depôts in the mufassal, including 258, who remained over at the close of the preceding year. Of this number, 1,794, for various reasons, did not proceed to Calcutta, including 892, who were rejected after registration as unfit for

emigration. This decrease was further augmented by the desertion of 49 during the journey. Eight were left behind *en route*, and one claimed by relatives, whilst 514 remained in sub-dépôts at the end of the year. Three hundred and fifty-one emigrants are not accounted for, so that 11,592 out of 14,309 actually reached Calcutta.

There were altogether 12,213 emigrants admitted to the depôts in Calcutta, including 595 remaining over from the preceding year. Of this number, 728, or 5·95, as against 8·16 in 1898, were rejected as unfit; 39 died; 343 deserted; 1,335 were discharged for various reasons, and 9,369, or 77 per cent., as in the preceding year, were despatched to the Colonies, leaving 399 in two of the depôts, at the close of the year, for subsequent disposal. Of the number that was despatched, 7,848 were Hindus and 1,521 were Muhammadans.

Sanitation and management of depôts.

The sickness and mortality among emigrants in depôts appear to have been higher than in 1898, the explanation for which is the alleged unhealthiness of the year. The total number admitted to hospital was 663, of whom 39 died, as compared with 337 admissions and 13 deaths in 1898. The chief cause of illness, during the year under report, was fever, to which nearly half the number of deaths is ascribed. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease.

Embarkation of emigrants.

Of the 9,369 emigrants embarked, 46 per cent. were conveyed to Demerara; 19 per cent. to Trinidad; 7 per cent. to Jamaica; 12 per cent. to Natal; 10 per cent. to Fiji; and 6 per cent. to Surinam. There were 14 sailing vessels and 3 steamers engaged to carry these emigrants, as compared with 8 and 4, respectively, in the previous year; and so far from steamships ousting sailing vessels, the reverse seems to be the case. The average number of emigrants conveyed per vessel was 551 as against 518 in 1898. As in the previous year, the steamers carried emigrants to Natal only, and the duration of the voyage varied from 22 days to Natal to 116 days to Jamaica, the average for all vessels concerned being 78 days as compared with 73 days in 1898.

The total mortality on the various voyages was 99, or 1·05 per cent., as compared with 27, or ·43 per cent., in 1898. This large increase was due, principally, to epidemics of measles on the *Rhine* and *Foyle* bound, respectively, for Jamaica and Demerara. These vessels took the longest time to reach their destination.

Returned emigrants.

The number of emigrants who returned to India was 2,421, as compared with 3,502 in 1898. There were 52 deaths on board, including 3 infants, or 2·12 per cent., as against 66, or 1·88 per cent., in 1898.

The following is a table showing the total number of emigrants who returned from each of the Colonies during 1899, the aggregate savings, and the average savings per head on the number embarked:—

Colonies.	Number of souls embarked at Colony.	Savings. Aggregate.	Savings. Average amount on the number embarked (columns 2 and 3).
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Trinidad	746	1,61,109 7 10	215 15 5
Mauritius	387	6,250 0 0	16 2 4
Natal	126	7,620 0 0	60 7 7
Fiji	361	72,648 2 10	201 3 10
Surinam	743	1,31,619 10 6	177 2 4
Guadeloupe	58	5,797 4 6	99 15 3
Total ...	2,421	3,85,044 9 8	159 0 8

The average saving per head in 1898 was Rs. 135-10-7.

Of the 2,421 emigrants who returned from the Colonies, 551 were children and the remainder 1,870 adults. Of these 1,870 adult emigrants, 404 declared themselves to be paupers, while 101 would not declare what they had saved,

and 1,·65 brought back savings ranging one rupee and upwards. The following table explains briefly the proportion of emigrants who had or had not saved and the reasons that led to failures:—

Colonies.	Names of vessels.	Number of souls embarked at Colony.				Number of emigrants who brought back savings varying from—					Number who brought back no savings.	Reasons, as far as they can be ascertained, that led to failure.	General remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Re. 1 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 51 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 101 to Rs. 151.	Above Rs. 151.	Total number who brought back savings.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Trinidad .	Ship "Forth"	420	165	161	746	34	50	49	253	386	360	Being dependants, paupers and invalids.	
Mauritius ...	S.S. "Umta"	243	66	78	387	26	10	5	13	54	333	Invalids, paupers or unsuccessful in their enterprise.	
Natal ...	,, "Congella"	42	14	8	64	Information not available, as only a lump sum is given.				126			These immigrants brought back a lump sum of Rs. 7,620.
Do. ...	,, "Umlazi"	39	9	14	62								
Fiji	Ship "Avon"	202	59	67	328	31	28	15	113	202	141*	Nearly all who had no savings were "Incapables" and a few belonged to the thriftless class or were unsuccessful in their enterprise	* 28 of these made no declaration of their savings.
Do. ..	,, "Ganges"	24	5	4	33	6	7	2	...		18†	† Incapables and rejected immigrants.	
Surinam ..	,, "Arno"	384	155	204	743	41	42	40	447	570	173‡	Paupers and invalids.	‡ 73 of these had savings in their own possession; but as they made no declaration of them to the Colonial authorities, they were included among those shown as having no savings.
Guadeloupe	S.S. "Dupleix"	24	19	15	58	1	5	2	19	27	31	Paupers and dependants.	
	Total ...	1,378	492	551	2,421	139	142	113	845	1,365	1,056		

Particulars of emigrants resident in the Colonies.

The following statement shows the reported resident Indian population and the savings effected by them in each Colony:—

Name of Colony.	Total number of resident Indian population in Colony at end of 1898.	Number of immigrants who arrived in, or were on their way to, the Colony during 1899.	Savings of the total number of immigrants resident in the Colony at end of 1898.	Average savings of emigrants resident in the Colony at end of 1898.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Demerara ...	116,934	4,308	174,101 15 3	1 9 9	
Trinidad ...	84,600	1,798	91,431 14 10	1 1 7	
Mauritius ...	260,373	......	222,775 7 2	0 17 1	
Natal	59,868	1,598	19,236 7 8	0 6 5	
Fiji	12,397	931	18,322 7 8	1 9 6	
Jamaica	14,046	623	25,939 14 6	1 16 11	
St. Lucia ...	158	......	47 19 11	0 6 0	
Surinam ...	9,563	616	14,420 0 0	1 10 2	
Réunion ...	15,219	......	6,367 3 10	0 8 4	
Guadeloupe ...	15,353	......	3,003 1 0	1 3 10	
Total ...	588,501	9,369	575,635 11 10	0 19 6¼	

These figures do not of course pretend to great accuracy, and they do not help much further in the enquiries started last year; but so far as they go, they point to the West Indies and Guiana, with Fiji, as the most promising

fields for emigrants; and they again indicate that emigrants thrive less in Mauritius and Natal than in any other of their resorts. The Protector has therefore been requested to obtain further information as to the amount of the remittances from each of the emigrants by money-order to India during the last three years.

Administration of estates.

Of the 386 estates under administration during 1899 valued at Rs. 43,365-5-0½, 168 valued at Rs. 16,892-15-0½ were finally disposed of, the sum of Rs. 12,191-3-5 having been paid to the heirs in respect of 102 estates, and the sum of Rs 4,701-11-7½ standing at the credit of the remaining 66 estates lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, owing, in some cases, to absence of heirs, and in others, to inability to trace them under the false descriptive particulars furnished by their emigrant relatives at the time of registration. Besides the final disposal of these 168 estates, heirs were traced in 57 estates, valued at Rs. 12,098-3-11, and that sum was in course of payment. Enquiries for heirs were therefore completed in respect of 225, or 58 per cent. of the total number of estates under administration in 1899, as compared with 493, or 80 per cent., in 1898. Enquiries regarding the remaining 161 estates, valued at Rs. 14,574-2-1, had not been completed at the close of the year under review.

Financial.

The receipts during 1899, amounting to Rs. 28,113, show an increase of Rs. 9,421 over the preceding year. The expenditure increased from Rs. 29,059-10-6 to Rs. 33,278-6-7, and the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 5,165-6-7 as against a deficit of Rs. 10,367-10-6 in the previous year.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

1893	41,310
1894	42,519
1895	75,430
1896	77,666
1898	48,429

The total number of emigrants despatched to the labour districts in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet during the year was 33,693, all of whom embarked at Goalundo, with the exception of three, who embarked at Dhubri. The notable reduction shown by the marginally-noted figures for Goalundo (omitting the famine year 1897), in the volume of emigration as compared with previous years, was no doubt due to the agricultural prosperity of the recruiting districts.

Transport and mortality on the river journey.

Of the 33,693 emigrants embarked, 26,175 were destined for Assam, 3,034 for Cachar, and 4,484 for Sylhet. There were 80 casualties during the journey as compared with 109 in the previous year, and 33,615 emigrants, including two infants born on the voyage, were disembarked at their places of destination. Only thirty-one of the casualties on the passage were caused by death, as against 53 in 1898. The decrease in mortality, particularly from cholera, which accounted for only 21 deaths, as against 41 in 1898, and so large a figure as 318 in 1897, is noteworthy. Whilst the year was throughout Bengal singularly free from epidemics, yet the great reduction in the number of deaths testifies to the care taken by the Embarkation Agent at Goalundo to prevent overcrowding and defective sanitary arrangements on board the emigrant steamers. With the co-operation which that officer will receive from the Military Assistant Surgeon who has been appointed during 1899 by the Government of Assam to be the Travelling Inspector of Emigrants on the steamer routes to the labour districts, and the due observance of the new rules regarding the transit of emigrants *en route* to Goalundo, it is hoped that in future years the mortality on that part of the journey will be permanently and substantially lessened.

It is also satisfactory to observe that out of 3,339 batch way-bills, 3,134, or 93·86 per cent., were returned to the Superintendent of Emigration, as compared with 87·52 per cent. in 1898.

Recruiting Agencies.

As in the previous year, coolies were recruited either by (i) licensed contractors, (ii) special local agents, (iii) certificated garden sardars, or (iv) as free emigrants. There were two contractors with seventeen licensed recruiters working under them during 1899, as compared with three contractors and fourteen recruiters in 1898, twelve special local agents working under section 62 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act I of 1882, as compared with eleven

in 1898, and 108 local agents licensed under section 59 of that Act to supervise the work of the garden sardars as against 144 in 1898. Notwithstanding this noticeable decrease in the latter class of local agents, the number of garden sardars placed under their supervision was 5,325, or 1,136 more than in the previous year, and the average number of sardars under each agent was 49 in 1899 as against 29 in 1898. In the number given for the sardars are included 24 sardarnis, or seven less than in the previous year. If there has been no error in the returns of the local officers, these garden sardars recruited in Bengal, on the average, each 1·15 registered emigrants a year, though apparently a few emigrants who had been registered by special local agents were transmitted by them into garden sardars' recruits before the port of embarkation was reached. Even if every emigrant who left Goalundo had been recruited by this army of 5,325 men, the average obtained by each sardar would have been six only. These figures demonstrate very clearly the great extravagance of the present system by which the tea-gardens obtain their supply of labour, whilst the District Magistrates of the Chota Nagpur Division complain with reason that their districts are overrun by swarms of licensed and unlicensed recruiters, control over whom it is difficult to retain. It is hoped that even if financial pressure does not compel reform, the impending legislation will effect it.

Of the 33,693 emigrants despatched to the labour districts, 14,698, or about 44 per cent., as in the previous year, were recruited under the free emigration system alone, while 18,995 emigrants were registered under Act I of 1882 by the three other systems of recruitment, viz., 2,057 emigrants by the licensed contractors, 4,091 by the special local agents, while the rest, *i.e.*, 12,847, or 67 per cent., as against 20,180, or 70 per cent. in 1898, of the registered coolies were collected by the garden sardars, many of them from outside Bengal.

Recruitment.

The original number of emigrants of all classes sent from the recruiting districts of this Province for Goalundo and Dhubri was 29,145, or 4,548 less than the number embarked from those places (the remainder consisting of emigrants recruited in other provinces). Of this original number of recruits, 2,258 were registered by the licensed contractors, 5,850 by the special local agents, 6,278 by the garden sardars, and the remainder, 14,759, were free emigrants.

Of the 2,258 emigrants recruited by the contractors, 2,153, or 95 per cent., were registered in the 24-Parganas, and the rest in the districts of Burdwan and Balasore. According to the registers, 33 per cent. of these emigrants were natives of the 24-Parganas, and most of the others came from Ganjam and Orissa. Of the 5,850 coolies registered by the special local agents, Manbhum contributed 3,966, or 67 per cent., Ranchi contributed 1,683, or 28 per cent., and the rest were recruited from the districts of Midnapore and the Sonthal Parganas. The garden sardars obtained the majority of their emigrants from the Chota Nagpur Division Ranchi having yielded 47 per cent., Manbhum 24 per cent., and Hazaribagh 16 per cent. The rest of their coolies were registered in the districts of Midnapore, Singhbhum, Sonthal Parganas, Gaya, Monghyr, Shahabad, and Cuttack.

Casualties between recruitment and embarkation.

Between registration or recruitment and embarkation, out of 555 casualties, chiefly caused by discharges and desertions among all classes of emigrants, there were 16 deaths, 12 from cholera and 4 from other causes, as compared with 19 deaths, 14 from cholera and 5 from other causes, in 1898. These numbers are, like the corresponding ones on the river steamers, singularly low, and whilst due in part to the general healthiness of the year, may be explained to some extent by the improved arrangements for rest, feeding, medical treatment, prevention of overcrowding in depôts and railway trains, and segregation of batches infected with cholera and other communicable diseases, made for emigrants *en route* to the labour districts, undr tehe orders and rules issued by Government during the years 1898 and 1899.

Bills to amend the Inland Emigration Acts.

One of the most important questions connected with inland emigration which occupied the attention of Government during the year was the amendment of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, and the Inland

Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889, with the object of removing defects and abuses connected with emigration. The proposal originated with the Labour Enquiry Commission appointed by the Government of Sir Charles Elliott in 1896. Two Bills, which have since been framed by the Government of India, embodying the suggestions of that Commission and of the Local Governments, came under the consideration of this Government during the year under review.

Separate sleeping accommodation for the sexes in depôts.

An improvement was effected during the year in the arrangements for the sleeping accommodation of coolies in depôts and rest-houses. A rule was issued under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882, by which the provision of separate sleeping accommodation in depôts and rest-houses for single women, married couples, and single men was made compulsory. Owners and managers of depôts were also made to provide separate latrines and bathing platforms for the sexes.

Sanitary arrangements.

Other questions of sanitary importance relating to the comfort of the emigrants whilst travelling on the railways engaged the attention of Government during the year. Enquiries were made whether the arrangements for latrine accommodation for the sexes, the supply of drinking-water, and the isolation of patients attacked with cholera could not be improved. It is hoped that the attention drawn to these details will prevent in future any cause for complaint.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The year 1898 was unusually healthy, but in the year under review the death-rate rose from 29·8 to 37·8 per mille in Calcutta, and in Howrah from 33·02 to 44·56, the highest rate recorded for the last eleven years. The comparison with 1898, however, is vitiated by the large exodus that took place in that year in consequence of the plague scare. Putting aside the 2,332 deaths recorded as due to plague, the total mortality of Calcutta in 1899 was actually less than that of 1895, 1896, or 1897—a fact which is due to the remarkable decrease of cholera during the last three years. In view of the exceptional circumstances created by the plague epidemic, Colonel Hendley has not attempted to trace any further, at present, the causes of the gradual rise of the death-rate in Calcutta and Howrah, but he gives an appendix in which the meteorological conditions are collated month by month with the health of the town. This is interesting with reference to the theory mentioned in last year's Report, that the higher mortality was due to the increase of fever caused by the large amount of water brought in by the water-works of the two towns, and the want of proper drainage to carry off the waste, but no very definite conclusions can be drawn from it. A comparison of the monthly mortality shows that the deaths from fever were highest in the first four months of the year, and the most unhealthy month of all was March, when the rainfall was below normal. There appears to be a comparatively steady ratio between the deaths from plague, bowel-complaints and fever; they all reach their height in March and April, and are lowest in June and July, rising again towards the end of the year.

The numbers of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the last two years in the hospitals of Calcutta and Howrah are compared in the following table:—

Name of Institution.	1898.								1899.							
	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients, both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients, both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.				Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Medical College Hospital	4,667	237·99	298	28,386	226·90	33,053	510	10·92	4,482	245·19	298	34,338	257·12	38,820	703	15·66
2. Eden Hospital ...	1,413	62·67	80	3,423	25·37	4,836	109	7·71	1,547	74·11	80	2,125	15·37	3,672	117	7·56
3. Ezra "	244	12·47	20	...	.	244	6	2·45	230	15·13	20	...	...	230	7	3·04
4. Shama Charan Law Hospital.	505	35·52	51	11,068	75·50	11,563	...	...	476	37·30	51	13,103	72·14	13,579	1	·21
5. Presidency General Hospital.	2,438	157·96	218	717	1·96	3,155	111	4·49	2,993	168·87	218	1,118	6·14	4,111	133	4·44
6. Campbell Hospital ..	7,524	452·31	762	17,826	118·64	25,350	1,729	22·97	6,823	395·05	782	20,288	162·97	27,111	1,747	25·60
7. Police "	3,011	112·08	104	.	...	3,011	26	·86	2,996	118·96	104	...	..	2,996	20	·66
8. Mayo Native Hospital.	1,437	79·34	105	19,673	131·64	21,110	139	9·67	1,710	81·58	105	23,674	162·55	25,384	224	13·09
9. Chandney Hospital...	246	9·46	12	33,050	238·64	33,296	20	8·13	276	9·88	12	38,706	235·18	38,982	33	11·95
10. Park Street Dispensary.	...	...	...	21,808	123·46	21,808	...	...	...	...	...	24,529	141·39	24,529	...	...
11. Chitpur Dispensary...	...	...	...	13,826	121·61	13,826	...	...	...	...	...	15,939	109·50	15,939	...	...
12. Sukea's Street Dispensary.	..	...	...	11,363	88·56	11,363	..	...	...	...	...	13,492	102·99	13,492	...	...
13. Shumbhu Nath Pandit Hospital.	606	37·34	48	11,186	100·71	11,792	107	17·65	831	44·65	48	15,783	135·80	16,614	144	17·32
14. Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	149	9·44	16	4,562	39·85	4,711	1	·67	164	7·20	36	4,077	33·67	4,241	2	1·21
Total	22,270	1,206·58	1,803	176,878	1,292·00	199,148	2,758	12·38	22,528	1,197·92	1,844	207,172	1463·82	229,700	3,130	13·89
15. Howrah General Hospital.	1,462	60·16	112	10,640	68·28	12,102	304	20·79	1,613	69·74	112	12,130	79·69	13,743	328	20·27
Grand Total ...	23,732	1,266·74	1,915	187,518	1361·18	211,250	3,062	12·90	24,146	1,267·66	1,956	219,302	1543·51	243,448	3,458	14·32

The total number of outdoor patients rose from 1,87,518 to 2,19,302. The increase was shared by all the hospitals except the Eden and Dufferin Victoria Hospitals, and was due partly to the unhealthiness of the year and partly, no doubt, to the absence of any such panic as that caused by the plague in the preceding year. The increase in the Shambhu Nath Pandit Hospital (4,597) and in the Medical College Hospital (5,952) is attributed to the growing popularity of these institutions. The Presidency General Hospital was kept open every week-day instead of twice a week as hitherto, and the number of outdoor patients rose by 401.

There was an increase of 414 in the total number of indoor patients treated, and the daily average attendance rose slightly from 1,266·74 to 1,267·66. The increase of 525 at the Presidency General Hospital is the most noticeable, and is attributed to the fact that one of the wards which remained closed in 1898 for a few months for repairs was available during the year under review.

Including both outdoor and indoor patients, 146,056 men, 44,370 women, and 53,022 children were treated during the year. The total number of men rose by 22,489, of women by 4,664, and of children by 5,045, the net increase, taking all classes together, being 32,198. The number of Europeans, Hindus, and Muhammadans increased by 1,223, 18,094, and 12,545 respectively, while that of Eurasians diminished by 689. The total number of beds available for indoor patients is 1,762, while the average number occupied was 1,155. In Calcutta 322 per thousand of the population were treated as out-patients as against 259 in 1898.

Excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, the death-rate for all the institutions rose from 13·18 to 14·60, the highest mortality recorded for ten years with the exception of 1897, when it was 16·40. This increased death-rate is attributed to the admission of a large number of persons in a moribund condition, and also of plague cases. The rate for men ranged from ·66 at the Police Hospital to 23·33 at the Campbell Hospital. The death-rate among men was higher than last year in all the hospitals except the Police, and the Howrah General Hospital. The female death-rate rose most conspicuously in the Mayo Hospital, viz., from 8·13 to 21·46. This abnormal increase is attributed to the admission of a large number of pilgrims who came to Calcutta from Puri suffering from cholera.

Small-pox was prevalent during the latter part of the year, and the number of patients admitted into hospital suffering from the disease, rose from 37 to 42. Of these persons, 21 were unprotected either by vaccination or inoculation, and 13 of them, or 61·90 per cent., died. Of 19 persons who had been vaccinated, 5, or 26·32 per cent., died, and in all of them the marks of vaccination were faint. There were 14 Europeans and Eurasians admitted to the Campbell Hospital suffering from this disease, against 1 in the previous year, and some of these cases were of a virulent type. The total death-rate was 47·61 against 32·43 in the previous year.

The number of admissions to hospital of persons suffering from cholera was 355 against 227 in the previous year, and 227 cases proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 63·94 per cent. against 53·74 in 1898. The increase is most marked in the Campbell Hospital, where the number of cases rose from 89 to 136. Among the patients there were 20 Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 14 died. Three cases originated at the Campbell Hospital, of which two were fatal.

The admissions to hospitals on account of dysentery increased from 5,571 to 6,404, but the death-rate decreased from 29·53 to 26·88. The Campbell and Howrah General Hospitals show a high rate of mortality due to the admission of a large number of moribund cases. While the death-rate among Europeans and Eurasians was only 4·93 per cent., the rate among other classes was 29·55. The number of diarrhœa patients rose from 6,244 to 6,673, but the death-rate fell from 47·04 to 43·62. Malarial fever was more prevalent than in the preceding year, and the admissions increased from 37,273 to 46,131. The death-rate also rose from 6·72 to 9·12 per cent. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases increased from 10,550 to 11,159. Twenty-four lepers were admitted into the hospitals during the year against 62 in the previous year, and of these, 22 were treated in the Campbell Hospital. This decline is said to be due to the transfer of patients to the Leper Asylum. There were 37 cases of enteric fever and 617 cases of remittent fever against

32 and 609, respectively, in 1898. Of the 37 cases, 34 were Europeans and Eurasians. Two hundred and thirty-nine cases of plague were admitted during the year, of which 158 were treated at the Medical College Hospital, and 46 at the Campbell. The death-rate was 82·84 per cent.

The total number of surgical operations increased from 21,010 to 25,109. Death followed in 154 cases, giving a percentage of ·61 against ·72 in the previous year. The largest number of operations was performed at the Medical College Hospital, where the death-rate was ·82 against ·96 last year.

The total number of women and children admitted at the Eden Hospital as indoor patients increased from 1,372 to 1,494, of whom 201 were Europeans, 551 Eurasians, and 640 Hindus and Muhammadans. The death-rate for Europeans and Eurasians was 5·45, and for the others 9·55, the figures for the previous year being 5·14 and 10·37. The mortality among native children was rather high, being 32·81 against 25. Confinement cases increased from 582 to 638. Of these 31 proved fatal against 18 in the previous year. There were 19 fatal cases of septicæmia, of which 1 originated within the Hospital. There were 802 operations performed against 1,104 in 1898. The decrease is attributed to the exclusion of minor operations from the returns, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. Of the three cases in which ovariotomy was performed, only one proved successful.

In the Shama Charan Law Hospital the number of outdoor patients rose from 11,058 to 13,103. There was a diminution in the number of operations. Operations for extraction of the lens numbered 257, and vision was restored in 83·95 per cent. of these cases against 81·05 in the previous year.

The work done by trained nurses at the several hospitals is well spoken of by the Medical officers concerned. At the Eden Hospital 41 pupils were under instruction during the year, of whom 17 passed the examination. There were also 31 *dhais* under training, of whom 13 passed.

The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals is Rs. 5,91,700. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure for all the hospitals during the year:—

Income.	1898.	1899.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	29,806	28,294
From Government	7,79,525	7,86,034
Local Funds	61,011	67,175
Municipal funds	46,100	45,000
Interest on investments	27,135	25,935
Receipts from paying patients	56,197	55,859
Miscellaneous receipts	4,728	2,708
Subscriptions—		
Europeans	9,770	10,455
Natives	1,714	4,003
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	...	...
Total receipts from sources other than Government	2,06,655	2,11,135
Sale-proceeds of Government securities ...	4,500	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,20,486	10,25,463
Expenditure.		
Establishment	2,65,434	2,74,675
Bazar medicines	5,338	5,107
European medicines	66,325	33,989
Diet	1,34,696	1,39,846
Miscellaneous charges	88,946	1,02,020
Buildings and repairs	4,27,953	4,37,593
Total ...	9,88,692	9,93,230
Invested during the year	3,500	...
Closing balance	28,294	32,233
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,20,486	10,25,463

The total income, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 9,97,169, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 6,489. The cost to Government shows an increase of Rs. 6,509, due to larger expenditure on the new block at the Presidency General Hospital. The receipts from paying patients fell off by Rs. 338. There is an increase of Rs. 6,164 in the receipts from local funds, which is attributed chiefly to larger receipts from the Hospital Port Dues Fund at the Presidency General Hospital. There was a slight falling off in the receipts from municipal funds, while subscriptions from Europeans and also from natives show some increase. The rise in the latter is attributed to a donation of Rs. 2,500 made to the Mayo Native Hospital during the year under review. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 10,20,486 to Rs. 10,25,463, the increase being chiefly under the head "Miscellaneous charges," the sum spent on which rose from Rs. 88,946 to Rs. 1,02,020, and "Buildings and repairs," which absorbed Rs. 4,37,593 as compared with Rs. 4,27,953 in the preceding year. There was a considerable reduction in expenditure on European medicines at the Medical College Hospital, due to the hospital having been equipped with a large stock of instruments and appliances in 1898. The introduction of a more liberal scale of diet at the Presidency General Hospital has caused an increase of Rs. 5,442 in the expenditure on diet in that hospital.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The title of the Institution was during the year changed from 'Eden Sanitarium to Eden Sanitarium and Hospital—a name which shows more clearly the present object of the Institution. A hospital block is under construction, and a part of the present buildings has been set aside for hospital cases, and is kept open all the year round. This alteration in character accounts for the increase in the death-rate from ·80 to 2·8. The number of operations was only 84; but when the new operating rooms are completed, there will, no doubt, be an increase in the number of important cases sent here for operation.

Though the buildings escaped unhurt from the cyclone of September last, considerable damage was done to the grounds. The total admissions were larger than last year, and would, no doubt, have been still higher but for the interruption of communication and the feeling of insecurity caused by the storm.

The total number of admissions during the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

Admissions.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patients	316	356	370	328	314	347	362	356	376	352
Relatives and attendants ...	86	151	44	31	35	73	102	57	40	76
Total ...	402	507	414	359	349	420	464	413	416	428

The number of residents in each class during the past four years is shown in the statement below:—

Class.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5
First class	47	37	62	68
Intermediate class	82	95	72	56
Second class	152	146	163	145
Third class	183	135	119	159
Total ...	464	413	416	428

There were 296 adult persons treated and 58 children, or a decrease of 24 compared with the total number of the preceding year. The daily average number of patients was 38·64 against 42·62 in the previous year. Debility and malarial fever were the most common complaints, and accounted for 70 and 66 admissions respectively.

Seven free beds were maintained during the year, four of which were for the benefit of patients sent up from the Calcutta hospitals and were paid for by the Institution. The other three are supported by memorial funds, and are specially reserved for children. In addition, the Superintendent has Rs. 500 placed at his disposal for this purpose.

The total income of the institution amounted to Rs. 36,800, against Rs. 37,882 in 1898. The expenses decreased from Rs. 36,774 to Rs. 34,398, thus leaving a larger profit than last year. In spite of heavy expenditure necessitated by the landslip, the financial condition of the Institution is promising. The average daily cost per patient declined from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-6, owing no doubt to the larger number of third class patients, for whose comfort many improvements have been made.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries open on the 31st December 1898 was 488. Twenty-nine institutions were newly established, and four were closed during the year. There were thus 513 open on the 31st December 1899. Of the 29 opened during the year, 18 were established by District Boards. The district in which most was done during the year was that of Rangpur, where seven new dispensaries were opened, and sanction obtained to the establishment of two more. In addition to the dispensaries shown on the Government list, there are many institutions maintained by private charity which have hitherto not appeared on it. Arrangements are now being made to secure, as far as possible, their inclusion in the statistical returns.

Patients.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated rose from 42,086 and 2,837,759 in 1898 to 47,897 and 3,243,346, respectively, in 1899. These figures do not include 74,391 patients who were treated during the year under review by the Missionary doctors of the Ranaghat Monro Medical Mission and by the peripatetic Hospital Assistants employed on railway lines and in dispensaries opened temporarily during epidemics and fairs. Including them, the percentage of population treated was 4·65 against 4·07 in the previous year. The average daily attendance of in-patients and out-patients increased from 1,868·4 and 19,467·6 in 1898 to 1,976·5 and 22,589·7, respectively, in 1899. The attendance of in-patients has not yet returned to the position it held previous to the plague scare; but the number of out-patients is by far the largest ever recorded.

In view of the fact that the general mortality figure of the year 1899, though higher than that recorded in 1898, was considerably lower than in any of the four preceding years, this increase can only be attributed to the growing popularity of dispensaries.

Diseases treated.

As usual, malarial fevers contributed the largest number of cases treated at the dispensaries, forming 18·9 per cent. of the total number of cases treated, against a percentage of 18·3 in the previous year. The increase of fever cases from 527,695 in 1898 to 623,173 in 1899 was spread over 39 districts, and is attributed to the heavy rains of the year. Next to malarial fever, diseases of the skin, of which the exact nature is not specified, show the largest number of cases, viz., 501,830 against 402,890 in the previous year; 8,583 cases of dysentery and 87,477 of diarrhœa were treated during the year, showing an increase under both heads together of 13,943. The fact that this increase is nearly four times that of the general mortality under these heads is a special testimony to the growing popularity of the dispensaries. The number of cases of cholera rose from 6,426 to 10,638. The highest figures under the head of cholera are returned by the district of Backergunge (1,099). Next in order come Cuttack (884) and Puri (751), where a heavy mortality from

that cause occurred among pilgrims during the Car festival. The Rajshahi Division also shows a large increase over the figures of the preceding year, the Pabna, Bogra, and Rajshahi districts having suffered very much from the disease during the year. The number of lepers treated was 3,042 against 2,951 in 1898, the highest figures being reported from Gaya (97), Cuttack (66), Dacca (65), Darbhanga (61), and Patna and Puri (58 each). The number of small-pox cases treated was, as usual, insignificant.

Surgical operations.

During the year 143,614 principal and 1,765 secondary operations were performed in dispensaries, against 134,547 and 2,576, respectively, in 1898. The number of persons operated on was 142,761. Of these 136,959 were cured, 4,437 relieved, 1,009 discharged, and 230 died. Of the more important operations, 2,682 were extractions of the lens. The number of cases of lithotomy rose from 127 to 160 and of litholapaxy from 72 to 102 in 1899. Cases of ovariotomy also increased from 8 to 9, of which 7, or 77·7 per cent., were successful.

Class and sex of patients.

The total number of females treated during the year, both as indoor and outdoor patients, was 517,858 against 462,412, showing an increase of 55,446. Although this represents but a small fraction of the female population of those provinces, the advance is satisfactory. The number of males treated rose from 1,762,038 to 2,020,734, and the number of children from 655,400 to 752,651. There was an increase of 184,997 in the number of Muhammadans and of 235,790 in the number of Hindus.

Income.

The total income of the dispensaries, inclusive of the opening balance, was Rs. 10,01,879-6-3, or Rs. 87,405-13-8 in excess of that of the previous year, which is accounted for chiefly by increased contributions from municipal and other local bodies, under which heads there is an advance from Rs. 1,86,124-7-1 and Rs. 2,47,107-9-2 to Rs. 2,24,758-10 and Rs. 2,75,252-14-10, respectively. On the other hand, subscriptions from Europeans and Natives fell to Rs. 2,56,278-15, or 25·5 per cent. of the total income, from Rs. 2,58,391-4-6, or 28·2 per cent. in 1898. Government contributed Rs. 9,834-11 more than in the preceding year. The amount received as interest on investments fell by Rs. 2,873-12-10, and receipts from paying patients by Rs. 196-6-7. The amount received by the sale of securities and withdrawal of deposits was Rs. 28,983 against Rs. 23,129.

The attention of Government was drawn during the year to the fact that while there has been of late years a large increase in the total amount of subscriptions to charitable dispensaries, the increase has not been extended to all classes of dispensaries alike, the decline being specially marked in cases where the dispensary has been up to a certain point maintained exclusively by private subscriptions and has then been transferred to the management of a local authority. With a view to remedy this state of things and to make as clear a distinction as possible between expenditure on charitable objects and expenditure on ordinary municipal administration, instructions were issued to the local authorities that the appointment of really representative managing committees should be made the rule, and that it should be made clear, by fixing for a short period the amount contributed by the local body, that the dispensary would receive the full benefit of all charitable contributions.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 9,02,690-8-2, showing a total increase of Rs. 64,259-2-9. This increase is shared by all items of expenditure except "salaries of nursing establishment" and "diet" which show a decrease. The largest increase was under the head "paid from local sources on buildings or repairs," viz., Rs. 30,898, which is ascribed chiefly to the construction of new buildings. Establishment charges increased by Rs. 15,452 owing chiefly to the addition of new dispensaries. The cost of diet was Rs. 77,673 against Rs. 80,605, and is attributed to the cheaper rates of food-grain. The increase in the number of patients treated during the year brought about a corresponding increase in the cost of bazar and European medicines. Owing to the improvements made in many dispensaries in clothing, bedding, and furniture, miscellaneous charges increased from Rs. 67,845 to

Rs, 83,479. It is satisfactory to observe that after meeting all these increased charges, a sum of Rs. 29,434 was invested during the year, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 69,754 against Rs. 45,074 in 1899.

Inspection.

One hundred and ninety-five dispensaries were inspected by the Civil Surgeons four times (the minimum fixed by the Dispensary Manual) or upwards during the year as against 177 in 1898. Although the figures show improvement, the results are still far from satisfactory. Out of 55 dispensaries which had, under the orders of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to be inspected three times during the year, there was a failure on the part of the Civil Surgeons and Civil Medical Officers to pay the prescribed number of visits in the cases of 33 dispensaries. Similarly, in the case of 51 dispensaries, for which two visits are required, there was a default in the cases of 19 dispensaries. Colonel Hendley personally inspected 43 dispensaries at district head-quarters, two at subdivisions, seven outlying dispensaries, and ten Lady Dufferin and separate female hospitals. Besides these, he visited the Eden Sanitarium at Darjeeling, Hazaribagh Mission Hospital, Cuttack Protestant Orphanage, the emigration depôts at Purulia, the cholera hospitals at Barisal, Chittagong, and Puri, the lodging-houses at the latter place, and the plague camps at Goalundo and Khurda Road. He also reported on 37 police hospitals and 37 jails, three of which were visited twice. The medical schools at Dacca, Bankipore, and Cuttack were also inspected by him during the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The number of patients in the five native asylums during the past two years and the main facts regarding them are shown in the following statement:—

	1898.	1899.
Remained on 1st January ...	924	911
Admitted and re-admitted ...	159	220
Total ...	1,083	1,131
Discharged cured	71	110
„ improved	22	27
„ not improved	3	8
„ otherwise	3	10
Died ...	73	87
Total ...	172	242
Remaining on 31st December ...	911	889
Daily average strength ...	922	903

The total number of admissions was 202 against 144 in the previous year. The increase was common to all the asylums except Patna, and was most marked at Dullunda and Berhampore. Of the 220 lunatics admitted and readmitted during the year, 117 were criminals against 78 in 1898, the largest number on record during the last ten years. The total number of criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1899 was 476. Of these, 181 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 259 were detained as incapable of making a defence, and 36 had become insane while in jail. The numbers of these three classes in 1898 were 184, 260, and 33 respectively.

There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of recoveries from 71 last year to 110 this year. The percentage of recoveries on the daily average number of patients was considerably higher in all the asylums except Dullunda.

No change was made in the capacity of the asylums during the year. There was a slight overcrowding at Dacca and Patna, which was promptly relieved by transferring some of the patients to other asylums.

Of the 220 admissions, seventy-six cases are attributed to physical causes, 26 to moral causes, and in 118 cases the causes were unknown. Of the 76 cases attributed to physical causes, 44 are ascribed to ganja-smoking, 6 to spirit-drinking, 13 to heredity, 5 to epilepsy, 3 to fever, and 5 to other causes.

There was a further reduction in the number of admissions to hospital from 620 to 576. The average daily number of sick shows a decrease from 104·83 to 86·21. The death-rate was, however, higher than the last year, being 9·63 against 7·91. The number of deaths was remarkably large in the Patna Asylum, and is attributed to the general unhealthiness of the town and district. The system of infirm gangs is said to have worked satisfactorily at Dullunda and Dacca, while in the Patna and Berhampore Asylums no special results have been achieved from it.

The number of injuries and accidents rose from 17 to 24. Three of these ended fatally. In all these cases judicial enquiries were held, but none of the asylum staff were found to blame. There was also a case of suicide in the Cuttack Asylum. There were two escapes, one from Patna and the other from Berhampore. In both instances the lunatics were recaptured and the warders in fault punished.

The income and expenditure of the asylums for the past two years are shown below :—

Income.

	1898. Rs.	A.	P.	1899. Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Received from treasury ...	84,193	7	9	79,855	12	2
(2) Do. from paying patients &c.	1,780	6	6	2,530	8	9
Total ...	85,973	14	3	82,386	4	11
(3) Received from manufacturing department, less cost of raw materials	3,985	13	6	5,428	11	3
(4) Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Depôt, and Stationery Office	7,863	2	7	5,521	4	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	97,822	14	4	93,336	4	5

Expenditure.

	1898. Rs.	A.	P.	1899. Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment proper ...	18,697	2	10	18,189	4	9
Superintendence	15,841	4	0	15,111	9	3
Diet	38,907	14	1	36,980	13	1
Clothing and bedding ...	2,604	12	0	3,640	5	6
Bazar medicines ...	192	13	3	330	4	6
Contingencies proper ...	7,253	2	4	7,967	2	2
Repairs and maintenance ...	657	5	7	806	2	3
Rates and taxes	5,805	5	8	4,789	6	8
Miscellaneous	....			....		
Printed forms and stationery ...	117	8	4	117	10	6
English medicines	872	11	8	704	2	3
Public Works	6,872	14	7	4,699	7	6
Total ...	97,822	14	4	93,336	4	5

The decrease of Rs. 4,486 in the total expenditure occurred chiefly under the heads of Diet, Rates and Taxes, and Public Works charges, and is attributed in the case of diet to lower price of food grains.

The gross cost of each lunatic in the different asylums for the past two years, and the cost per head of average strength, are given in the following table:—

	1898.			1899.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dullunda	122	4	3	119	0	5
Dacca	105	7	1	113	11	3
Patna	89	5	9	87	15	9
Cuttack	128	15	4	121	0	6
Berhampore	104	7	2	88	12	10
Details of cost—						
Establishment	37	7	4	36	14	2
Diet	42	3	2	40	15	4
Clothing and bedding ...	2	13	2	4	0	6
Medicines	1	2	6	1	2	4
Contingencies	8	9	3	9	11	6
Public Works Department charges	7	7	3	5	3	3
Rates and taxes	6	4	9	5	4	11
Forms and stationery ...	0	2	0	0	2	1
Total ...	106	1	5	103	6	1

The number of admissions to the European asylum at Bhawanipur increased from 13 to 17, while the readmissions fell from 5 to 2. Including 35 patients who remained at the close of last year, the total number of inmates was 54 against 53 in 1898. Of these, 5 were discharged cured, 7 made over to friends, 1 despatched to Europe, and 4 died, leaving 37 in confinement at the close of the year. Two of the persons admitted and one of those readmitted were criminal lunatics. The daily average strength was 36·49 against 37 in the previous year, and the number of admissions to hospital was 6 against 5 in 1898. The rate of mortality on the daily average strength rose from 5·40 to 10·96. It is, however, said that two of the patients who died were over fifty years of age, and that one of them had been in the asylum for sixteen years. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 20,884 to Rs. 20,452, while the receipts from paying patients rose from Rs. 12,446 to Rs. 14,585.

The question of establishing a Central Lunatic Asylum in Bengal, which has been under consideration for the last five years, has now been definitely settled. It has been decided that the asylum should be located at Berhampore which is the best situation available in point of health and convenience, and that only the asylums at Dullunda, Patna and Berhampore should be combined, leaving those at Bhawanipur, Dacca, and Cuttack where they are. The necessary alterations in the Berhampore Asylum will be commenced this year. Arrangements will also be made for training Civil Hospital Assistants recruited for Government service in the treatment of mental diseases. It is proposed to send these men immediately on recruitment to the asylums to undergo a training for two months in the treatment of insanity. The Hospital Assistants recruited from the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah and Temple Medical School at Patna will be sent to the Central Asylum at Berhampore, and those recruited from the Dacca and Cuttack Schools to the asylums at those places.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The total number of analyses performed during the year was 4,195 as compared with 4,376 in 1898 and 4,518 in 1897. There was a large decrease in the number of medico-legal analyses; but, in accordance with recent orders of Government, a quantitative estimation of the poison present was required in 45 poison cases against 3 last year, and the actual work under this head was not diminished. There was an increase of 108 in the number of general analyses, due chiefly to requisitions of the Customs and Commissariat Departments for which long and elaborate quantitative analyses were conducted. Besides his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner had to standardize two petroleum-testing apparatus for other parts of India, and to re-verify the specific gravity bottles of the Calcutta Custom House. The subjects on which

his opinion was asked ranged over a wide field, and included directions for testing viscous fluids or preparations under the new Petroleum Act, the composition of illicitly manufactured country salt, the galvanizing of iron telegraph wires, testing of bee's-wax, the poisonous character of the waterproofing material of commissariat sugar-bags, the polarization of sugar, and the provisions of the Bill to regulate the sale of white arsenic.

The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year decreased from 1,006 to 986, and the articles examined in connection with them from 2,266 to 1,977. The viscera of 380 human beings were examined for poison during the year, as against 388 in 1898, and in 56 per cent. of these cases poison was found against 52 per cent. in 1898 and 56 per cent. in 1897. Opium was, as usual, the most common form of poison, being found in 29·86 per cent. of the cases of fatal human poisoning, while arsenic was found in 12·76 per cent. The percentages of these two poisons in the previous year were 26·41 and 11·85 respectively. In two cases where the Medical Officer believed cholera to be the cause of death, arsenic was found in the viscera.

The number of cattle viscera examined was 148 against 189 in the preceding year, and arsenic was discovered in 67·22 per cent. of these against 67·19 in 1898 and 77·28 in 1897. There was again a very noticeable decrease in the number of cases sent from the Patna Division.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality rose from 2,110 to 2,218, and included 4 specimen balls of opium, 19 samples of salt, 10 samples of Australian tinned meat, 567 of petroleum, and 508 of explosives.

The number of analyses of drinking-water conducted during the year was 115 against 109 in 1898. The results were as follows:—

Good ...	12	Suspicious or indifferent ...	42
Usable or fair ...	52	Impure	9

As compared with last year, it is satisfactory to find that 10·4 per cent. of the samples of water received were classified as good. The worst sample was from the Dharmasagar tank at Tippera; while those sent from a tank in the Puri Municipality, and from a tank reserved for coolies in Chittagong, were both classified as impure.

Before the close of the year the new buildings constructed for the Chemical Examiner's Department were completed. These are reported to be excellent, and supply all the reasonable wants of the Department. The laboratories have been thoroughly equipped, and the medico-legal work, necessarily often unpleasant, will in future at least be carried on under the most favourable circumstances.

VI.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number under instruction.

The following table shows the number of colleges and schools in Bengal and the number of pupils in them at the end of the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

Class of Institution.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1899.	1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions—						
University ... ... Arts Colleges	39	7,204	44	7,868	184·7	178·8
Secondary ... ... High English schools ...	428	95,529	471	107,923	223·2	229·1
Secondary ... Middle ditto ...	971	72,207	950	69,233	74·3	72·9
Secondary ... Do. vernacular schools	1,094	60,202	1,045	57,039	55·0	54·6
Primary ... ... Upper primary schools ...	4,240	174,161	4,309	177,253	41·0	41·1
Primary ... Lower ditto ...	44,083	1,061,536	43,809	1,067,879	24·0	24·4
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	394	13,587	504	16,188	34·4	32·1
Female	2,775	61,817	2,759	62,576	22·2	22·7
Total	54,023	1,546,243	53,891	1,560,018	28·6	29·0
Private Institutions—						
(1) Advanced, teaching—						
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,308	18,672	1,282	16,439	13·3	12·8
(b) Sanskrit	1,412	13,100	1,351	12,259	9·2	9·1
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(a) With ten pupils and upwards	715	10,693	709	11,396	14·9	16·1
(b) With less than ten pupils	3,291	21,079	3,226	20,565	6·4	6·4
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,113	56,461	4,060	57,847	13·7	14·2
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.	149	2,537	134	3,071	17·0	22·9
Total	11,078	122,542	10,762	121,577	11·1	11·3
Grand Total	65,101	1,668,785	64,653	1,687,595	25·6	26·1

The number of educational institutions decreased during the year from 65,101 to 64,653, but the pupils attending them increased by 18,810.

An examination of the figures in the table above, show the continued tendency of Arts Colleges and high English schools to gain in popularity, whereas the middle English schools and middle vernacular schools are year by year losing ground.

Primary schools have shown noticeable vitality; the upper section records a gain of 69 schools and 3,092 pupils; the lower section also, though the actual number of schools has decreased, shows a satisfactory increase of 6,433 pupils; the increase of nearly 20,000 pupils in public institutions would prove that substantial progress has been made during the year.

Female education has during the year shown no great sign of improvement; the actual number of pupils has, however, risen by 1·2 per cent., and this may be regarded as a hopeful sign for the future.

Ratio of pupils to population.

The ratio of boys of a school-going age and similarly of girls for the whole of the Province, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary State of Chota Nagpur, to the numbers actually at school, is 28·9 and 1·9 per cent., respectively, against 28·6 and 1·9 last year. There are, however, great differences in the degrees of educational progress attained in the various districts and divisions, Midnapore returning 60·4 per cent. and Purnea only 13·2. The poorer the districts, the lower the number of boys at school: with the exception of Patna, all the Bihar districts rank very low in the list, their ratios being as low as 16 and 14 per cent.

Schools classified according to management.

The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

Class of Institutions.	1899.		1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions.				
Under Public Management.				
Managed by Government	170	25,547	172	26,301
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	200	13,800	200	13,676
Under Private Management.				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	38,641	1,164,193	38,993	1,188,149
Unaided	15,012	342,703	14,526	337,892
Total ...	54,023	1,546,243	53,891	1,566,018
Private Institutions.				
Of indigenous instruction	11,078	122,542	10,762	121,577
Grand Total ...	65,101	1,668,785	64,653	1,687,595

Owing to the transfer of the reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh from the Jail to the Education Department, the establishment of a survey school at Angul and the transfer of the Siliguri Middle Vernacular School in the Rajshahi Division to the aided list, the institutions managed by Government made a net increase of two. The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards remained stationary. Of schools under private management, the unaided class decreased by 486, but this was attended by an increase of 352 in the aided class; this must be looked upon as showing that success is attending upon the attempts being made to bring these schools under inspection and to introduce method and system in their work.

Financial results.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,13,94,558 against Rs. 1,11,12,906 in the previous year. The total expenditure from Provincial Revenues rose by Rs. 43,275, or by 1·8 per cent., and from District Funds, by Rs. 33,956, or 2·9 per cent., while that from Municipal Funds fell off by Rs. 2,437, or by 2·6 per cent. The total expenditure from all the public funds taken together shows an increase of Rs. 74,794, or by 2·1 per cent. In the preceding year, the expenditure from the public funds had decreased by 2·4 per cent. Thus, the expenditure from the public funds during the year under review is approximately the same as that of 1897-98.

The expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 75,06,379 to Rs. 77,13,287. Expenditure from Provincial Revenues fell off under the heads of Collegiate education, Scholarships, and Superintendence; there was considerable increase under the head Special.

Inspection tours.

Mr. Pedler was on tour for 63 days out of Calcutta, in addition to 16 days occupied in attending the Conference held in Simla under the orders of the Government of India for the consideration of the scheme in connection with the establishment of a Research University by Mr. Tata of Bombay. The total period during which the Director was away from head-quarters thus amounted to 79 days.

The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province is shown and compared for the past two years in the following statement:—

Class of officers.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	7	153	7	152
Inspector of European Schools ...	1	90	1	58
Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	1	35	1	53
Assistant Inspectors	10	172	10	172
Deputy Inspectors	50	180	51	176
Sub-Inspectors	209	212	212*	214

* Including one officer whose work being confined to Calcutta has been left out of consideration in calculating the average in column 5.

The Inspecting officers of all classes have generally performed their inspection duties satisfactorily. Only three Assistant Inspectors reached the standard laid down of 180 days' touring.

As to the character of the work done by the Inspecting Pandits, opinion differs. In some districts they are reported to have done their work satisfactorily, while in others they are reported to be men of inferior qualifications. The Conference of Educational officers, which met in January 1900, recommended that these officers should, in future, be called "Guru Instructors," and that they should be chosen from pupils who have passed at least the second-year examination of a first grade Training School. The Director of Public Instruction has been called upon to submit a further report, the receipt of which is now awaited by Government.

District Boards.

The District Boards have generally worked in harmony with the officers of the Education Department, and the suggestions and recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors were either followed or, at any rate, were fully considered.

In some districts Local Boards have been entrusted with the administration of the primary fund and the control of primary education; in others they have no educational functions at all. Some of the Local Boards are reported to have performed their duties fairly.

University education.

There were 44 Arts Colleges working in Bengal during 1899-1900, as against 39 in the previous year. Of these, 11 were maintained by Government, 1 was maintained by the Midnapore Municipality, 7 were in receipt of aid from Government, and 25 were unaided institutions. The number of aided colleges increased by 2, and of unaided colleges by 3. The net increase of five colleges is explained by the abolition of one of the old colleges on the one hand, and, on the other, by the opening of four new colleges and the resuscitation of two others after a period of suspended animation.

The number of students attending Arts Colleges increased from 7,204 to 7,868, that is, by 664, the increase taking place in the cases of the aided and the unaided colleges. The Government colleges, on the whole, practically kept up their previous year's number, which was considerably in excess of the average of the three preceding years. The attendance at the Hooghly College, which has been steadily declining during the last five years, showed no further decrease. The increasing attendance at the Bethune College, for girls affords grounds for congratulation.

Cost of College education.

The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,32,690 to Rs. 7,43,542. The expenditure on Government colleges decreased by Rs. 8,680, while the expenditure on the aided and the unaided colleges increased by Rs. 8,653 and Rs. 10,773, respectively.

The upkeep of the 11 Government colleges cost Rs. 3,71,401, made up of Rs. 1,73,187 contributed from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 1,85,397 realised from fees, and Rs. 12,817 from endowments. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues decreased by Rs. 10,869, while that from fee-receipts increased by Rs, 2,187.

Without counting the Martinière College for girls, which has not furnished returns of expenditure, the grant from Provincial Revenues to the aided colleges amounted to Rs. 23,400.

Success at university examinations.

The total number of candidates for the First Arts examination of 1900 was 3,037, or 241 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 1,142 passed, the percentage of success declining from 38 to 37·6. The Government colleges passed 50 per cent. of their pupils (as against 48), and the aided and unaided colleges, 37 and 33 per cent. respectively (as against 46 and 33). In the Bethune College for girls, of the ten candidates sent up, all were successful. The Presidency, the Ravenshaw, and the Rajshahi Colleges passed 69, 67 and 64 per cent. of their pupils, respectively. The newly-opened Dublin University Mission College at Hazaribagh passed 9 students out of 11 sent up, or 82 per cent. This College should supply a distinct want and give an impetus to the progress of English education in the Hazaribagh Division. The Patna College was not successful, and passed only the small percentage of 26 per cent.

For the B.A. examination there were 1,667 candidates, of whom 461 passed. The literary subjects proved more popular than science subjects, and 1,041 candidates presented themselves for examination in the former, but only 626 in the latter subjects. The percentage of success was approximately the same in both divisions, 27 and 28 per cent., respectively. Of 72 names on the Honours list, 43 are of students belonging to Government colleges, 16 of students of aided colleges, and 13 of students of unaided colleges. The Presidency College passed five out of the six candidates who obtained a place in the first division in Honours.

The number of candidates for the M.A. examination rose from 162 to 206, and the number of passes from 63 to 92, the percentage of success being 44·6 against 38·9. There were 111 candidates for the examination in English, 21 for Philosophy, 23 for Mathematics, 32 for Scientific subjects, 11 for Sanskrit, 2 for Persian, and 6 for History.

Research scholarships

During the year under review three post-graduate scholarships of Rs. 100 each, tenable for a maximum period of three years, were founded by Government, with a view to encourage the prosecution of orginal research by graduates of the Calcutta University. The conditions on which these scholarships can be held are that candidates for them must have passed the M.A. examination, or must have obtained some equivalent degree in Medicine, Law or Engineering, within three years previous to the date of application. Ordinarily, two of the scholarships will be granted to graduates who take up scientific research, while the third will be awarded to a candidate who engages in original investigation in literary subjects, including Philology, History, Philosophy, Political Economy, &c. The scholarships for the year 1900 have been granted to three graduates, of whom one has taken up Mathematical Physics, another is engaged in Physico-Chemical research, and a third is engaged in investigations regarding the Literature, Science, &c., of the ancient Arabs.

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools, for the last five years are contained in the subjoined statement:—

Year.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure from— Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97	...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,876	28,97,402
1897-98	...	2,453	220-159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789
1898-99	...	2,471	224,538	5,68,462	23,60,828	29,29,290
1899-1900	...	2,441	230,433	5,66,897	24,63,694	30,30,591

The table shows that the secondary schools, which increased in number till 1898-99, have, during the year under review, decreased by 30. The number

of pupils attending in the last year, as compared with the opening year of the quinquennial period, shows an increase of 22,891, or 11 per cent. High English schools advanced both in number and strength. The growth and extension of middle schools (both English and Vernacular) alone were arrested. The Director remarks that schools of this class are losing in popularity, and their outlook is not bright.

It will be seen that, during the last five years, the expenditure from public funds has gradually been reduced, and the contribution from private funds has increased by Rs. 2,02,588; the policy of allowing private enterprise to exploit this class of schools, so far as their efficiency is not impaired, has been kept in view.

High schools.

These schools increased from 419 with 93,680 pupils to 462 with 105,954 pupils. The number of schools managed by Government and Municipal Boards remained stationary, while the aided schools advanced by 23 and the unaided schools by 20. There has been a satisfactory increase in the strength of all these schools.

At the University Entrance examination 5,089 candidates attended, as against 4,798 in the preceding year, of whom 3,155 passed, as against 2,922, the percentage of success having risen from 60·9 to 61·9.

Drawing.

The percentage of the number of pupils examined in drawing at the Entrance examination increased by 3·9, but the percentage of successful pupils dropped by 28·1. It appears that some of the schools, which secured a very high percentage of success in the previous year, met with a wholesale failure at the last examination. This is ascribed with probability to the severity of the test.

Middle schools.

Middle English schools decreased by 24, or by 2·5 per cent., and the number of pupils in them by 3,216, or by 4·6 per cent. The schools managed by Government remained stationary, while those managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by 6. The aided and unaided middle English schools decreased by 10 and 20, respectively. The attendance diminished in all classes of schools except in those managed by Municipal or District Boards.

Middle vernacular schools decreased by 49, or by 4·4 per cent., and the attendance in them by 3,163, or by 5·2 per cent. In the preceding year the attendance had decreased by 7·9 per cent. The schools managed by Government declined by one, while those managed by District or Municipal Boards fell off by five. The aided and unaided schools were fewer by 33 and 10, respectively.

Subjects of studies in middle schools.

The question of re-modelling the system under which vernacular education is now carried on, was under the consideration of Government during the year under report.

Middle Scholarship examination.

The following table exhibits, in a condensed form, the results of the Middle Scholarship examination from the two classes of schools (middle English and middle vernacular), for the last two years:—

1898-99.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Passed at the— Middle Vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools ...	3,685	1,414	1,215	2,629
vernacular schools ...	3,487	179	2,268	2,447
Total ...	7,172	1,593	3,483	5,076

1899-1900.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Passed at the— Middle Vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools ...	2,992	987	925	1,912
vernacular schools ...	2,913	100	1,667	1,767
Total ...	5,905	1,087	2,592	3,679

Gauged by the number of candidates and of passes, the results were inferior in comparison with those of the previous year.

Bifurcation of studies in high schools.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, a scheme was sanctioned during the year for the bifurcation of studies in high schools. Under this scheme a student, after passing the annual examination of the third class, will have the option of continuing his studies for the University Entrance examination or of taking up a practical course, more adapted to commercial than literary pursuits. This practical course, or "modern side," is divided into two classes: one for the instruction of boys who elect to take up Engineering or similar subjects, the other to train those who elect to follow an industrial career. The "modern side" students will be subjected to an examination after two years' training, and the successful candidates in the Engineering branch being allowed to continue their studies in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College. The successful candidates in the industrial subjects will be granted pass certificates equivalent to the Entrance examination certificates. They will also be eligible for a higher course of instruction, which would last two years, and the final examination at the end of this period would be equivalent to the University F.A. examination.

Discipline and moral training.

Breaches against discipline and morality appear to have been few, and the offenders in each case were adequately punished. A teacher, no doubt, can do much to elevate the moral tone of his school; but it is at home that a boy's moral character is formed, and the school-master cannot succeed without the assistance of parental influence. Misconduct on the part of teachers is more reprehensible: fortunately not many cases are reported, and they were confined chiefly to the primary schools, the teachers of which are generally ill-paid and ill-educated, and in whose case the temptation to earn a few additional rupees by unfair means is too strong to be resisted.

Transfer rules.

The transfer rules appear, on the whole, to have worked smoothly in all classes of secondary schools. During the year under review the rules have been conducive to the maintenance of discipline.

Boarding-houses.

The number of boarding-houses for Indian pupils of educational institutions rose from 222 with 6,158 inmates in 1898-99 to 239 with 7,004 inmates in 1899-1900. The steady increase in the number of these institutions, which are indispensably necessary for the improvement of the tone and discipline of schools, is very satisfactory. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 2,37,041 in 1899-1900, as compared with Rs. 2,41,456 in 1898-99, of which Rs. 16,292 was contributed by Government.

Physical exercises.

The importance of physical training received attention; but, with the exception of the high schools, there seems to be no systematised form of physical exercise. In the year under review, it was decided to make drill a compulsory subject for all students in zilla and collegiate schools, it being left to the school authorities to exempt such students from this form of exercise, as were physically unfit. Of European games, football and cricket are the favourite pastimes. Indigenous games like *kapati* or *hadoodoo* are also played in schools in which the boys cannot afford to purchase costly apparatus.

Primary education.

The number of primary schools and their pupils during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1895-96 ...	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97 ...	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98 ...	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635
1898-99 ...	4,232	173,885	44,080	1,061,477
1899-1900 ...	4,300	176,963	43,807	1,067,837

It is satisfactory to note that the number of upper primary schools and the number of pupils attending them are steadily advancing, and also that though the number of lower primary schools slightly decreased during the year, in comparison with that of the previous year, the attendance in them has been increasing during the last two years.

Cost of the primary education.

The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by the District Boards on account of schools for Indian boys and girls, and of the subsidiary agency, is compared for the last two years in the following statement:—

	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
To stipendiary schools	1,18,950	1,22,619	1,54,101	1,61,719	2,73,051	2,84,338
„ non-stipendiary schools ...	22,083	19,556	3,27,647	2,84,983	3,49,730	3,04,539
„ payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department, or such as are not included in the above	1,317	4,519	3,010	7,507	4,327	12,026
„ rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations.	9,319	12,334	51,432	96,511	60,751	1,08,845
„ charges for abolished schools ...	8,592	2,400	12,098	10,935	16,690	13,335
„ buildings and furniture ...	6,736	5,716	2,055	1,563	8,791	7,279
„ subordinate inspecting agency ...	13,640	15,174	87,887	87,916	1,01,527	1,03,090
„ lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant.	2,453	3,227	24,413	24,862	26,896	28,089
„ miscellaneous	14,626	13,291	52,153	45,441	66,779	58,732
Total payments ...	1,92,716	1,98,836	7,14,826	7,21,437	9,07,542	9,20,273
Add 80 per cent of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors.	20,706	21,776	1,42,505	1,55,899	1,63,211	1,77,675
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,13,422	2,20,612	8,57,331	8,77,336	10,70,753	10,97,948
Total allotment, excluding the allotment for Sub-Inspectors.*	1,98,526	2,03,260	7,55,253	7,47,886*	9,53,779	9,51,146
Actual savings	5,810	4,424	40,427	26,449	46,237	30,873

* Allotment for Sub-Inspectors was Rs. 2,04,208.

In comparison with the previous year, the expenditure on primary schools, both from Provincial Revenues and District Funds, increased. But the figures in the table do not include all the charges from Provincal Revenues on primary education, for it excludes the charges paid for primary schools from the grant-in-aid and circle funds.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools.

It appears that the cost of each upper primary school increased, while that for each lower primary school decreased. The cost per pupil per annum, in annas increased in upper primary schools from 19·8 to 20·7 and in lower primary schools decreased from 10·2 to 10·1.

Primary Scholarship examination.

The results of Upper Primary scholarship examination for the last five years, so far as upper primary schools are concerned, are shown in the table below:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895-96	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,166	73·0	56·2
1896-97	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75·9	58·6
1897-98	2,647	2,116	6,113	4,051	79·9	66·2
1898-99	2,969	2,280	7,357	4,386	76·8	59·6
1899-1900	2,959	2,343	7,206	4,637	79·1	64·3

There has been a steady advance in the percentage of successful candidates. The highest percentage of success recorded is that of the year 1897-98. In the following year the percentage declined, but in the year under review it has materially advanced.

It is to be noted that the figures in the table above do not represent the total number of passes at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, for they exclude 2,175 boys that passed during the year under review from middle and special schools.

In the Lower Primary Scholarship examinations, so far as lower primary schools are concerned, there was an increase both in the number of competing and successful schools. The number of examinees increased by 4·6 and that of the passed candidates by 1·6 per cent. There were, besides, 40,816 candidates that passed the Lower Primary Scholarship examination from schools other than lower primary ones.

School post-offices.

The number of school post-offices was 781 as in the previous year. They are reported to have worked smoothly in almost all the Divisions.

Training schools.

During the year under review there were, as in the previous year, 29 training schools—19 for masters and 10 for mistresses. The latter were all aided. Of the former, 11 (8 first grade and 3 of lower grades) were maintained by Government, and 8 were aided. The attendance at the schools for masters increased from 808 to 845; at the schools for mistresses it rose from 456 to 669. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on all training schools amounted to Rs. 1,01,917, as against Rs. 95,199. The eight Government first grade schools teach general subjects up to a high standard, through the medium of the vernaculars, and besides instruct students in the theory and practice of teaching, practising schools being attached to the training schools for the exercise of the students. The course of training extends over a period of three years, and the final certificates granted by the Education Department on the results of the Vernacular Mastership examination constitute passports to the employment of the recipients as senior vernacular masters in middle schools. Of the aided schools for masters, only the one at Krishnagar conforms to the departmental standards and sends up candidates for the Vernacular Mastership examination. Similarly, but few of the aided schools for mistresses send up candidates for the departmental senior and junior and Female Teachership Certificate examinations. There were 115 candidates for the last Vernacular Mastership examination of the first grade, of whom 79 passed, as against 73 out of 96 at the previous year's examination.

Law classes.

There are no institutions in Bengal exclusively devoted to the teaching of Law. Law classes are attached to some of the first grade Arts Colleges which are attended by students who desire to go up for the B.L. or the Pleadership examination

During the year under review the number of institutions teaching Law was, as in the previous year, 17. The number of students attending Law classes fell off from 1,305 to 1,260, or by 145. The number is higher than the total number for 1897-98 by 66. Compared with the figures for 1898-99, the total number attending Law classes attached to Government colleges shows a slight increase, while the total number in unaided colleges shows a slight decrease.

Of the 1,260 students attending Law classes on the 31st March 1900, no less than 773 belonged to the four unaided colleges in Calcutta, while only 487 belonged to the 13 mufassal colleges. The Ripon College alone had more students than all the Government colleges put together. Among mufassal colleges the Dacca College and the Bihar National College returned the largest attendance.

The upkeep of Law classes in the Government Arts Colleges entails no charge on Provincial Revenues, the Law Professors being paid out of the fees realised from students subject to a maximum limit of salary. The classes at Dacca, in addition to being self-supporting, yielded a surplus of Rs. 5,487, which was credited to Government. In the preceding year the surplus had amounted to Rs. 820.

The number of students reading for the B.L. examination increased by 37, while the number of those preparing for the Pleadership examination decreased by 82. In 1899-1900, 451 candidates appeared at the B.L. examination, of whom 102 only passed, one being placed in the first division, the rest being placed in the second division. In 1898 there were 450 candidates, of whom 206 passed.

Medical Institutions.

The returns show that the number of medical institutions decreased from 11 to 9, and the number of medical students from 1,709 to 1,582. The Calcutta Medical College is the only institution affiliated in medicine to the Calcutta University. The total strength of the College on the 31st March 1900 was 502, as against 477 on the same date of the previous year. The expenditure on the College during the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,325, of which Rs. 1,49,056 was paid from Provincial Revenues, and Rs. 35,269 was realised from fee-receipts. The students of the Medical College are required to undergo three University examinations during their five years' study, viz., the Preliminary Scientific Examination at the end of the second year, the first L.M.S., or the first M.B. examination, at the end of the third year, and the second L.M.S., or second M.B. examination, at the end of the fifth year. During the year under review two candidates passed the second M.B. and the 35 candidates the second L.M.S. examination, as against 3 and 51 candidates, respectively, during the previous year. As was the case last year, no candidate appeared for examination for Honours in Medicine or for that of Doctor in Medicine.

Besides the Medical College, Government maintains four vernacular medical schools, viz., the Campbell Medical School at Calcutta, the Temple Medical School at Patna, the Dacca and the Cuttack Medical Schools. The control of medical education has been transferred since June 1899, from the Director of Public Instruction to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The number of pupils on the rolls of the several schools on the 31st March 1900, was as follows:—

At the Calcutta school	212
„ Dacca „	176
„ Patna „	151
„ Cuttack „	98

The total expenditure from Provincial Revenues on the four schools amounted to Rs. 90,976, while that from fee-receipts came up to Rs. 18,892. In all 81 students passed the final examination of the vernacular medical schools —22 (including three females) from the Campbell School, 23 from the Patna School, 19 from the Dacca School and 17 from the Cuttack School.

Besides the four Government medical schools already noticed, there were four unaided medical schools, including a homœopathic school and an "electric medical school." The total number of pupils attending these schools was 443.

Sibpur Engineering College.

The strength of the College on the 31st March 1900 was 105 for the Engineer Department and 156 for the Apprentice Department and six in the Artisan class, or a total of 267 against 294 last year. The Engineering Department consisted of 98 Hindus, 5 Europeans and Eurasians, and 2 Muhammadans. The Apprentice Department consisted of 132 Hindus, 20 Europeans and Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. Out of 28 candidates for the B. E. and L.E. examinations, which are really one examination, no less than 14 candidates passed, as against four out of 20 at the previous year's examination. For the F.E. examination there were 44 candidates, of whom 30 passed. On the results of the examinations in the Apprentice Department, 28 overseers' certificates and 31 sub-overseers' certificates were issued, as against 5 overseers' certificates and 17 sub-overseers' certificates in the year 1898-99. The six technical schools affiliated to the College sent up 64 candidates for its second-year examination in the Apprentice Department, of whom 23 passed. The failures occurred mainly in practical work. In the newly-opened Agricultural Department, 9 passed out of the 11 students in the upper class, and both students of the lower class passed. The 11 passed students are undergoing a course of practical training under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The final examination of those who joined the Agricultural Department in 1898 was held in July 1900. The artisan class of the College showed a little more vitality than in the preceding year, there being six students as against one. The teaching in this class is through the medium of the vernacular. Two students during the year took mining scholarships, but no student underwent a course of electrical engineering.

The Bihar School of Engineering.

The course of instruction followed in this school is the same as in the Apprentice Department of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, and it has been settled that it will teach up to the overseer standard. On the 31st March 1900 there were 90 students on the rolls of the school, of whom 58 were Beharis and 32 were Bengalis, 3 of the latter being domiciled in Bihar. Sixty-three of the students were taught in English and 27 through the medium of the vernacular. On the results of the examination held in January and February 1900, 31 sub-overseers' certificates were awarded. The theoretical part of the examination was the same as at the Sibpur College. In the 12 passed students of the third year class the foundation of the fourth-year or overseer class has been, for the first time, laid. At the examination of the *amin* class held in April 1899, 23 passed out of 34 candidates, and were awarded First Survey Standard certificates. The total fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 1,458. The total expenditure from Provincial Revenues came up to Rs. 17,685.

Reformatory Schools.

The two reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh were transferred from the control of the Jail to that of the Education Department, with effect from the 1st January 1900. On the 31st December 1899 there were 179 boys at Alipore and 237 at Hazaribagh. At both places the boys were taught how to read and write either Bengali or Hindi, besides Arithmetic. Five of the Alipore boys appeared at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, and two of them passed in the first division. The trades taught to the boys were carpentry, bookbinding, cane-work, gardening, blacksmithy, tin-work and printing at the Alipore School, and cloth-weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy and gardening at the Hazaribagh School. Drill and gymnastics were attended by boys of both schools. Marks for good conduct were earned by 88 per cent. of the Alipore boys and 97 per cent. of the Hazaribagh boys.

Survey Schools.

On the 31st March 1900, the Dacca School had 39 students in the Sub-Overseer's Department and 84 students in the Survey Department, as against 46 and 98 students on the same date, in the previous year. The Cuttack School had a total attendance of 89 against 88. Both schools now teach the same course. The Dacca School passed 9 out of 11 candidates for the Sub-Overseer's examination, and 28 out of 38 candidates for the Survey Final examination. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on the Dacca School, was Rs. 10,122 against Rs. 10,284, and on the Cuttack School Rs. 2,943 against Rs. 2,793. The Patna School has been amalgamated with the Bihar School of Engineering.

Government School of Art.

The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March last was 272 as against 265. The number of students on the practical or industrial side was 255 as against 249, and on the Fine Art side was 17 against 16. The average percentage of success at the examinations for the Industrial division was about 75 against 59, and for the Fine Art division it was about 71 against 52. During the year under review 26 students of the school obtained appointments as drawing-masters and draughtsmen, as lithographers and painters, on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Female education.

The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and the expenditure in the schools for native girls are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	4	315	314	239	22,833	...	...	3,531	425	26,789
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	1	57	42	30	...	..	201	27	...	228
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,293	50,843	47,347	35,406	65,625	37,828	9,177	29,714	1,26,470	2,68,814
Unaided	421	7,088	6,638	5,164		..	..	739	10,081	10,820
Total for 1899-1900 ...	2,719	58,331	54,371	40,839	88,458	37,828	9,378	34,011	1,36,976	3,06,651
						1,35,664			1,70,987	
Total for 1898-99 ..	2,732	57,617	53,563	39,778	86,713	33,886	9,091	33,880	1,76,172	3,39,742
						1,29,690			2,10,052	
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,817	58,807	55,138	41,923		1,30,874			2,11,386	3,42,260
Total for 1896-97 ...	3,218	65,213	69,418	46,105		1,43,597			2,11,811	3,55,408
Total for 1895-96 .	3,556	65,974	61,444	46,450		1,43,940			2,31,462	3,75,402

There was again a falling off in the number of girls' schools, but the number of pupils attending them slighty increased from 57,617 in 1898-99 to 58,331 during the year under review. Besides the pupils shown in the above table, there were also 38,988 girls in boys' schools, as against 38,083 in the previous year. The net result of the year is a loss of 13 schools and a gain of 1,619 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The number of girls' schools and their attendance decreased in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, while that of schools and of pupils increased in the divisions of Chittagong and Chota Nagpur and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. The town of Calcutta and the Bhagalpur Division lost in schools, but gained in pupils.

There was an increase of Rs. 5,974 in expenditure from public funds, but the receipts from local sources decreased by Rs. 39,065, the net decrease in the expenditure during the year under review, as compared with that of 1898-99, being Rs. 33,091.

The only two girls' schools maintained by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The Bethune School sent up three girls to the last Entrance examination, all of whom passed—one in the first division and two in the second—thus repeating its success of last year. From the Eden Female School three girls appeared at the last Entrance examination (after an interval of three years), all of whom passed, but in the third division. The total number of girls who passed the modified Middle English, Middle Vernacular, Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations for boys in the year under review was 2, 16, 57, and 915, against 3, 22, 108, and 827 in the previous year, respectively. At the higher examinations—Middle and Upper Primary—the number of passes was much smaller, though the passes by the lower primary standard increased by 88, or 10 per cent.

Out of 4,513 pupils examined by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in and out of Calcutta during her visits to schools *in situ*, 3,594 passed. The

examinations in the Calcutta standards for girls' schools, which have been adopted by girls' schools in some mufassal districts, were held also at convenient centres in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Hooghly, Dacca, and Backergunge. In the year under review the number of candidates at these examinations rose from 715 to 736. The number of passes also increased from 457 to 478. At the Female Teachership examination, which was held simultaneously with these examinations in girls' standards, 7 passed by the senior, and 11 by the junior standard, against 8 and 6, respectively, of the previous year.

Education of Europeans.

The following table shows the number of Government, aided and unaided schools in Bengal for Europeans, and the number of pupils attending them, for the last two years:—

Class.	31st March 1899.				31st March 1900.			
	Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary schools. Government	2	155	72	227	2	138	76	214
Secondary schools. Aided	40	2,525	2,513	5,038	42	2,793	2,696	5,489
Secondary schools. Unaided	12	1,307	386	1,693	12	1,417	449	1,866
Total ...	54	3,987	2,971	6,958	56	4,348	3,221	7,569
Primary schools. Aided	18	427	505	932	18	389	411	800
Primary schools. Unaided	3	30	15	45	2	23	6	29
Total ...	21	457	520	977	20	412	417	829
Government schools	2	155	72	227	2	138	76	214
Aided schools	58	2,952	3,018	5,970	60	3,182	3,107	6,289
Unaided schools	15	1,337	401	1,738	14	1,440	455	1,895
Grand Total of all Schools ...	75	4,444	3,491	7,935	76	4,760	3,638	8,398

The total number of Government schools remained unchanged, while the aided schools increased in number by 2, and unaided schools decreased by 1. The total number of schools thus increased by 1. The Government schools at Kurseong show a decrease of 17 pupils, while the aided and unaided schools show an increase of 319 and 157 pupils, respectively; the total increase being 463, as against a decrease of 285 in the preceding year. The total cost of European education was Rs. 14,37,929, against Rs. 14,85,737 in 1898-99, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,33,075, against Rs. 2,22,767 in the previous year. The number of candidates from European schools who appeared for the University Entrance examination was 32 against 26 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 16 against 19. Most of these candidates were sent up by unaided schools, which admit a large number of non-European pupils. There is ample evidence in the year's report to show the growing popularity of the Kindergarten system of education in European schools. During the year under report satisfactory progress seems to have been made in the Kindergarten Department of the Welland Memorial School, and new classes were also opened in the Pratt Memorial and the Calcutta Free Schools. The opening at St. Helen's School, Kurseong, of a technical class, giving instruction in general house-management, gardening, sick-nursing, and needle-work in various branches is a distinct step in advance. A domestic science and cookery class was opened in the Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong. The opening of the Technical College for teachers at Kurseong should do much to remove the difficulty now experienced in obtaining suitable trained teachers for our schools.

Muhammadan Education.

There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils from 452,298 in the previous year to 463,343 during the year under review, or by 11,045. This increase occurred mostly in the public institutions, but it was very small in private institutions. The percentage of the pupils of this persuasion rose from 27·1 to 27·4. There was an increase in all classes of public institutions, except in the middle English and middle vernacular schools. In the private institutions, attendance advanced in the elementary and Koran classes, but decreased in others.

The number of Muhammadan candidates successful in the University examinations increased by 1,267. The number of passes in the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance examinations was 337 in the year under review, as compared with 296 in the previous year. Taking into consideration, however, the increase in the number of pupils, the percentage of improvement is very slight, viz., ·43 per cent. against ·38 per cent. It is again regrettable that only 253 Muhammadans fitted themselves for employment in district offices. In the number of successful candidates in the Middle Scholarship examination, there was a fall of 221, and in the Lower Primary Scholarship examination an increase of 1,443.

Ten Muhammadan girls in the Chittagong Division, and three in the Chota Nagpur Division, passed the Lower Primary Scholarship examination.

Education of aborigines.

The total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 34,266 to 35,605 during the year under review, showing an increase of 1,339 pupils. The increase of the year has been shared by all classes of schools, both public and private. The number of both Christian and non-Christian aboriginal pupils also shows an increase. The divisions showing an increase in the number of aboriginal pupils are the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna, Orissa, Tributary Mahals and Chota Nagpur, but the Burdwan Division, Calcutta, and the divisions of Bhagalpur and Orissa show some decrease. The largest increase of pupils took place in the Chota Nagpur Divison, where the efforts of the several Christian agencies at work have contributed greatly to the spread of education amongst the aboriginals. The decrease was greatest in the Burdwan and Bhagalpur Divisions. In the Burdwan Division the loss is attributed to the emigration from the district of Bankura of some of the permanent aboriginal settlers to Eastern Bengal in quest of employment.

The total number of passes in all the examinations increased from 570 to 834. The passes under all the higher examinations much declined, while those by the Lower Primary Scholarship examination increased by 293.

During the year under review, the high school under the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh was raised to a second grade college. It is hoped that this college will do much to help the cause of high education among the most promising boys of the aboriginal races residing in Chota Nagpur, but it does not seem certain that the pupils attending can be classed as genuinely aboriginal.

Private Institutions.

There are a large number of private institutions which do not conform to the prescribed standards of instruction, but follow merely the old indigenous system of teaching. These are the elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *tols* and *maktabs* for teaching the Koran or Arabic and Persian. The number of these schools and that of the pupils attending them during the last two years are shown below:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Schools	11,078	10,762
Pupils	122,923	121,577

Sanskrit *Tols*.

The growing popularity of indigenous Sanskrit education is evidenced in the increasing number of examinees for the Sanskrit first, second and title examinations, and the formation of Sanskrit Associations in backward localities. The number of candidates for the first and second examinations rose from 2,587 to 2,771, and the percentage of passes from 21 to 33. The number of candidates for the title examinations rose from 119 to 147. In all 53 candidates passed, 33 passing in Sanskrit literature alone, which appears to be the most popular subject.

The above figures show a net loss of 316 schools and 965 pupils.

Central Text-book Committee.

The Central Text-book Committee consists of 18 members, including the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurudas Banerji, M.A., D.L., who was President of the Committee for some years, tendered his resignation, and no new President has since been appointed by Government. All the members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the

Calcutta University, and 10 are unconnected with the Education Department. The Committee dealt with 211 books during the year, approving 96 books and rejecting 88. The rest of the books were either remanded for revision or kept for consideration in the current year. No substantial work seems to have been done by the Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa during the year under report.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

In September 1899 the Government of India decided that all Reformatory Schools should be placed under the charge of the Education Department. Accordingly, the two Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh, which had previously been under the control of the Jail Department, were taken over by the Education Department on the 1st January 1900.

The two institutions had, on the last day of 1898, 468 inmates. The number of boys who were released or otherwise removed from the rolls was 151, the total number that remained at the end of the year 1899 being, including fresh admissions during the year, 416. Of these, 271 were Hindus, 137 Muhammadans, 5 aboriginals, 2 nondescript, and 1 a native Christian. The admissions during the year were 99 as compared with 92 in the previous year; but this number is far below the average of the five preceding years, viz., 133. At the end of 1898, there were 194 boys at Alipore and 274 at Hazaribagh; at the end of 1899, there were 179 at Alipore and 237 at Hazaribagh. The daily average number of boys for the year was 186 at Alipore and 257 at Hazaribagh as compared with 203 and 311, respectively, for the year 1898.

The general health of the boys of the Alipore Reformatory has been satisfactory. In Hazaribagh the number of admissions into hospital rose from 105 to 170, and the daily average of sick boys increased from 3·9 in 1898 to 5·9 in 1899. This increase was due to the prevalence of malarial fever. No death occurred in the Hazaribagh School, but one boy of the Alipore Reformatory died in hospital of phthisis.

Offences, punishment and marks.

There was a slight increase in offences as compared with the previous year. Marks for good conduct were earned by 164 boys, or 88 per cent., at Alipore, and by 251 boys, or 97 per cent., at Hazaribagh, as against 84 and 90 per cent. during 1898. The average value of marks earned per head at Alipore was Rs. 3-9-7 in 1899 as compared with Rs. 3-0-2 in the previous year, while the average earned per head at Hazaribagh was Rs. 2-12-7 as against Rs. 2 3-2 in 1898. The total earnings on this account during the year in the two schools amounted to Rs. 1,306, out of which Rs. 419 were spent on a present reward in fruits and sweetmeats, and the remainder placed in the Post Office Savings Bank for the benefit of the boys on their release.

Instructions and gymnastics.

At both schools the boys are taught reading and writing in Bengali or Hindi and arithmetic up to the Lower and Upper Primary standards. Five boys from the Bengali section at Alipore appeared at the last Lower Primary Scholarship examination, two of whom passed in the first division. Drill and gymnastics are attended by the boys in the morning, and at Alipore sports, including (for the first time) football, were held at which the boys competed for small prizes. These exercises are reported to have been beneficial to the health of the boys. The trades taught at the schools were the same as in the previous year, viz., carpentry, book-binding, canework, gardening, blacksmith's work, tinwork, and printing in the Alipore School, and cloth-weaving and tailoring, carpentry, blacksmith's work, and gardening in the Hazaribagh School.

Character and occupation of released boys.

Of 54 boys discharged from the Alipore School in 1898, 34 were reported to be well conducted, 13 could not be traced, 4 were in jail, 2 were looked on as suspicious characters, and 1 had died. Of 116 boys released from the Hazaribagh School, 74 were well conducted, 18 not traceable, and 9 in jail; 2 were viewed with suspicion, 4 had died and 9 had emigrated to other districts. Two hundred boys were released from the Alipore Reformatory during the three years, 1896 to 1898, of whom 37 had been taught agriculture and 163 other trades and handicrafts. Forty-nine were lost sight of, 44 took to agriculture

after discharge, and only 20 adopted the trades and handicrafts taught in the school. Two hundred and sixty-two boys were discharged from the Hazaribagh School, of whom 65 had been taught agriculture and 197 other trades and handicrafts. Forty were lost sight of, 106 were occupied in agriculture after release, and only 20 adopted the trade taught them at the school.

Manufactures.

The financial results of the manufactures in the schools show a net profit at Alipore of Rs. 8,930 as against Rs. 9,862, and at Hazaribagh of Rs. 9,630 as compared with Rs. 9,268 in the previous year. The profit per head of the number employed was Rs. 55-7-6 as against Rs. 54-11-8 in 1898 at Alipore, and Rs. 44-1-6 as against Rs. 35-10-4 at Hazaribagh.

Financial.

The total cost of the Alipore Reformatory was Rs. 21,800, and of the Hazaribagh Reformatory Rs. 19,909. The cost per head of each boy was Rs. 116-9-1 at the former school and Rs. 77-5-10 at the latter as against Rs. 110-9-5 and Rs. 73-0-11, respectively, in 1898. There was an actual increase in the establishment charges at both schools, though it was nominal only at Hazaribagh.

Art, Literature and the Press.

THE principal newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year were :—The *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Indian Volunteer Record*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindoo Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengalee*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, the *National Magazine*, the *Asian*, the *Capital*, the *East*, the *Bengal Times*, the *Behar Times*, and the *Behar Herald*. The total number of English newspapers was 50, and the total number of periodicals was 48.

Sixty-four vernacular newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to Government, as against 50 in 1898-99. Twenty newspapers were started during the year, while six old papers ceased to exist. Of the 64 papers supplied to the Bengali Translator, 5 were monthlies, 8 fortnightlies, 47 weeklies and 4 dailies. The tone of the vernacular press during the period under review was studiously moderate and fair.

The following important publications, other than annual reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

1. Report on the material condition of small agriculturists and labourers in Gaya.
2. Municipal Engineering applicable to conditions existing in Bengal. Six lectures delivered in February and March 1899 at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
3. Pharmacopœia of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, 1899.
4. Working plan for the Forests of the Tista Valley Range, Darjeeling Forest Division, Bengal, 1895 (Revised) 1897.
5. Key to the system of transliteration to be used by the Bengal Educational Service, 1898.
6. Manual of the Local Audit Department of the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, 1899.
7. Table giving particulars of Buoys and landmarks on the Coasts and in the Rivers and Harbours of Bengal, also of the floating Light-vessels, Hooghly River approaches, corrected up to 30th June 1899.
8. Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal, 1899.
9. Handbook of Sericulture, 1899.
10. Final Report on the Survey and Settlement operations in the Tikari Ward's Estate, the Government estates and the Belkhara Mahals in the Gaya district, seasons 1893 to 1898.
11. Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in Monghyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893 to 1898.
12. Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna district, seasons 1894 to 1898.
13. Final Report on the Settlement of the eighteen temporarily-settled estates of Pataspore, district Midnapore, seasons 1893 to 1898.
14. Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra district.
15. Rules under the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, corrected up to 31st December 1898.
16. District Engineer's Account Rules under the Local Self-Government Act, 1899.

17. Regulations relating to the Examinations of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency, 1899.

18. Elson's supplementary vocabulary in the International Code of Signals.

19. The Board's Office Manual, 1899.

20. Monograph on the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal.

21. Reprint of the Circulars of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, July 1898 to June 1899.

22. Report on the Khurda Settlement of 1897-98.

23. Rules, Bye-laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong.

24. Circulars by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, for 1895, with Index.

25. History and Proceedings of the Plague Commission, Bengal, 1896 to 1898.

26. Kurukh Grammar.

27. Criticisms on the proposed scheme of Vernacular Education, 1899.

28. Rules for the management of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, 1900.

29. Narrative of the principal events connected with the Flood Embankments in Orissa and of the origin and development of the Orissa Canals extending over the period from 1840 to 1900.

30. Reviews of Public works executed by District and Local Boards, Municipalities and other Local Bodies in Bengal during 1898-99.

31. The Board's Office Manual, containing rules of business observed in the office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, 1899.

32. The Batwara Manual, 1900.

33. Correspondence on the settlement of the Noabad lands in the district of Chittagong, Vol. V.

34. Correspondence on the settlement of the Noabad lands in the district of Chittagong, Vol. VI.

35. Drill-Book and Physical Exercise for schools in Bengal.

36. Survey and Settlement of the Chakla Roshnabad Estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, 1892 to 1899.

37. Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received and catalogued in the Bengal Library during 1899 was 2,178, as against 2,174 in the year before, showing an increase of 4, or about ·18 per cent. But of this number 2,142 represent the year's publications and 36 those of 1898, which had evaded registration.

Out of 2,178 publications received last year, 1,486 are books and 692 periodicals. Of the books, 1,261 are original publications and the rest republications and translations.

Bengali.

The number of publications in Bengali language received last year was 642, as against 664 in the year before, showing a decrease of 22, or 3·42 per cent. Of these, 603 are original publications and the rest republications and translations.

These books fall chiefly under the heads of language, miscellaneous, poetry, and religion.

Assamese.

Only nine books in this language were received last year, as against five in the year before.

English.

The number of publications in this language received last year was 234, against 207 in the year before.

Hindi.

Eighty-seven books in this language were received last year, against fifty-two in the previous year.

Musalmani-Bengali.

Seventeen books were received in this language during the year under review, against 19 in the preceding year.

Sanskrit.

Eighty-nine books in this language were received last year, against 48 in the previous year. Of these, 15 are on philosophy and 40 are on religion.

Urdu. This language has produced only 24 books during the year, against 19 in the preceding year. Of these, 6 are on religion.

Uriya. There were 148 books in this language received last year, as against 161 in the year before. Religion and poetry claimed the largest number—56 and 35 respectively.

Bi-lingual publications. Two hundred and two books under this head were received last year, as against 180 in the year before. As in last year, they consist of works written in various languages, but among them those written in Bengali and Sanskrit are the most important. They consist mostly of editions of ancient Sanskrit works or language, miscellaneous, philosophy, poetry and religion.

Tri-lingual publications. Twenty works under this head were received last year, as against 21 in the year before.

Periodicals. Six hundred and ninety-two periodicals were received in the Bengal Library during the year, as against 771 in the year before, showing a decrease of 79 periodicals or about 10·2 per cent. They represent 106 distinct issues, against 104 in the preceding year, and were written, 60 in Bengali, 36 in English, 1 in Garo, 2 in Hindi, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 in Urdu, 3 in Bengali and English, and 2 in Bengali and Sanskrit. They are grouped under the heads of Art, Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Religion and Science (natural); 39 new journals were started and 37 old ones disappeared in the course of the year. Of the new journals, the *Aitihasik Chitra* (Historical pictures) is devoted to researches in Indian History, the *Prayas* (Attempt) to scientific and literary subjects, and the *Medical Journal* to Hindu medicine; while the aim of the *Udbodhan* (Awakening) and the *Visvasakha* (the Friend of the Universe) is distinctly social and political.

Working of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890. The number of publications delivered under section 9 of the Act during the year 1899-1900 was 2,153, as against 1,787 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 366. Of those delivered, 1,383 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and the remainder (770) at Sub-Registry offices in the mufassal. The total fees realised from the registration of copyrights amounted to Rs. 148, as against Rs. 130 in the previous year. Seventeen prosecutions were reported during the year under review; in 14 cases the printers were fined from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10, in one the printer was warned and discharged, and in two the printers were acquitted.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The preservation from further decay of the ruins at Pandua, in the district of Malda, which, with the ruins of Gour, were visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in July 1899, was taken in hand. Work was done mainly at the Adina Mosque. The cracks in the roofing over the Badshah-Ka-takht were repaired, all growths of vegetation and obstructions of disintegrated masses of masonry removed, and the discharge of rain-water arranged for. Twenty domes and twenty-eight arches and parts of the roof were repaired. In the first bay, directly in front of the prayer-niches, the floor was planked with 3" planking. The whole of the rubbish on the floor and in the transept where the pulpit stands was cleared away. The courtyard was also cleared of jungle. The floor below the Takht was metalled. All ornamental stones which lay buried in the *debris* were carefully arranged and most of them sorted.

In the Eklaki Mausoleum a clearance was effected of the rubbish from the dome, and the roots of trees removed and treated with the jungle-destroyer. In the Sona Musjid the removal of rubbish from the floor was carried out, jungle destroyed, and all the carved stones carefully arranged. Altogether a sum of Rs. 2,799 was expended on the ruins at Pandua.

The greater part of the jungle has been removed from the ruins at Gour, the preservation of which from further decay will be carried out as funds permit.

The work of preserving the Rohtas Palace and the surrounding ruins was continued during the year. All the courtyards and a 10 feet roadway round the south and east of the outer walls were cleared of the scattered stones and *debris*. The stones lying in the front yard of the palace were collected and stacked. Two pillar props were erected in the Sishmehal to support the cracked beams. Jungle clearance was carried out to about 800 feet around Habbas Khan's tomb and musjid, and two arches were built to support the roof. Extensive jungle removal was also done at Raj Ghât, Khatalia Ghât, and Juma Musjid. At the Juma Musjid the loose stones were arranged in a platform, and a large stone supporting the arch was replaced. The restoration of the *goomties*, which are the chief characteristic of the ruinous palace, can only be effected by removing and rebuilding the heavy roofs, which would entail the expenditure of a very large sum.

A portion of the floor of Hasan Sur Shah's tomb at Sasaram was half-terraced, and some sunshades of the tomb were renewed. In Sher Shah's tomb at the same place, the ghâts surrounding the tank were repaired.

The special repairs to the Raja-Rani, Mukteswar, Brahmeswar, and Parsurameswar Temples at Bhubaneswar, which were commenced in 1898-99, were not completed at the close of the year; the expenditure was Rs. 1,914 against a grant of Rs 2,500.

Special repairs to the great temple of Lingaraj at Bhubaneswar were also in progress as a contribution work. The sum of Rs. 400 was contributed by Government, and an equal amount by the members of the Temple Committee. The whole grant, viz., Rs. 800, was expended. The cone of the dome of this temple, which was in a dangerous condition from cracks all round it, collapsed since the repairs were put in hand during a heavy storm. It will be rebuilt.

The monuments at Khurda were maintained in good repair, and growths of vegetation were removed from the Black Pagoda at Kanarak.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

The Ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain of Darjeeling, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Most Reverend Archbishop Dr. Paul Goethals, S.J., 14 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 11 ministers of the additional Clergy Society or other Societies and 7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

There were 36 marriages registered under the Act during the year under report, against 20 in the previous year. Of these, 13 marriages were registered in Calcutta, 7 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Mymensingh, 3 in Dacca, 2 in Chittagong and 1 each in Howrah, Jessore, Bogra, Burdwan, Cuttack, Faridpur and Patna.

There were 21 Marriage Registrars under the Act, besides 29 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars. Of these, only 13 Registrars and 3 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars registered marriages during the year. The ages of the bridegrooms ranged from 19 to 41, and those of the brides from 15 to 26 years. There were 2 widow marriages, the ages of the widows being 24 and 18 years. They were married to widowers.

A short account of the working of the Christian Burial Board for the year 1899-1900.

The receipts of the Board during the year were Rs. 26,385-4, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,645-5-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,739-14-8, the receipts and expenditure being both larger than those of last year.

There were 819 burials during the year, against 699 in the previous year.

The greater portion of the boundary walls of the Ekbalpore Cemetery in Kidderpore was demolished and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 4,031. A portion of the south boundary wall of the Circular Road Cemetery was also repaired.

The work of repairing old and dilapidated tombs and monuments both in the Park Street South Cemetery and in the Circular Road Cemetery has been steadily carried on during the year.

The greater part of the low-lying lands in the Circular Road Cemetery has been raised to the level of the surrounding land.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	7,17,254	7,00,633
Loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year	– 24,364	—46,813
Corrected value of stores ...	6,92,890	6,53,820
Value of stores received during the year	27 84,250	29,19,518
Total ...	34,77,140	35,73,338
Value of stores issued during the year	28,32,062	29,69,536
Value of stores in stock at the close of the year	6,45,078	6,03,802
Gain (+) by valuing the stores in stock at the close of the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 at the issue rates of the years ...	+ 55,555	+28,605
Corrected value of stores at the close of the year	7,00,633	6,32,407

Compared with the figures of 1898-99, there was an increase of Rs. 1,35,268 and Rs. 1,37,474 in the value of stores received and issued during the year, but that of stores in stock at the close of the year fell off by Rs. 68,226. The advance in the receipts was mainly due to an increase of Rs. 35,807 in the value of imported stores and of Rs. 82,317 in that of paper purchased from the Indian mills. The increase in the value of imported stores is attributed partly to the heavier demands of some of the indenting officers and partly to the arrival from England of white and coloured printing papers, which were indented for with a view to the comparison of price and quality of Indian papers of similar description. The rise in the value of paper locally purchased was mainly due to an increase in the demands of the Presses under the Government of India, the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Assam and Burma, the Postal Press at Aligarh, and the State Railways.

The issues to Local Governments, including Vernacular Departments, show a decrease of Rs. 19,238. This was due to smaller supplies to Bengal and the Central Provinces. All the other provinces show an increase. The largest increase, amounting to Rs. 77,569, took place in Burma. There was a net increase of Rs. 1,12,856 in the value of stationery used by officers and departments of the Government of India. The issues to the State Railway rose by Rs. 55,378.

The supply of water-marked paper issued for use with adhesive court-fee stamps fell off by 3,969 reams, and its value by Rs. 12,703. A decrease occurred everywhere except in Assam and the Punjab.

The income of the Stationery Department fell off by Rs. 290, while the expenditure rose by Rs. 10,681. The advance in the expenditure is mainly attributable to an increase under the heads "Establishment," "Packing cases," "Freight," and "Landing and shipping charges." The increase in the cost of establishment was chiefly due to the employment of additional temporary hands during the year, while that under the other heads was caused by heavy despatches of stationery to Survey and Settlement Officers, to officers on famine relief works, to State Railways, and to the Presses in Burma and Upper India.

The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, rose by Rs. 1,39,566. The increase is mainly attributable to increased demands from the various Government Presses and State Railways for writing and printing papers; of the Survey and Settlement, Postal, and Telegraph Departments, the State Railways, and the officers on famine relief works for lithographic, carbonic, papyrographic and other kinds of papers; of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and State Railways for blank books; and of indenting officers generally and of Staff Officers in connection with the mobilisation scheme for type-writers and their accessories, cyclostyles and materials, press-copying books, &c.

The supply of papers to the various Government Presses shows a decline of Rs. 374. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 58,130 in the consumption of the Government of India Presses, of Rs. 3,380 in the Punjab, of Rs. 5,154 in Assam, and of Rs. 52,038 in Burma. The supply to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh fell off in quantity, but the value rose by Rs. 1,206, in consequence of more expensive paper being used. In Bengal, there was a decrease of 12,425 reams valued at Rs. 75,714.

Comparison of the prices of European and country-made papers shows a difference in favour of the former on the stock obtained during the year, amounting to Rs. 86,233. In the case of eight out of eleven kinds of paper, the country-made article is considerably more expensive than that made in England, and in only one variety is there a large margin in favour of Indian paper. The Superintendent has submitted an alternative statement showing that if all the charges incidental to the landing, storage, and despatch of English papers to distant places up-country were taken into account, a net saving, amounting to Rs. 47,721, has been effected by obtaining the entire stock locally instead of from England. It is noticeable, however, that even including incidental charges, the use of country made, in preference to English, paper results in a loss of Rs. 61,846 on six out of the eleven varieties, and that almost the whole of the counterbalancing gain on the remaining five kinds is obtained on the single variety referred to above. In the absence of quotations and samples from England, which could not be obtained for want of time, contracts have been entered into with the local mills for the supply of the current year's requirements, leaving a small margin to be obtained from England should the English prices prove favourable.

The system of supplying newspapers and books through the Stationery Office continues to work well. The total payment on account of newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,04,593 against Rs. 1,32,649 in 1898-99. The decrease is said to be due to the fact that in the previous year, under new arrangements, payment for foreign periodicals had to be made for two years, viz., 1897-98 and 1898-99, while in the year under review payment for that year only had to be made.

The receipts of standard and special forms fell off by 22,527,241, while the issues rose by 1,090,534. The receipts in 1898-99 were considerably augmented by the receipt from the Press of certain forms which were due in 1897-98 and of over seven millions of High Court forms, which were not due until 1899-1900, and to this is mainly to be attributed the decrease in the year under review. The increase in issues was due to the larger demands of the indenting officers.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 40,616 and Rs. 44,895, against Rs. 35,385 and Rs. 47,470 in the previous year. The advance in the receipts was mainly due to the larger demands for forms by local funds in Bengal and Assam and to the sale of a larger number of service

books and forms to the public in those Provinces. The falling off in the charges is attributable to reduced expenditure under the head "Contingencies."

PRINTING.

The following table compares the cash transactions of the year with those of 1898-99:—

Heads.	Receipts. 1898-99.	Receipts. 1899-1900.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Gazettes	21,287	19,238
" of Indian Law Reports ...	46,046	53,403
" of Civil Lists	1,450	1,376
" of Miscellaneous Publications	4,075	3,856
Total credited to the Publishing Department	72,858	77,873
Printing done for local bodies ..	974	2 181
Sale of waste paper	1,851	2,423
" of miscellaneous articles ...	481	137
Total cash receipts ...	76,164	82,617
Excess of cash expenditure over cash receipts	2,80,765	2,73,773
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,56,929	3,56,390

Heads.	Expenditure. 1898-99.	Expenditure. 1899-1900.
4	5	6
Secretariat Press (Proper).	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	2,02,992	2,14,424
Materials	1,356	1,878
Contingencies	13,734	14,952
	2,18,082	2,31,254
Darjeeling Press.		
Establishment	5,642	6,938
Contingencies	1,117	511
	6 759	7,449
Tibetan Section.		
Establishment	1,376	1,708
Materials	......	......
Contingencies	572	1,306
	1 948	3,014
Contract and Miscellaneous Printing	9,186	7,118
Total Secretariat Press ..	2,35,975	2,48,835
Presidency Jail Press, Convict Branch.		
Establishment	20,873	20,832
Materials	1,308	2,078
Contingencies	13,088	8,803
Pig lead	432	1,870
	35,701	33,583
Presidency Jail Press, Free Branch.		
Establishment	52,688	52,819
Materials	436	693
Contingencies	6,059	11,703
Pig lead	3,023	3,741
	62,206	68,956
Contract and Miscellaneous Printing	21,345	3,434
Total Jail Press ...	1,19,252	1,05,973
Total debitable to Presses ...	3,55,227	3,54,808
Add—Freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for Survey and Settlement Forms recoverable from the Settlement Department ..	1,502	1,582
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,56,929	3,56,390

The receipts were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 6,453. The advance was mainly under Indian Law Reports and Printing done for local bodies. Expenditure, including charges for freight and packing of Survey and Settlement forms recoverable from the Settlement Department, had decreased by Rs. 539. There was an increase, however, of Rs. 11,432 in the establishment of the Secretariat Press owing to heavier demand both for Periodical publications and Ordinary office work. There was also an increase of Rs. 5,644 in the contingent charges of the Free Branch of the Presidency Jail Press attributable to the large manufacture, renewal and replenishment of stock. On the other hand, there were decreases of Rs. 4,285 in the contingent charges of the Convict Branch of the Jail Press, and of Rs. 2,068 and Rs. 17,911 in contract and miscellaneous printing of the Secretariat and Jail Presses, respectively. These were due to the fact that the

presses, which were burdened with arrears in the previous year, had regained a normal level. Much less work was accordingly given to private establishments.

The following statement shows the outturn of the Presses during the past two years:—

Heads.	1898-99. For Government offices.	1898-99. Government periodical publications.	1898-99. For local bodies.	1898-99. Settlement forms.	1898-99. Miscellaneous.	1898-99. Total.	1899-1900. For Government offices.	1899-1900. Government periodical publications.	1899-1900. For local bodies.	1899-1900. Settlement forms.	1899-1900. Miscellaneous.	1899-1900. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Secretariat Press ...	2,31,132	65,412	1,390	66	...	2,98,000	2,46,809	72,973	1,273	1	...	3,21,056
Tibetan Section ...	......	1,497	......	......	...	1,497	......	2,237	......	......	..	2,237
Darjeeling Press ...	5,307	......	60	......	.	5,367	6,737	......	112	......	..	6,849
Contract and Miscellaneous Printing.	......	42,570*	......	......	..	42,570	......	17,375	......	......	..	17,375
Jail Press, Convict Section.	1,48,763	......	995	1,658	..	1,51,416	1,16,089	50	229	1,834	...	1,18,202
Jail Press, Free Section	52,669	8,535	816	1,111	...	63,131	60,655	9,151	218	1,053	...	71,077
Total printing work ...	4,37,871	1,18,014	3,261	2,835	...	5,61,981	4,30,290	1,01,786	1,832	2,888	..	5,36,796
Value of leads, &c. ...	5,185	......	......	......	...	5,185	4,592	......	......	......	...	4,592
Value of casting work, &c.	24,572	.	......	......	...	24,572	33,454	......	......	......	.	33,454
Total value of outturn ..	4,67,628	1,18,014	3,261	2,835	..	5,91,738	4,68,336	1,01,786	1,832	2,888	...	5,74,842

* Including Reformatory School.

The total value of work done in the Presses, including that done by outside agencies, shows a falling off of Rs. 16,896.

The following statement compares the profit and loss during the past two years:—

Heads.	Bengal Secretariat Press. Secretariat Press. 1898-99.	Secretariat Press. 1899-1900	Darjeeling Press. 1898-99.	Darjeeling Press. 1899-1900.	Tibetan Section. 1898-99.	Tibetan Section. 1899-1900.	Presidency Jail Press. Convict Branches. 1898-99.	Convict Branches. 1899-1900.	Free Branch. 1898-99.	Free Branch. 1899-1900.	Total. 1898-99	Total. 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total outturn ...	2,98,000	3,21,056	5,367	6,849	1,497	2,237	1,56,601	1,25,885	87,703	1,01,440	5,49,168	5,57,467
Expenditure ...	2,18,082	2,31,254	6,759	7,449	1,948	3,014	35,701	33,583	62,266	68,956	3,24,696	3,44,256
Add wear and tear of materials.	21,166	20,701	346	327	1,245	1,347	16,247	15,883	5,416	5,294	44,420	43,552
Add house-rent ...	7,200	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200	7,200
„ value of inter-departmental services.	658	482	...	...	...	...	1,068	1,662	1,460	890	3,186	3,034
Interest at 4 per cent. on the value of stock for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.	9,869	10,018	171	160	553	709	8,854	8,421	2,951	2,807	22,428	22,115
Cost of convict labour— Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,875	14,284	...	...	59,506	54,828
Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,631	40,544				
	2,56,975	2,69,655	7,276	7,936	3,776	5,070	1,21,376	1,14,377	72,033	77,947	4,61,436	4,74,985
Deduct cost of materials purchased and transferred to stock accounts.	1,356	1,878	...	...	...	...	1,308	2,078	436	693	3,100	4,649
Total expenditure	2,55,619	2,67,777	7,276	7,936	3,776	5,070	1,20,068	1,12,299	71,597	77,254	4,58,336	4,70,336
Profit (+)	+42,381	+53,279	...	...	...	...	+36,533	+13,586	+16,106	+24,186	+90,832	+87,131
Loss (—)	...	...	—1,909	—1,087	—2,279	—2,833	...	...	...	...	...	

The Tour Press and the Tibetan Section were, as usual, worked at a loss during the year. The loss in the case of the former amounted to Rs. 1,087 and Rs. 2,833 as compared with Rs. 1,909 and Rs. 2,279 in 1898-99. The net result of the working of the Presses was a profit of Rs. 87,131 against Rs. 90,832 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the value of the stock at the close of the year:—

Particulars.	Bengal Secretariat Press.	Tour Press, Darjeeling.	Tibetan Section, Darjeeling.	Presidency Jail Press.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value on 1st April 1899	2,44,287 14 11	4,174 4 8	14,992 13 2	2,89,993 4 7
Depreciation	20,701 1 6	326 15 6	1,347 1 5	21,176 11 6
Net value of old stock	2,23,586 13 5	3,847 5 2	13,645 11 9	2,68,816 9 1
Value of stores issued ...	15,667 14 1	5 6 0	1 2 6	20,300 7 9
	2,07,918 15 4	3,841 15 2	13,644 9 3	2,48,516 1 4
Added by purchase or manufacture during 1899-1900	34,126 5 11	14 6 7	6,803 1 7	34,518 13 1
Net value on 31st March 1900 ...	2,42,045 5 3	3,856 5 9	20,447 10 10	2,83,034 14 5

Zoological Garden.

THE total receipts of the Garden were Rs. 52,970, which sum includes an opening balance of Rs. 8,825. The actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 44,145 as compared with Rs. 38,419 during 1898-99, and Rs. 39,557 during 1897-98. The increase was chiefly due to the liberal contributions aggregating Rs. 4,000 made to the funds of the Garden by His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and Raja Benoy Krishna. The number of visitors who paid entrance money is shown below in comparison with the numbers since 1891-92:—

YEAR.	Number of visitors.	YEAR.	Number of visitors.
1891-92	... 118,382	1895 96	... 165,152
1892-93	... 139,173	1896-97	... 160,008
1893-94	... 162,449	1897-98	... 151,640
1894-95	... 151,532	1898-99	... 128,909
1899-1900	... 147,288		

In addition to these, students of different schools and children under age were admitted free of charge, and the Committee remark that the popularity of the Garden with the students and teachers of various educational institutions in Calcutta is not unnaturally increasing.

The total expenditure of the Garden increased from Rs. 36,925 to Rs. 46,682 during the year under report. The increase was due chiefly to larger expenditure by the amount of Rs. 3,412 on the purchase and transport of animals, and the remainder on the construction of the house for the smaller carnivora and in extra repairs. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,288.

The collection of animals in the Garden received an addition of 78 mammals, 299 birds and 91 reptiles during the year. These were obtained as gifts or on deposit, or by purchase, or by exchange with foreign Zoological Gardens. Only nine mammals and one bird were born in the Garden during the year. The following table shows the number of animals in the Garden on the 31st March of each of the last four years:—

YEAR.	Mammals.	Birds.	Reptiles.	Gold fish.
1896-97	498	477	211	25
1897-98	443	491	146	25
1898-99	447	591	157	24
1899-1900	449	752	187	...

These figures show that, while there has been steady progress in the collection of birds, the numbers of mammals and reptiles have fallen off since 1896-97 for which no explanation is given. The Committee specially thank the Raja of Pudma and Raja Ram Narain Singh Bahadur of Khyra, who each presented a well-grown tiger. The former also contributed one black and one ordinary leopard.

4. Towards the close of the year 1898-99, the Committee threw open the Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore Garden Library, for the use of students of Zoology, but it is reported that few students availed themselves of this privilege.

Economic and Art Museum.

THE number of specimens received and registered during the year amounted to 3,707. The Economic Court progressed well towards completion during the year, and would have been opened to the public last cold season but for the late arrival of several articles intended for exhibition. Although not formally opened, the Court was visited by many representatives of the Government and mercantile community. At the eastern end a commodious room has been fitted up and furnished with the latest trade reports, &c., so as to serve as a commercial consulting room.

Although progress was not so great in the Art as in the Economic gallery, considerable advance had been made and many interesting additions were either presented or purchased. Seventy-eight specimens were added to the Ethnological Court, the most important one being a specimen of a Kinnara lyre used by the people of the Rampa hills.

The work of re-arranging, cataloguing and labelling was continued during the year. Some of the show cases in the Ethnological Court were overhauled, and the cases were cleaned inside and outside. The specimens, on the whole, are in a satisfactory condition.

Since his return from furlough in September last Mr. Hooper has examined 94 specimens of economic products, and some of the results are of considerable interest.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1899-1900.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
BRITISH POSSESSIONS DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED—	
Bengal	70,259*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,963
Total directly administered ...	151,260
TRIBUTARY STATES—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
NATIVE STATES AND TRIBUTARIES—	
Sikkim	26,00
Total area of Bengal ...	189,694

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

B.—CLIMATE,

OBSERVING STATIONS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	9·50	54·69	3·66	67·85	98·2	79·1	112·5	71·9
Suri	5·13	52·26	3·30	60·69				
Bankura	7·51	39·74	3·12	50·37	99·4	80·8	112·1	70·6
Midnapore	8·97	55·40	3·52	67·89	99·4	78·9	112·4	67·2
Hooghly	17·26	52·01	3·04	72·31				
Howrah	13·24	53·11	2·43	68·78				
Saugor Island ...	17·09	55·07	8·01	80·17	90·7	81·7	94·9	73·6
Alipore	12·68	56·25	3·02	71·95	96·1	78·6	104·9	70·2
Krishnagar	15·96	44·68	2·79	63·43	95·5	77·6	109·2	70·2
Berhampore ...	6·36	43·96	3·29	53·61	96·4	78·2	110·6	70·3
Jessore	14·55	52·42	3·68	70·65	94·1	78·4	107·0	72·2
Khulna	18·47	54·19	4·20	76·86				
Rampur Boalia ...	12·76	43·79	3·09	59·64	95·2	78·1	108·5	69·6
Dinajpur	11·66	100·53	1·34	113·53	93·9	75·4	106·8	69·7
Jalpaiguri	16·02	99·74	1·79	117·55	92·0	74·7	102·5	70·1
Darjeeling	24·29	131·01	1·57	156·87	65·1	53·6	69·2	49·0
Yatung	13·22	37·81	1·78	52·81				
Cooch Behar ...	15·79	112·71	2·92	131·42	90·5	75·3	95·9	70·1
Rangpur	15·17	68·11	1·93	85·24	92·8	75·5	102·7	68·2
Bogra	15·66	66·74	5·24	87·64	94·6	76·9	109·3	70·7
Pabna (Sirajganj observatory).	11·12	57·65	4·12	72·89	93·2	76·2	107·8	69·7
Narayanganj ...	23·94	52·90	3·74	80·58	90·8	77·4	98·6	71·7
Mymensingh ...	26·28	72·91	5·07	104·26	90·1	?	102·2	?
Faridpur ..	20·52	54·06	6·37	80·95	91·5	76·6	102·8	71·9
Barisal	21·86	56·62	12·97	91·45	90·0	78·0	98·3	74·1
Agartala	13·19	37·72	10·62	61·53				
Comilla	25·92	65·49	6·17	97·58	90·4	76·3	98·3	68·8
Noakhali	30·99	108·20	18·89	158·08	88·2	76·0	96·7	71·8
Chittagong	22·33	89·55	26·62	138·50	87·9	77·3	94·7	73·1
Rangamati Hills ...	26·07	62·57	14·97	103·61				
Patna	5·09	46·29	1·93	53·31	98·7	79·9	108·0	72·7
Gaya	4·16	50·28	0·42	54·86	104·0	80·7	110·5	66·7
Arrah	7·22	46·62	2·51	56·35	100·5	79·4	108·9	69·5
Chapra	4·42	56·08	0·46	60·95	99·2	79·6	108·2	72·1
Motihari	6·91	48·06	0·10	55·07	96·0	76·6	108·0	70·8
Muzaffarpur ...	11·11	68·71	1·62	81·44	96·1	77·1	105·2	69·2
Darbhanga	7·53	54·46	3·14	65·13	96·2	78·8(a)	105·8	74·0
Monghyr	4·04	64·60	0·73	69·37				
Bhagalpur	6·71	67·13	0·10	73·94	98·0	79·2	108·8	72·1
Purnea	7·05	84·89	0·12	92·06	96·0	76·6(a)	107·8	68·2
Malda	7·43	56·30	2·13	65·86	97·0	77·5	109·0	68·0
Naya Dumka ...	7·41	63·36	1·43	72·20	97·9	78·6	109·9	72·3
Cuttack	10·42	34·85	10·56	55·83	101·6	80·1	111·5	72·2
False Point ...	9·23	34·27	8·01	51·51	90·2	79·0	101·0	70·1
Balasore	12·64	51·35	5·66	69·65	95·2	78·5	106·0	68·9
Puri	5·69	22·35	8·73	36·77	90·7	81·2	93·2	71·1
Hazaribagh	5·05	40·21	0·34	45·60	97·1	77·4	105·1	65·3
Ranchi	6·19	33·32	0·17	39·68	97·4	77·2	104·2	66·4
Purulia	7·21	54·59	0·76	62·56				
Chaibassa	8·50	33·29	1·74	43·53	101·3	79·6	110·0	70·5
Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	1·77	29·34	0·01	31·12	106·2	80·9	111·6	71·0

(a) Mean of
(b) "
(c) "
(d) "

1899.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
89·6	78·9	96·9	73·8	79·8	55·2	85·4	50·6	3·0	7·9	1·4
89·4	78·2	95·1	76·6	79·9	54·1	86·9	48·9	2·4	6·2	1·6
89·7	78·2	95·3	74·1	81·6	55·0	87·8	49·2	0·9	6·4	1·2
87·2	80·5	92·0	75·1	78·2	59·2	81·0	52·5	4·4	8·5	2·8
88·6	78·3	93·4	75·7	78·5	55·3	84·4	50·2	3·1	7·9	1·9
89·0	78·4	93·3	72·2	78·1	51·8	84·4	47·4	3·1	7·3	2·1
88·0	78·9	93·2	74·8	76·5	54·4	81·5	49·1	3·1	8·7	1·6
88·6	78·9	93·0	73·2	76·9	53·3	81·1	47·1	3·5	7·5	1·4
87·7	78·6	92·1	73·1	75·9	53·5	80·7	47·7	2·7	7·0	1·7
88·2	78·4	94·3	74·7	75·6	50·9	79·8	46·5	3·1	8·2	2·0
88·6(c)	77·7(c)	92·9	75·1	73·4	52·7	77·4	44·6	1·7	4·1	1·2
65·6	58·1	73·2	55·5	48·5	35·5	59·0	31·8	4·5	8·1	3·3
88·4	78·8	93·4	76·1	74·0	53·6	78·7	48·2	4·7	9·3	3·5
88·7	78·3	97·2	74·7	74·6	52·2	79·8	47·2	2·8	7·6	1·4
87·5	78·3	93·2	73·2	75·1	53·7	80·3	48·5	2·3	7·7	1·1
86·8	78·3	92·3	71·7	75·1	54·3	80·3	48·9	3·1	8·8	2·2
87·3	78·9	91·1	75·2	76·5	57·0	80·6	51·8	5·8	8·6	2·1
86·5	77·2(b)	93·2	72·1	73·9	55·1	78·5	50·4	5·5	8·0	5·3
87·6	78·4	91·8	73·9	76·4	53·7	80·7	49·5	3·2	7·1	1·3
87·6	78·7	91·3	75·1	78·6	56·0	84·3	50·2	4·6	6·9	1·9
88·1	77·1	90·4	75·8	78·1	54·1	83·4	50·1	4·1	8·3	1·9
86·1	76·1	90·2	72·8	78·2	51·6	81·6	47·6	4·5	7·9	2·0
85·1	76·5	89·7	74·1	77·2	55·3	81·4	51·1	3·0	7·4	2·4
86·0	78·2	93·0	74·7	74·6	52·6	79·0	46·7	2·0	6·8	0·7
88·0	76·8	94·9	72·8	79·0	51·4	83·4	46·9	1·9	5·9	1·0
86·5	77·5	93·8	74·0	76·5	49·4	82·2	43·0	1·2	5·8	0·2
87·3	78·4	93·8	74·6	75·6	50·8	80·7	46·2	2·1	7·1	0·3
87·7	77·6	93·0	74·9	71·2	47·6	79·0	41·9	0·8	4·6	0·1
86·8(a)	78·4(a)	92·2	75·2	73·4	51·5	77·2	46·8	1·2	4·6	0·2
87·3	79·5	91·3	76·5	73·7	53·5	77·9	49·5	1·7	6·0	0·8
87·4	78·5	92·2	75·1	76·0	51·0	81·1	45·6	2·5	7·7	1·4
88·0(a)	79·2(d)	94·2	75·2	73·7	51·0	78·4	46·8	3·3	8·2	1·2
89·0	78·8	95·1	72·0	74·4	51·0	79·5	45·1	2·6	7·7	1·2
87·1	76·7	91·0	71·3	76·4	51·1	83·2	43·7	2·7	7·1	1·5
90·3	78·3	95·4	74·7	84·2	57·6	87·4	52·6	3·2	7·3	2·3
87·3	78·0	93·5	74·6	80·0	56·4	83·4	49·0	4·3	7·9	3·0
89·3	77·9	93·4	73·8	81·4	54·4	85·4	47·9	2·2	6·4	2·4
89·3	79·5	96·7	75·6	82·7	61·7	85·2	55·6	2·9	6·0	1·5
82·6	73·6	88·2	70·3	75·1	51·8	80·5	47·4	2·7	9·0	1·6
83·1	73·0	87·7	69·4	75·6	51·4	81·0	45·6	2·2	7·3	1·6
				80·3	53·5	87·1	49·2		2·6	0·6
88·8	77·2	95·4	74·0	82·7	52·1	85·9	46·0	1·7	4·2	0·8
88·0	76·3	93·1	71·5	79·9	44·2	84·0	38·5	1·6	4·6	0·6

30 days.
32 "
20 "
25 "

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6	
						Chief towns, with population.	
Provinces.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarters town.	Population.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477
		Birbhum	2	1,752	798,254	Suri	7,481
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	18,743
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,466	Midnapore	32,264
		Hooghly	3	1,191	1,034,296	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,060
		Howrah	2	510	763,625	Howrah	116,606
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,689,189		242,631
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,033	......	..
		Calcutta	..	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560
		Nadia	5	2,793	1,644,108	Krishnagar	25,500
		Murshidabad	3	2,143	1,250,946	Berhampore ...	23,515
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,302
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667
		Total ...	20	12,066	8,535,126		747,544
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	3	2,593	1,439,634	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407
		Dinajpur	2	3,946	1,482,570	Dinajpur	12,204
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	680,736	Jalpaiguri	9,682
		Darjeeling	2	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216
		Bogra	1	1,359	764,461	Bogra	6,584
		Pabna	2	1,839	1,361,223	Pabna	16,486
		Total ...	16	17,356	8,017,402		94,724
	Dacca ..	Dacca	4	2,782	2,395,430	Dacca	82,321
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,186	Nasirabad	11,555
		Faridpur	3	2,281	1,823,715	Faridpur	10,774
		Backergunge	4	3,645	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482
		Total ...	16	15,040	9,845,296		120,132
	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,499	1,782,935	Comilla	14,680
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,009,693	Noakhali	5,479
		Chittagong	2	2,567	1,290,167	Chittagong	24,069
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	1	5,138	107,286	Rangamati	2,336
		Total ...	8	11,848	4,190,081		46,564
		Total of Bengal ...	77	70,259	38,277,094		1,251,595

* Reduced to the status of a subdivision.

British Territory.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Courts.	Average distance in mile of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates. 1898-99.	Land revenue and rates. 1899-1900	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,560	12	108	28	13	624	......	32,72,972	33,49,916	
3,193	8	29	28	...	278	......	10,83,684	10,95,440	
5,497	9	35	29	15	376	......	5,25,339	5,26,011	
14,934	17	75	45	15	861	......	25,75,264	25,58,307	
2,504	14	100	31	10	813	......	15,46,401	15,98,331	
1,413	6	94	19	9	699				
31,101	66	441	...	...	3,651	......	90,03,660	91,28,005	
5,765	21	187	69	10½	1,339	......	17,38,400	18,02,764	
1	6	98	...	...	3,270	......	22,118	20,270	
2,982	10	121	26	26	721	......	10,18,793	9,88,455	
3,627	9	55	26	15	768	......	11,64,857	11,51,437	
4,851	17	69	29½	18¾	503	......	9,61,574	9,97,127	
3,200	10	47	62	14	453	......	7,86,668	7,81,245	
20,435	73	577	...	...	7,054	......	56,92,410	57,44,298	
6,025	5	43	46	24	474	......	11,18,058	11,25,712	
7,232	7	21	Criminal 60 Civil 30	30 15	422	......	16,36,966	16,28,508	
3,331	2	40	...	...	336	......	7,03,847	9,06,422	
1,319	...	27	70	20	395	......	1,78,830	1,80,229	
3,537	11	53	25	10	466	......	11,06,193	11,64,301	
3,861	2	31	42	22	230	......	5,34,536	5,39,723	
3,883	9	41	32	8	404	......	4,64,760	4,71,603	
29,188	36	256	...	...	2,727	......	57,43,190	60,16,498	
6,792	[illegible]	81	48	12·5	700	......	6,10,776	6,11,740	
7,959	23	92	44	16	695	......	10,56,171	11,10,520	
4,433	16	73	35	31·6	483	......	7,01,611	7,12,163	
4,708	18	51	38	29	648	......	18,59,041	18,99,764	
23,892	78	297	...	...	2,476	......	42,27,599	43,34,187	
6,318	20	39	30	15	377	......	11,93,286	11,84,955	
2,625	10	24	30	12	281	......	7,21,163	7,33,502	
1,234	16	31	62	12·4	502	......	11,05,575	12,79,027	
1,029	...	4	80	40	169	......	......	......	
11,206	46	98	...	...	1,329	......	30,20,024	31,97,484	
115,822	299	1,669	...	...	17,237	......	2,76,86,883	2,84,20,472	

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6	
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	
						Head-quarters town.	Population.
Bihar	Patna	Patna	4	2,075	1,772,352	Patna	165,192
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,138,331	Gaya	80,383
		Shahabad	4	4,373	2,060,579	Arrah	46,905
		Saran	3	2,656	2,466,065	Chapra	57,352
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,859,465	Motihari	13,108
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,712,857	Muzaffarpur ...	49,192
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Darbhanga ...	73,561
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,032,696	Bhagalpur	69,106
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,944,658	Purnea	14,555
		Malda	1	1,899	814,919	English Bazar ...	13,818
		Santhal Parganas ...	6	5,470	1,753,775	Dumka	3,624
		Total of Bihar ...	40	44,197	24,393,673		643,873
Orissa ...	Orissa	Cuttack	3	3,629	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,186
		Balasore	2	2,059	994,675	Balasore	20,775
		Angul*	2	1,681	170,058	......	...
		Puri	2	2,472	944,998	Puri	28,794
		Total of Orissa ...	9	9,841	4,017,402		96,755
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh ...	16,672
		Ranchi	1	7,128	1,128,885	Ranchi	20,306
		Palamau	1	4,914	596,770	Daltonganj	5,193
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,193,328	Purulia	12,128
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	545,488	Chaibassa	6,850
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,963	4,628,792		61,149
		Grand Total ...	133	151,260	71,346,961		2,058,372
		Gross Revenue of the Province ...	...	...	...		...

* Including Khondmals.

Note 1.—The Provincial grand total of population shows a decrease of 26 and is accounted for thus :—

Add, transfer from the North-Western Provinces to Shahabad	590
Deduct ditto Jalpaiguri to Assam	616
Decrease ...	26

Note 2.—The total cost of Administration (column 13) consists of expenditure under the following heads. The figures for 1899-1900 are open to final revision and adjustment next year :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
3.—Land Revenue (District Administration)	30,49,213	30,99,660
18.—General Administration	20,17,011	19,87,227
6.—Stamps	6,38,224	6,46,624
7.—Excise	6,79,558	6,96,567
8.—Provincial Rates	4,32,950	4,04,930
10.—Assessed taxes	1,91,998	1,90,992
19A.—Courts of Law	81,06,729	81,93,218
19B.—Jail	13,66,635	12,98,698
20.—Police	53,27,542	53,51,747
22.—Education	32,46,461	32,89,782
24.—Medical	21,66,720	24,09,339
30.—Stationery and Printing	11,09,168	10,28,078
45.—Civil Work	35,82,501	39,96,102
Total ...	3,19,14,705	3,25,88, 09

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates.		REMARKS.
							1898-99.	1899-1900.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,663	9	82	26	11·5	1,334	......	17,58,966	17,94,511	
10,095	7	63	48	24	767	......	17,77,167	17,56,580	
4,883	9	07	56	35	615	......	19,79,057	20,02,035	
4,296	8	41	53	9⅛	566	......	16,62,544	17,10,141	
5,117	2	24	60	...	385	......	8,75,501	7,12,626	
4,104	8	51	32	15	507	......	15,36,244	12,26,468	
3,890	3	48	50	15	470	......	10,66,373	11,87,255	
3,867	7	75	40	25	486	......	10,50,502	10,62,492	
5,067	9	106	45	25	474	......	7,85,212	7,62,903	
5,994	7	43	45	20	570	......	12,99,138	12,86,675	
3,248	3	21	50	26	278	......	4,72,050	4,72,046	
11,266	..	55	35	14	396	......	3,13,033	3,10,057	
66,490	72	676	..	...	6,848	......	1,45,75,787		
5,429	7	43	40	25	571	......	11,44,440	13,15,626	
6,311	1	34	40	12 to 15	396	......	5,46,232	6,43,392	
1,443	...	4	...	...	150	......	......	......	
5,000	1	22	70	20	388	......	7,42,320	8,08,551	
18,183	9	103	...	...	1,505	......	24,32,992	27,67 569	
8,087	4	28	70	30	498	......	2,02,121	1,98,519	
3,578	3	17	83	41	420	......	88,427	95,272	
3 901	1	7	70	49	256	......	1,34,803	1,30,091	
8,317	5	37	60	30	361	......	1,31,222	1,28,822	
2,877	2	12	71	30	184	......	1,51,914	1,38,135	
26,760	15	101	...	...	1,719	......	7,08,487	6,90,839	
227,255	395	2,549	...	...	27,309	1898-99 —3,19,14,705; 1899-1900—3,25,88,009	(a) 4,51,57,714	(b) 4,60,28,731	
...	...	...	...	...	...	......	5,37,28,108	5,55,23,050	

Note 3.—The following are the items of revenue which make up the gross revenue of the Province. The figures for 1899-1900 are open to final revision and adjustment next year :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
IV.—Stamps	1,73,81,080	1,82,78,888
V.—Excise	1,34,27,055	1,39,65,275
VI.—Provincial Rates (Local)	48,85,645	50,36,814
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	50,90,916	52,16,493
X.—Registration	14,75,009	14,53,622
XII.—Interest	20,81,610	20,32,260
XIII.—Post Office (Local)	18,905	16,450
XVIA.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	8,26,777	7,84,196
XVIB.— Ditto, Jails	9,92,685	11,59,773
XVII.—Police	11,15,734	10,77,748
XIX.—Education	7,30,552	7,53,447
XX.—Medical	1,91,963	2,70,984
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,20,616	2,33,002
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,03,321	2,24,360
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	2,30,543	2,62,566
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,20,121	10,54,840
XXIX.—Irrigation Major Works	18,53,878	18,29,734
XXX.— Ditto Minor "	7,66,101	8,05,341
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,09,595	10,17,102
Total ...	5,37,28,108	5,55,23,050

(*a*) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans, Rs. 1,21,570, but excludes Rs. 3,68,005 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district details have been given.

(*b*) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans, Rs. 2,22,413, recoveries on account of surveys in Wards estates, Rs. 12,9[illegible]8, and Exchange account, North-Western Provinces and London Rs. 534, but excludes Rs. 3,69,803 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district details have been given. The figures for 1899-1900 are open to final revision and adjustment next year.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	436,069	477,653	172,067	74,736	171,228	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,000	104,594	41,287	105,931	33,255	798,254	455
Bankura	215,007	306,713	339,803	152,338	66,890	154,617	49,307	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	535,482	788,247	847,933	356,105	163,748	354,657	120,826	2,631,466	511
Hooghly	275,833	327,592	355,377	124,163	57,430	123,638	46,096	1,034,296	869
Howrah	154,892	232,043	236,147	108,265	44,536	108,466	34,168	763,625	1,497
Total ...	1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	448,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,689,189	576
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	606,923	555,629	274,651	107,704	267,863	79,263	1,892,033	897
Calcutta	67,528	363,880	170,495	51,505	31,361	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,078
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,294	245,686	96,989	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	588
Murshidabad	282,122	352,918	409,342	182,925	69,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	583
Jessore	351,944	552,285	598,086	269,899	119,150	262,978	86,429	1,888,827	646
Khulna	206,738	368,797	330,413	176,747	72,437	175,525	53,733	1,177,652	567
Total ...	1,571,373	2,704,275	2,596,259	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	270,815	375,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,936	1,439,634	564
Dinajpur	264,449	485,286	439,583	244,885	81,876	242,160	62,045	1,482,570	377
Jalpaiguri	125,573	224,463	186,577	101,811	38,385	101,193	28,923	680,736	230
Darjeeling	45,126	80,743	60,536	29,197	13,106	28,472	11,260	223,314	192
Rangpur	365,078	645,964	611,906	308,237	107,611	306,844	84,902	2,065,464	592
Bogra	131,946	240,307	228,842	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,782	764,461	563
Pabna	245,530	383,191	406,460	221,500	72,561	222,682	54,829	1,361,223	740
Total ...	1,448,547	2,435,941	2,338,846	1,244,011	432,118	1,238,425	328,677	8,017,402	461
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	435,574	656,526	695,338	379,972	151,339	389,523	122,904	2,395,430	861
Mymensingh	618,795	1,020,521	951,044	558,490	209,605	570,514	162,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	343,775	509,528	542,776	280,177	116,791	282,408	91,863	1,823,715	799
Backergunge	436,443	647,737	606,763	325,962	130,744	336,225	106,534	2,153,965	590
Total ...	1,834,587	2,834,312	2,795,921	1,544,601	608,479	1,578,670	483,313	9,845,296	654
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	312,482	516,678	486,075	279,844	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	188,055	272,023	274,064	173,117	63,587	174,561	52,341	1,009,693	614
Chittagong	259,960	314,824	394,037	217,447	83,597	213,492	66,770	1,290,167	503
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...	Not separately censused.				107,286	20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,525	1,164,176	670,408	262,461	681,179	211,046	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ...	7,382,107	11,412,483	11,411,130	5,672,591	2,254,514	5,683,228	1,786,107	38,277,094	543

* Reduced to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population: Christians: Europeans.	Christians: East Indians and other mixed races.	Christians: Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Occupation: Total male agriculturists.	Occupation: Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
657	382	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.			
68	32	422	593,602	169,752	...	71	24,289	18	217,140	172,499	Ditto.			
21	4	107	920,373	45,312	...	...	103,747	104	258,953	266,988	Bengali and Sonthali.			
73	12	1,460	2,321,424	171,362	...	31	136,929	175	711,913	596,187	Bengali.			
162	69	402	842,077	189,469	...	19	2,053	45	275,726	233,459	Ditto.			
826	810	436	605,171	156,022	5	47	194	114	129,012	255,832	Ditto.			
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,400,390	999,141	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,435				
2,010	246	10,720	1,187,667	690,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	563,880	Bengali.			
12,516	9,818	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	9,417	437,329	Ditto.			
106	75	7,116	689,224	947,390	...	143	...	54	380,853	421,294	Ditto.			
68	18	464	620,163	618,653	...	2,257	9,304	29	256,253	349,412	Ditto.			
64	11	765	737,601	1,150,135	...	16	108	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.			
17	17	929	572,665	603,995	...	5	...	24	430,417	187,564	Ditto.			
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,251,457	4,214,161	169	5,206	9,720	2,794	2,113,955	2,289,196				
41	1	63	319,866	1,119,222	1	46	373	21	426,278	228,060	Bengali.			
30	5	476	713,663	756,186	...	104	10,619	1,487	612,801	199,246	Ditto.			
215	18	124	449,161	222,236	...	2,665	6,295	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.			
1,049	155	298	171,171	10,011	3	40,600	...	27	41,507	81,539	Tibetan dialects and Pahari.			
86	157	100	768,233	1,295,411	...	779	437	261	840,703	221,109	Bengali.			
7	5	3	140,147	622,216	...	66	2,000	17	310,894	108,022	Ditto.			
96	46	20	361,957	998,776	...	298	...	30	425,302	251,950	Ditto.			
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,198	5,024,058	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,924,757	1,187,313				
223	189	10,064	933,955	1,450,186	...	89	401	323	727,001	460,836	Bengali.			
18	22	171	1,045,566	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	158	1,296,380	492,236	Ditto.			
99	55	3,385	699,415	1,120,676	...	12	...	73	663,913	242,553	Ditto.			
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,462,712	...	6,080	...	133	769,727	334,716	Ditto.			
400	289	18,196	3,359,817	6,430,050	...	6,347	30,010	687	3,457,051	1,530,341				
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	657,876	253,923	Bengali.			
10	56	575	248,123	760,597	...	309	...	23	323,158	185,569	Ditto.			
256	575	360	302,333	924,849	...	61,615	161	18	366,765	249,103	Ditto.			
15	1	2	25,802	4,868	...	74,128	489	1,981	52,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.			
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650	...	137,279	650	2,133	1,400,044	695,916				
18,850	13,818	50,175	18,068,699	19,582,060	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,456				

of a subdivision.

D.—POPU

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	539,369	582,929	223,255	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,772,352	852
Gaya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	290,666	108,328	2,060,579	473
Saran	446,268	641,696	839,432	351,098	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,466,065	930
Champaran	297,559	567,865	566,238	254,729	113,541	265,915	91,177	1,859,465	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	878,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,712,857	903
Darbhanga	458,212	811,292	892,235	396,846	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,819	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,253,252	800,278	15,811,604	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	357,095	571,372	640,846	292,091	123,609	303,821	104,282	2,036,021	519
Bhagalpur	350,707	585,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	389
Malda	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	428
Southal Parganas	286,302	462,903	486,491	295,827	111,837	298,053	99,085	1,753,775	321
Total ...	1,504,432	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,069	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,200,251	6,945,205	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,673	552
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,089	618,210	259,461	130,007	263,019	115,885	1,937,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,224	325,605	127,234	66,180	129,266	58,116	994,675	481
Angul	18,840	48,846	47,596	25,467	11,455	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	3,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,402	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	335,873	185,687	79,253	193,874	67,610	1,164,321	166
Ranchi	225,505	430,620	479,407	296,798	118,775	301,683	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,828	288
Singhbhum	102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	759,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,183,296	20,735,448	21,681,840	10,457,870	4,310,415	10,590,799*	3,463,329	71,346,961*	470

NOTE.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13, and revised figures of population classified by sex, age and occupation (columns 3 to 8 and 20 and 21) are not

* Owing to changes of jurisdiction the totals of the districts { Birbhum, Midnapore, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Shahabad, Saran,

{ *Add*—Transfer from the North-Western

Deduct— Ditto Jalpaiguri to

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population. Christians. Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Occupation. Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,662	570	601	1,568,131	201,106	...	264	...	18	384,365	481,367	Hindustani and Hindi.			
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,036	599,975	Hindustani and Hindi.			
216	60	1	1,911,372	148,439	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.			
178	36	64	2,174,734	290,980	...	72	...	1	646,010	487,916	Hindi.			
140	12	1,948	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	657,728	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.			
123	49	199	2,379,280	332,906	1	...	...	299	790,110	515,264	Hindustani and Hindi.			
200	130	50	2,462,308	338,667	...	...	...	600	955,759	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.			
2,593	879	2,941	13,997,123	1,806,122	1	1,010	...	952	4,381,268	3,266,694				
592	343	389	1,839,159	191,770	...	56	3,706	6	545,778	441,294	Hindi.			
140	72	324	1,811,359	195,591	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	379,634	Hindustani and Hindi.			
114	134	139	1,138,738	805,267	...	249	2	15	558,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.			
23	8	41	409,136	384,651	...	4	21,034	22	213,610	186,307	Bengali.			
196	229	5,518	900,399	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,721	258,846	Sonthali and Bengali.			
1,065	786	6,411	6,098,791	1,698,365	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481				
3,658	1,665	9,352	20,096,914	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,968,175				
128	218	2,377	1,881,913	52,895	...	85	...	55	482,385	458,172	Uriya.			
96	38	941	969,261	24,250	...	3	...	86	362,150	119,488	Do.			
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,073	31,605	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.			
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	238,649	235,881	Uriya.			
266	293	4,098	3,948,189	92,946	...	188	332	1,090	1,137,257	845,236				
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,866	6	308,921	258,043	Hindi.			
97	38	82,234	444,966	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	560,243	285,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.			
...	...	...	496,418	50,445	...	8	43,223	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.			
78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,029	1	259,842	333,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.			
129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215	...	...	306,410	...	175,746	95,671	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.			
527	230	88,807	3,105,079	257,809	...	610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021		...	...	
23,301	15,006	152,532	45,217,831	23,437,352	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888		89,735	2,391	

20 and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Ranchi.
Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and Balasore, and consequently of the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions do not agree with the details, as the
available. The provincial grand total shows a decrease of 26 persons and is accounted for thus—
Provinces to Shahabad 590
Assam 616

Decrease ... 26

E.—

1.—*Fiscal statement of outturn and cost of*

Division.	District and Estate.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Topographical survey on 4" and 16" scales.	Skeleton boundary survey 4"=1 mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TEMPORARILY-SETTLED AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
	Major settlements.					
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas (Damin-i-koh).	624·41	...	...	...	...
	Minor settlements.					
Chittagong ...	Noakhali (chars) ...	61·84	...	...	(a)5·7	...
	PRIVATE ESTATES.					
	Major settlements.					
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas, (Private estates).	114·07	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	541·45	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	Saran	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	...	916·63	730·64	...	...
Dacca ...	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous.					
Patna ...	Chapra Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran, Patna Diara ...	...	...	...	...	(c)25
	Saran, Diara Topographical.	...	...	...	...	...
Benares ...	Ballia North-Western Provinces (village Janhi Dumraon Raj).	(d)8·45	(d)6·77	(d)·677	...	...
	Muzaffarpur (arrears) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	Cuttack (Kuchila Nayagaon)	(Revision of Topo. survey)			...	...
Patna	Arrah town	(e)2·27	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad village Semari Dumraon Raj).	(f)5·33	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad village Lakhan Dehra (Dumraon Raj)	(g)1·68	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad (Rachuar Mahal)...	(h)	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur, Purneah Nepal Frontier boundary.	(i)	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr (Brinda Diara) ...	(j)	...	...	...	...
Bengal Drawing Office.	Bihar Badars ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa (Khurda) Badars ...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	Champaran ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Babu Ganeshwar Pershad Singh's villages (revision)	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Diara villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna Topographical Diara ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumraon Raj Shahabad Ballia Dispute.	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad-Diara villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad Topographical Diara.	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran Ballia Diara Topo ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,359·50	923·40	737·41	5·7	25

FISCAL.

the Bengal Survey Parties for 1899-1900.

City survey.	Actual cost.	Superintendent's pay and office.	Four per cent. for instruments.	Total cost.
8	9	10	11	12
Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	24,422	3,120	1,101	28,643
...	5,836	745	263	6,843
...	2,370	303	107	2,780
...	25,086	3,204	1,132	29,422
...	28,925	3,696	1,305	33,925
...	(k)1,84,931	23,621	8,343	2,16,895
...	298	38	13	349
...	1,018	130	46	1,194
(b)3 52	3,602	451	158	4,111
...	457	58	21	536
...	908	116	41	1,065
...	1,504	192	67	1,763
...	135	17	6	158
...	560	72	25	657
...	162	21	7	190
... }	45	6	2	53
.. }				
...	267	34	12	313
...	726	94	33	853
...	349	45	16	410
...	1,528	198	...	1,726
...	13,850	1,769	...	15,619
...	917	118	41	1,076
...	171	21	8	200
...	162	19	7	188
...	262	33	12	307
...	201	26	9	236
...	538	66	24	628
...	364	46	17	427
...	178	22	8	208
3·52	2,99,671	38,279	12,824	3,50,774

REMARKS. (13)

(a) Topographical survey on 4" and 16" scales of only the narrow belt of land lying between the chain line of the Traverse Polygons, and the high tide level was made on each char.

(b) Survey of the remaining urban and raiyati area of the municipality and completion of the traces and records of the whole municipality.

(c) Demarcation of village trijunctions.

(d) Traverse and detail survey with records of the Janhi estate (Dumraon Raj).

(e) This represents only the setting up, &c., done by this office for the Settlement Department and paid for by it, the traverse survey having been conducted under the direct supervision of the Settlement Officer.

(f) Ditto ditto.

(g) Ditto ditto.

(h) Demarcation of the Kachwar-Banskati mahal boundary and relaying of mark stones.

(i) Relaying of pillars and fixing sites for reference pillars to certain bends in the boundary.

(j) Relaying of boundary between the Government Estate Binda Diara and Banaili Raj estate.

(k) Includes Rs. 2,634 cost of retraverse of thanas Benipatti, Khajauli, and Phulparasan.

E.—

2.—Land Revenue Demand, Collections,

Division.	Demand.			
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,49,989	2,05,181	84,55,170	80,60,280
Presidency	51,58,533	1,43,123	53,01,656	50,88,834
Rajshahi	52,99,036	2,31,815	55,30,850	52,45,139
Dacca	36,21,391	1,72,316	37,93,707	35,25,519
Chittagong	28,27,552	3,17,223	31,44,775	26,14,414
Patna	82,45,081	3,07,768	85,52,849	81,11,565
Bhagalpur	33,95,159	61,956	34,57,115	33,29,843
Orissa	25,45,547	2,12,299	27,57,846	24,35,168
Chota Nagpur	5,08,350	63,647	5,71,997	4,39,516
Total ... 1899-1900	3,98,50,637	17,15,328	4,15,65,965	3,88,50,278
Total ... 1898-99	3,93,88,275	16,52,643	4,10,40,918	3,80,34,415

3.—Land

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1898-99.		Revenue for 1899-1900.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,53,38,602	3,55,64,085	3,55,89,751	3,59,20,402
From settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	1,54,611	...	1,61,042	...
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	7,422	...	4,909	...
Collections from Government estates	39,02,484	37,32,854	41,01,753	42,44,889
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	18,365	...	81,801
Miscellaneous land revenue, not included in the above	...	10,09,382	...	7,58,301
Total ...	3,93,88,275	4,03,24,686	3,98,50,637*	4,10,05,393

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from those in column 4, because the latter
Both the arrear and the current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1899-1900.

Collections.		Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,81,220	82,41,600	2,915	1,88,692	22,063	2,10,755	88,829
1,22,212	52,11,046	10,568	67,755	12,287	80,042	95,818
2,22,457	54,67,596	7,487	50,214	5,553	65,767	74,736
1,32,612	36,58,031	39,197	76,046	20,433	96,479	2,15,392
2,00,352	28,14,766	29,630	1,96,338	1,04,041	3,00,379	1,13,212
2,03,702	83,14,267	16,715	1,29,841	92,026	2,21,867	5,54,690
52,917	33,82,760	10,893	59,290	4,172	63,462	1,04,624
1,55,670	25,90,838	608	1,09,930	56,470	1,66,400	3,44,335
44,971	4,84,487	3,863	68,601	15,046	83,647	17,545
13,15,013	4,01,65,291	1,21,876	9,46,707	3,32,091	12,78,798	16,09,081
12,62,524	3,92,96,939	1,93,850	12,61,944	2,88,185	15,60,129	16,14,865

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	3,59,20,402	(a) 4,69,097	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
2,10,926	40,33,963	(a) 8,09,701	...	...	
...	81,301	3,030	...	...	
...	7,58,301	18,121	...	...	
2,10,926	4,07,94,467	12,99,949	1,686	1,56,257	* The increase is mainly due to settlement of estates.

shows the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 13,15,013), as well as the current collections.
column 8 after striking off Rs. 1,21,876 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1899-1900, and duly assented to in accordance with law.

1	2	3	4
Number, year and short title of Act.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Date of assent.
II of 1899.			
Repeal of the Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856 (Act XII of 1856).	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.	The object of this Act is to abandon the system of employing amins in the Civil Courts of Bengal to make local investigations and to leave District Judges free to issue commissions under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure to any persons whom they may consider suitable. The Act repeals the Civil Courts Amins Act, XII of 1856, in Bengal, and saves the existing Amins from the loss of their appointments, while empowering the District Judge to employ them on such duties as he may think fit.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 21st September, 1899. Governor General's assent, 4th October, 1899.
III of 1899.			
The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	The Act repeals the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1888, and re-enacts it with considerable modifications. The most important of these modifications are designed (1) to provide a responsible Executive; (2) to furnish this Executive with a law adequate to the present sanitary requirements of the city and to modern standards of municipal administration; (3) to give effective powers of control to the Government, and (4) to provide more workable building regulations. Provision is made for the extension of portions of the Act to the adjoining town of Howrah.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 20th October, 1899. Governor General's assent, 11th November, 1899.
I of 1900.			
The Darjeeling Municipal Act, 1900.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	The Act amends the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, so as to take fuller powers for the control of roads, drains, hill-sides and buildings in Darjeeling.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 28th February, 1900. Governor General's assent, 28th February, 1900.

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1899-1900, but not passed into law during the year.

1	2	3	4
Title of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Bill.	Remarks.
Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal.	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	The main objects of the Bill are— (*a*) to provide for the abolition of the system of salt passes (*rawanahs*); (*b*) to enable the Government of Bengal to resume charge of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa; and (*c*) to introduce certain changes in the law which experience has shown to be necessary in the interests of the salt revenue.	
Bill to continue and validate the appointment of certain functionaries of the Corporation of Calcutta.	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.	The objects of the Bill are— (1) to remove doubts which have been raised as to whether the appointments of the Vice-Chairman and municipal officers and servants, which were made under Bengal Act II of 1888 or prior Acts, are continued by the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899; and (2) to validate the appointments of Commissioners by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades' Association and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, which are notified in the Calcutta Gazette *Extraordinary* of the 31st March, 1900.	Since passed as Act II of 1900.
Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1869 (*an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals*).	The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke.	The objects of the Bill are to introduce into Bengal Act I of 1869 provisions similar to those contained in sub-sections (2) to (6) of section 6 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, so as (*a*) to admit of animals which have been cruelly used being sent to an infirmary under the order of the convicting Magistrate, and (*b*) to provide for the recovery from the owners of such animals of the cost of their treatment in the infirmary.	Since passed as Act III of 1900.

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officer
year 1899, with the

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
								Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Sq. miles.									
Province of Bengal.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,975	69,187,304	...	30	(b) 151	...	...	..	(b) 70	291
		Criminal...			(a) 31	45	(c) 131	13	...	33	(d) 46	(e) 2,356
		Revenue...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,569	2,031,119	1	3	10	1	1	1	2	22
		Criminal...										
		Revenue...										
Total ...			151,544	71,218,423	32	78	292	14	1	34	118	2,669

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions (including the Sonthal Parganas).
(b) 151 Munsifis.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including 2 Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided. — Original. — Regular.	Original. — Miscellaneous.	Appeals. — Regular.	Appeals. — Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs.	Rs.
642,665	67,088	21,681	2,794		
197,139	(*f*)13,078	11,856	(*g*)5,314	1,34,67,275	91,69,952
16,651	1,266	551	15		
16,734	4,827	1,034	234	94,830	1,52,719
873,089	86,259	35,122	8,357	1,35,62,105	93,22,671

REMARKS.

18

	Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges ...	10	3
	District Judges ...	23	6
	Additional Judges ...	3	1
	Subordinate Judges ...	7	55
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	4	4
	Munsifs	2	289

(*e*) 415 Stipendiary and 1,941 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, seven are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of Sub-Judge.

B.—Judicial

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and*

Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1		2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...		...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...		...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ...		4,278	3,186	3,045
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ...		201	175	159
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X ...		6,892	6,585	6,554
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ...		2,475	2,311	2,226
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII ...		251	197	198
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII ...		153	148	146
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV ...		6,565	6,428	6,074
Do. relating to religion, do. XV ...		63	47	42
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life	1,354	1,237	986
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	170	150	108
	Hurt	21,715	17,361	10,634
	Attempt	1	1	...
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	3,831	2 299	1,706
	Criminal force and assault	42,149	29,048	
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and			15,367
	forced labour	1,112	582	419
	Rape	224	160	147
	Unnatural offence	54	41	25
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	35,008	26,197	14,801
	Attempt	20	19	7
	Extortion	767	360	306
	Robbery and dacoity	576	464	277
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	704	455	391
	Criminal breach of trust	3,162	1,946	1,573
	Attempt	1	1	1
	Receiving of stolen property	2,242	2,052	2,023
	Cheating	1,787	919	752
	Attempt	3	2	2
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	60	41	36
	Mischief	9,807	6,164	4,046
	Attempt	5	3	3
	Criminal trespass	37,166	30,275	9,337
	Attempt	206	203	3
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		276	199	188
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		89	71	69
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX		4,549	2,193	1,488
Defamation, do. XXI		808	406	289
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII		4,804	3,237	1,663
Offences under special and local laws		137,590	134,311	110,357
Total ...		331,118	279,474*	195,368
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		9,570	5,757	4,881
Grand Total ...		340,688	285,231	200,249

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

Number of Persons—					Remarks.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
13,008	4,572	7,152	36	1,248	
211	98	104	...	9	
9,793	2,923	6,696	9	165	
2,973	1,243	1,521	7	199	
261	108	128	1	24	
169	37	131	...	1	
8,422	758	7,608	...	56	
84	58	18	...	8	
2,055	862	734	20	439	
137	47	75	...	15	
16,244	10,370	5,238	8	628	
...	...	...	...	...	
2,995	2,111	744	3	137	
21,594	14,419	6,639	8	528	
918	467	283	3	165	
285	118	78	1	88	
27	13	11	...	3	
21,928	8,265	12,117	38	1,508	
9	...	8	...	1	
485	326	125	...	34	
1,343	579	519	8	237	
505	243	239	1	22	
1,943	1,153	655	7	128	
1	...	1	...	...	
3,117	822	2,157	10	128	
1,054	646	359	3	46	
2	1	1	...	...	
57	30	16	...	11	
6,206	3,947	1,936	13	310	
4	1	3	...	...	
14,603	7,904	6,041	16	642	
4	...	4	...	...	
308	176	83	3	46	
85	55	28	...	2	
2,080	1,696	277	8	99	
362	294	47	...	21	
2,330	1,545	736	1	48	
138,533	28,045	108,712	56	1,720	
274,135*	93,932	171,227	260	8,716	* Of these 13,519 were pending at the close of 1899.
8,049	3,215	4,451	15	368	
282,184	97,147	175,678	275	9,084	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(c) and section 485 ...	29	41
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,996	15,254
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour ...	3,377	5,649
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	678	2,063
5. Possession, Chapter XII	1,678	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	1,257	1,261
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	475	559
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	879	879
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,177	1,559
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code	139	168
Total ...	13,685	27,433
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	317	472
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,002	27,905

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.		Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
			Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
					On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Village officers		...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates	Special Magistrates under section 14	338	...	101	236	...
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	33,109	8	14,272	9,839	8,435
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	182,380	190	60,989	59,469	51,721
	Benches of Magistrates	43,730	15	14,975	6,573	21,412
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code		136	...	14	116	...
Chief Magistrates of districts		14,007	22	2,329	1,574	9,664
Courts of Session		4,268	25	1,220	2,037	48
Superior Courts		176	...	19	119	...
Total ...		(a)278,144	260	93,919	79,963	91,280
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		8,138	16	3,204	3,577	857
GRAND TOTAL ...		286,282	276	97,123	83,540	92,137

(a) Of these the commitment of 12 person

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1899.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
13	28	
5,001	9,600	
1,232	3,971	
560	1,456	
...	...	
7	1,252	
462	76	
516	334	
259	1,290	
...	168	
8,050	18,075	
160	289	
8,210	18,364	

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	Eleven convicted persons concerning whom orders to give security for a period exceeding one year under section 106 were confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Mymensingh and Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur at Ranchi under section 123 of the Code, and 7 persons convicted by the High Court, on reference made by the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas under Regulation V of 1893, are shown in this statement, they do not, however, appear in statement 2.
...	1	280	5·5	380	
11	544	28,105	5·3	30,522	
3,705	6,298	118,519	9·3	395,045	
11	744	37,833	6·4	47,846	
6	...	115	2·8	27	
128	290	10,520	2·4	11,212	
133	801	1,671	54·3	14,583	
...	38	96	39·1	141	
3,994	8,716	197,139	8·2	500,356	
116	368	4,752	...	16,695	Two of the persons convicted by the High Court and one acquitted by it under Section 311, Code of Criminal Procedure, though exhibited in statement 2, are not shown in statement 4.
4,110	9,084	201,891	...	517,051	

was quashed by the High Court.

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to—								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	
				Imprisonment.							
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	12	1	...	232	...	1	...	212
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,079	73	...	16,406	19	45	34	14,648
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	22,123	608	...	77,590	1,801	12,834	3,176	65,430
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	705	40	...	26,895	11	44	13	25,396
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	60	1	...	7	52	3	...	8
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	8	...	711	125	...	9,583	59	213	181	9,261
Courts of Sessions	...	213	...	1,493	10	...	49	23	331	314	2
Superior Courts	55	30	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	281	...	26,517	858	...	130,762	1,965	13,471	3,718	114,952
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7	6	...	1,232	83	...	3,020	146	151	44	2,422
Grand Total ...	62	287	...	27,749	941	...	133,782	2,111	13,622	3,762	117,874

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 2,318 persons were warned and discharged; 218 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 25 seamen were their children vaccinated, 8 soldiers were made over to the military authorities 15 youthful offenders were discharged after admonition; 17 such offenders were Railway Act; 289 persons were released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code; and 1,987 persons were ordered under

Statements—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.																
Fine.								Imprisonment.					Whipping.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15*	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	787 0	789 0 0	86 0	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,679	75	4	...	...	79,813 0	71,377 0 0	3,324 0	461	600	64	...	...	17	2	...	1
11,150	796	202	11	1	6,41,352 0	5,65,806 0 0	55,990 0	4,264	15,087	6,716	96	...	819	795	187	44
1,456	39	4	...	...	81,694 0	77,998 0 0	3,876 0	339	398	21	...	..	8	3	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	151 0	151 0 0	...	1	17	25	...	...	22	20	10	18
263	44	13	2	...	33,721 0	27,475 0 0	1,512 0	291	390	250	79	...	32	12	15	8*
18	6	23	...	...	8,537 0	3,112 0 0	570 0	11	100	364	1,182	157	...	6	17	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	1	...	...	...	...
14,589	961	246	13	1	8,49,055 0	7,46,708 0 0	65,358 0	5,373	16,659	7,458	1,372	158	898	838	229	75
564	31	3	...	...	24,459 0	22,869 0 0	1,898 0	368	768	184	35	2	55	80	11	1
15,153	992	249	13	1	8,73,514 0	7,69,577 0 0	67,256 0	5,741	17,427	7,642	1,497	160	953	918	240	76

ordered to forfeit their wages; 103 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 80 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 6 persons were ordered to have delivered to their parents or guardians under section 31, Act VIII of 1897, and the parents of one youthful offender was ordered to execute a bond under section 130 of the section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to give security to keep the peace on conviction of offence involving a breach of the peace.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A —(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1899.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes awarded. 5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.
		1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in ...	Section 378, I. P. C. ...	133	1	347	10	174	13	107	7	14	5	8	9	828
	" 380, " ...	14	...	153	2	75	2	65	?	11	1	22	2	339
	" 381, " ...	4	...	19	...	38	...	16	1	2	...	...	...	80
	" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ...	" 388, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	" 411, " ...	3	1	35	2	30	1	34	1	10	1	16	1	135
	" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	" 443, " ...	...	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	12
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ...	" 444, " ..	...	...	2	...	4	1	7	...	...	...	5	...	19
6. House-breaking, as defined in ...	" 445, " ...	...	...	11	1	8	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	35
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ...	" 446, " ..	1	1	17	2	34	...	21	2	4	...	2	1	88
8. Offences under section 14, Act III of 1880	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8
Rape, section 376 I. P. C. ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Mischief by maiming or killing any cattle—section 429 I. P. C.	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	3
Total	...	160	3	589	17	368	17	254	14	43	7	59	14	1,545
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	1	43	...	23	1	31	1	4	...	1	5	110
Grand Total	...	160	4	632	17	291	18	285	15	47	7	60	19	1,655

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1899—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.		Number of Stripes. 5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments. *(Sections 3 and 4.)*								
A.—Section 3—								
1. Theft, as defined in ...	Section 378, I. P. C. ...	2	9	11	38	6	29	93
	" 380, " ...	...	9	7	20	2	26	61
	" 381, " ...	...	1	2	4	3	...	10
	" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ...	" 388, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 389, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	" 411, " ...	2	7	11	6	6	4	36
	" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	" 443, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ...	" 444, " ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5
6. House-breaking, as defined in ...	" 445, " ...	...	1	1	3	2	2	9
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ...	" 446, " ...	...	2	4	10	..	8	21
8. Offences under section 52, Act IX, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—								
1. False evidence, as defined in	Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ...	" 211 and " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Assault, as defined in ...	" 354, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4. Rape, as defined in ...	" 375, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ..	" 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ...	" 390, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ...	" 391, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ...	" 393, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ...	" 394, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	" 413, " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ...	" 463, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 466, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 467, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 468, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 469, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	" 443, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ...	" 444, " ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	
14. House-breaking, as defined in ...	" 445, " ...	...	2	2	4	...	2	10
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ...	" 446, " ...	...	...	4	2	...	3	9
Mischief by killing a cow, section	429, 511, I. P. C. ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total ..		4	33	47	92	19	82	277
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	7
Grand Total ...		4	33	50	92	22	83	284

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1899—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes. 5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gambling Act II of 1867 ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Howrah Act, XXI (B.C.) of 1857	...	...	4	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Railway Sections 126, 127, and 130, Act, IX of 1890.	1	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Section 147, Indian Penal Code	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 160, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 193, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 211, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 240, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 254, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 279, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 285, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 294, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 301, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 309, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 323, ditto ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 324, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 325, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
" 336, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 353, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 354, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 363, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 377, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 379, ditto ...	4	...	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
" 380, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
" 381, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
" 395, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 403, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 406, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 408, ditto ...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
" 411, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" 417, and 511 ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 429, ditto ...	..	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
" 429, and 511 ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 447, ditto ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" 454, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 457, ditto ...	...	.	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
" 471, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 570, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
" 52, Prisons Act IX of 1891.	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	9	...	82	1	25	2	17	2	3	...	1	1	143
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	22
Grand Total ...	10	...	89	1	32	2	24	2	3	...	1	1	165

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments in which whipping might have been awarded.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,065	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	19,944	
3. Ditto of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2)	21,009	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	9·3	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	
1. Total number of whippings awarded	146	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	1,437	
3. Ditto of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2)	1,583	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	9·2	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													Seventeen persons were required to keep the peace under section 106 (3), Criminal Procedure Code, by Courts of appeal in Midnapore, Ranchi and Shahabad.
To Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	8,074	2	1,468	3,949	...	789	1,380	58	100	...	328	...	
,, Courts of Sessions	10,520	6	2,817	4,084	...	1,263	1,714	15	143	5	473	...	
,, Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,681	...	929	368	2	84	71	...	18	...	209	...	
,, Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	12	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	475	...	259	25	10	38	93	...	22	...	28	...	
Total ...	20,762	8	5,473	8,134	13	2,174	3,258	73	284	5	1,040	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	(a)1,546	...	1,520	862	...	39	271	32	774	83	183	...	
,, Courts of Sessions ...	(a)2,682	4	2,706	1,182	...	31	55	65	1,725	491	353	...	
,, Superior Courts	2,781	3	1,089	470	46	115	617	22	140	...	279	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	236	...	87	9	...	7	25	14	64	18	12	...	
Total ...	7,245	7	5,402	2,523	46	192	968	133	2,703	592	827	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,007	15	10,875	10,957	59	2,366	4,226	206	2,987	597	1,867	...	

(a) Besides these, there were 6,148 accused persons against whom applications were made by the complainants; these persons, though not shown in column 2, are shown in columns 3 to 11 according to the results of the applications.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law. Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Title and other Suits. Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	246,922	264,974	436	185	584	271	(a) 266,534	25,253	7,555	126	30,936	7	505	...	2,367	(a) 66,842	580,298	
Small Cause Courts	13,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,608	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,672	661	3	1	3	1	669	1,106	95	53	1,162	6	11	...	410	2,843	13,184	
Chief Courts of districts	6	15	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	1	16	1	9	451	26	519	540	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,231	3,109	1	...	...	...	3,113	1,296	292	4	24	...	28	...	29	1,673	12,014	
Total ...	277,439	268,759	440	186	587	272	270,321	27,670	7,942	184	32,138	14	553	451	2,832	71,877	619,644	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	11,156	22	198	26	94	11,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,496	
District Courts	...	4,034	31	27	12	7	4,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,111	

Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	15,190	53	225	38	101	15,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,607
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	21,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,366
Superior Courts	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	6	...	148	...	18	18	26	419	961
Total ...	21,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	6	...	148	...	18	18	26	419	22,327
GRAND TOTAL ...	299,347	283,919	493	411	625	373	285,938	27,873	7,948	184	32,286	14	571	469	2,858	72,296	657,578

(a) Including 84 rent and 93 title suits, the nature of which cannot be ascertained, the records having been burnt.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	106,676	285,275	104,289	74,902	7,313	967	...	...	345	3,68,42,444	
Small Cause Courts	1,443	5,929	1,926	4,191	119	...	...	...	...	12,30,423	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	8	71	584	8,123	1	3,380	544	444	29	4,35,44,810	
Chief Courts of districts	...	3	13	129	127	164	19	42	43	64,51,012	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3,663	5,675	1,522	986	60	41	7	4	56	6,74,655	
Total ...	111,790	296,963	108,334	88,331	7,620	4,552	570	490	473	8,87,43,344	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	4,284	5,371	1,111	6[illegible]5	50	13	...	...	2	3,87,010	
Collectors' Courts	751	1,932	713	652	58	23	1	1	80	3,48,211	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,035	7,303	1,824	1,217	108	36	1	1	82	7,35,221	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,924	9,067	3,604	4,574	741	456	...	...	...	27,26,356	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	1	348	111	82	419	41,79,755	
Total ...	2,924	9,067	3,604	4,574	742	804	111	82	419	69,06,111	
Grand Total ...	119,749	313,323	113,762	94,122	8,470	5,392	682	573	974	9,63,84,676	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of. Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest. Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	On reference to Arbitration. For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With Contest. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits. Contested.	Uncontested.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	687,084	...	95,988	86,122	15,495	288,005	1,053	663	210	84,196	19,613	95,739	39,187	128	64	
Small Cause Courts	15,398	...	1,835	1,265	1,895	6,256	51	10	12	2,147	672	1,255	30	46	30	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	17,636	...	1,347	2,566	703	5,161	44	58	7	2,987	736	4,027	2,281	196	77	
Chief Courts of districts	744	...	80	86	26	91	11	8	1	152	85	204	148	157	130	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,832	80	2,497	861	3,216	1,959	103	374	107	1,849	913	1,873	287	...	...	
Total ...	734,694	80	101,747	90,900	21,335	301,472	1,262	1,113	337	91,331	22,019	103,098	41,933	128	63	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	18,504	...	2,735	2,099	1,388	6,869	47	12	3	2,765	592	1,994	713	71	53	
District Courts	49	...	25	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	34	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	278	...	5	...	...	77	51	...	...	10	44	91	25	..	...	
Total ...	18,831	...	2,765	2,106	1,393	6,950	98	12	3	2,775	636	2,093	746	71	53	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	23,447	...	1,757	6,230	4,719	6,193	36	212	125	2,225	745	1,205	68	29	23	
Superior Courts	2,236	...	118	30	76	290	31	3	2	168	68	1,450	1,253	243	157	
Total ...	25,683	...	1,875	6,260	4,795	6,483	67	215	127	2,393	813	2,655	1,321	44	27	
Grand Total ...	779,208	80	106,387	99,266	27,523	314,905	1,427	1,340	467	96,499	23,468	107,846	44,000	...	...	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478 cases of contempt of Court, under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	63,065	...	12,197	4,029	3,418	12,768	1,035	17	19	11,380	7,426	10,776	2,841	59	
Small Cause Courts	937	...	101	30	42	223	10	...	...	209	167	65	...	29	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	5,869	...	1,014	241	179	1,025	82	1	2	1,261	1,170	894	292	74	
Chief Courts of districts	8.137	...	819	124	20	4,715	261	5	2	569	445	1,177	384	52	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	880	...	220	90	6	269	24	6	8	109	75	73	14	...	
Total ...	78,888	...	14,351	4,514	3,665	19,000	1,412	29	31	13,618	9,283	12,985	3,531	59	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	877	...	189	20	12	198	7	...	...	248	96	107	22	32	
District Courts	519	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	352	...	23	2	36	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,111	16	317	46	1	193	369	...	...	2,517	319	333	64	...	
Total ...	5,507	16	506	66	13	535	376	..	...	3,117	415	463	88	35	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,140	...	363	145	613	175	15	12	3	437	229	148	15	26	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,140	...	363	145	613	175	15	12	3	437	229	148	15	26	
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,535	16	15,220	4,725	4,291	19,710	1,803	41	34	17,172	9,927	13,596	3,634	58	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	15,894	...	1	1,193	97	35	117	18	6,752	1,323	2,178	584	3,596	2,616	194	672	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	13,174	...	22	1,021	239	93	250	36	3,511	792	872	328	6,010	3,690	216	381	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	857	...	...	32	33	2	8	6	366	14	120	146	128	26	...	...	
Total ...	29,925	...	23	2,246	369	130	375	60	10,629	2,129	3,170	1,058	9,734	6,332	202	1,053	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	643	...	16	22	7	...	7	...	306	38	104	51	92	7	47	...	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	643	2	16	22	7	...	7	...	306	38	104	51	92	7	47	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees ...	1,137	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	222	22	38	9	794	731	548	35	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees ...	6,549	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	1,585	25	53	156	4,673	4,428	452	61	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	M. D. 2 12	...	
Total ...	7,687	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	1,808	47	91	165	5,467	5,159	467	96	
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,255	2	39	2,377	376	130	382	60	12,743	2,214	3,365	1,274	15,293	11,498	225	1,149	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*. Rejected.	Heard *ex-parte*. Modified.	Heard *ex-parte*. Decreed or granted.	Heard *ex-parte*. Remanded.	Contested. Rejected.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Decreed or granted.	Contested. Remanded.	Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	683	...	...	84	10	...	14	3	259	10	135	65	103	48	84	4	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	1,993	...	26	186	65	1	50	10	849	32	324	62	388	130	75	4	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	142	...	...	10	3	1	2	2	55	2	32	14	21	2	...	...	
Total ...	2,818	...	26	280	78	2	66	15	1,163	44	491	141	512	180	78	8	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	23	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	6	...	3	2	8	...	64	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	111	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	61	9	26	6	3	2	M. D. 1 25	...	
Total ..	134	...	2	2	7	...	...	...	67	9	28	8	11	2	64	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Courts of Province. Appeals from original decrees	514	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	234	8	13	24	186	147	217	...	
Chief Courts of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	361	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	191	3	18	41	80	...	233	...	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	M. D. 2 12	...	
Total ...	878	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	427	11	31	66	266	147	224	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,830	...	28	359	85	2	66	15	1,657	64	550	215	789	329	109	8	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of— By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	511,460	6,924	124,147	108,052	177,437	94,900	30,728	1,19,11,778	327
Small Cause Courts	10,597	665	1,353	1,924	5,743	912	9	1,06,045	31
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	21,830	1,711	3,290	4,[illegible]63	8,605	4,061	1,772	79,75,602	58
Chief Courts of districts ..	1,008	264	203	115	205	221	143	5,26,267	2
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	11,582	6	1,804	1,997	5,703	2,072	193	1,76,614	...
Total ...	556,477	9,570	130,797	116,261	197,693	102,166	32,845	2,06,96,306	413
II.—Revenue Courts.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	9,715	171	3,676	1,230	2,660	1,978	501	2,73,235	21
District Courts	601	119	170	49	176	87	24	38,713	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	689	...	405	2	14	268	254	6,405	...
Total ...	11,005	290	4,251	1,281	2,850	2,333	779	3,18,353	21
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	35,270	1,613	6,399	22,619	3,614	1,025	224	6,68,391	74
Superior Courts	2,161	223	76	29	31	1,802	1,770	8	3
Total ...	37,431	1,836	6,475	22,648	3,645	2,827	1,994	6,68,399	77
Grand Total ...	604,913	11,696	141,523	140,180	204,188	107,326	35,618	2,16,83,058	511

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

Number of Applications—											
On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.	REMARKS.
	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,488	14,815	6,226	68,033	318	48,412	62	7,757	82	19	19,732	
141	294	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	
63	496	181	1,355	5	825	7	389	3	12	1,807	
1	8	15	86	12	41	...	6	1	5	56	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,195	1,446	142	38	129	41	515	18	...	894	
1,693	16,808	8,182	69,616	373	49,407	110	8,667	101	36	23,088	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	607	1,096	221	83	1,243	23	111	31	...	145	
...	12	40	472	...	86	...	5	...	...	...	
...	13	258	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	
36	632	1,394	693	83	1,329	36	116	31	...	145	
202	627	1,193	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	
13	9	12	22	...	29	2	7	...	...	...	
215	536	1,205	22	...	29	2	78	...	...	...	
1,944	17,976	10,783	70,331	456	50,766	148	8,861	135	36	23,233	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALISED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	229	92	10	28	47	...	...	52	6	12	7,089	2,736	2,608	2,610	
Chief Courts of districts	384	81	60	66	85	3	...	89	37	46	1,71,551	15,889	44,962	14,155	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	613	173	70	94	132	3	...	141	43	58	1,78,640	18,625	47,570	16,765	

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED.		Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS—				NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS—				REMARKS.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	292	290	2	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca, Hooghly, Jessore, Murshidabad, Mymensingh, Nadia, Patna, Rajshahi, and the 24-Parganas. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XX of the Indian Penal Code, and abetments of, and attempts to commit such offences, other cases are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Sessions ...	Jurors ...	5	984	877	107	62	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors...	2 As described in Chapter XXIII of the C. Cr. P.	...	...	...	...	1,988	1,388	201	399	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9 Qualifications as described in Rules 2 and 3 of the Jury Rules.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Assessors	2	...	...	...	...	61	54	6	1	
Total ...		...	1,291	1,167	109	62	2,049	1,442	207	400	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1899.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE											
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSIONS.				
		On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate suo motu, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Sessions.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	1	.	.	1	2	..	2	...	1	1	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ..	2	..	1	1	...	4	.	4	.	..	1		1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt...	...	5	1		1	7	...	7	...	5	1	...	..	..	6	1	1	...	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault ..	.	11	1		...	12		12	...	4	8	..			12	..	..	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ..	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	.	1	...	..	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	..	...	...	...	2	2	..	2	..		2	...	.	.	2	..	...		...	.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust ...	...	3	...	.	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating ...	...	1	..	1	...	2	.	2	...	...	1	1	...	.	2	...	...	1	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	17	3	...	2	22	...	22	...	18	4	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	42	8	2	7	61	...	61	...	30	25	1	1	...	57	1	1	1	...	2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1899.

DISPOSED OF— By High Court. Convicted.	By High Court. Acquitted.	By High Court. Total.	Total for all Courts. Convicted.	Total for all Courts. Acquitted or discharged.	Total for all Courts. Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Number of cases. Brought to trial. (2)	Number of cases. Disposed of.	Number of cases. Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 8, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...		.	1	1	2	...	2	2	.	...	...	..
1	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	
...	...	..	6	1	7	.	7	7	..	.	...	...
...	..	.	4	8	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	.
...	..	...	1		1	..	1	1		...	..	...
...	...	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	.	...		..
...	..	.	...	3	3		3	3	.	..	..	...
..	.	.	.	2	2	..	2	2	..		.	...
..	..	..	...	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
..	...	..	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	..
...	..	..	.	1	1		1	1	..	..	...	.
..	...	...	18	4	22	.	18	18	...	...	...	...
1	.	1	32	26	58	3	53	52	3	..	..	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

35: Of the total number of persons shown in— Column 16. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Column 16. Number who did not so claim.	Column 16. Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Column 21. Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Column 21. Number who did not so claim.	Columns 21 and 24. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Columns 21 and 24. Number who did not so claim.	36: Of cases shown in column 30— Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British subjects.	Disposed of by Magistrates. Other than European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Being European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges. Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	55	.	.	...	1	2	49*	...	2	...

* One case was disposed of by the High Court.

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—General Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
			REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																		
			COMPULSORY.										OPTIONAL.								
	1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
												Rs. A.									Rs.
	BENGAL.																				
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	.	...		.		...			...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan Division.																				
1	Burdwan ...	16	447	5,030	9,125		6,451	679	3,858	5,101	30,691	26,344 8	...	6,427	239	395	..	59	2	7,122	4,472 8
2	Birbhum	6	503	2,190	6,202		2,607	313	1,193	4,043	17,051	13,699 4	...	4,009	244	150	1	...	1	4,405	2,789 0
3	Bankura ...	9	211	2,011	4,834		4,389	153	6,073	1,805	19,476	14,488 8	...	5,863	95	109	2	170	...	6,329	3,946 8
4	Midnapore	20	819	6,786	21,062		7,598	904	2,231	8,159	47,559	36,136 4	...	21,359	657	244	..	46	...	22,306	13,300 8
5	Hooghly	11	318	2,091	5,871		2,481	498	892	6,205	18,956	14,658 4	...	3,090	248	77	5	23	1	3,444	2,141 12
6	Howrah ..	6	150	2,542	3,888		1,957	359	1,626	4,621	15,043	12,779 0	...	2,755	154	158	...	18	.	3,085	1,918 8
	Presidency Division.																				
7	24-Parganas .	21	351	6,092	9,119		6,557	939	8,750	11,558	43,366	37,231 0	...	10,204	331	1,350	1	6	...	11,892	7,016
8	Calcutta .	2	63	1,030	12		819	815	30	623	3,392	53,737 0	...	14	19	24	14	5	1	77	220 4
9	Nadia ...	11	126	1,329	2,298		1,910	220	2,392	4,565	12,840	10,114 12	...	2,664	36	130	...	1	...	2,837	1,750 0
10	Murshidabad	7	205	1,619	4,836		1,732	264	417	3,128	12,291	9,926 8	...	2,655	59	103	..	10	...	2,827	1,700 8
11	Jessore	25	120	1,339	5,007		2,431	233	12,616	25,684	47,430	26,658 12	...	7,447	194	543	...	92	...	8,276	4,702 12
12	Khulna	13	99	1,273	2,206		2,472	219	4,165	12,544	22,978	14,987 0	...	3,967	159	571	...	147	2	4,846	2,982 8
	Rajshahi Division.																				
13	Rajshahi ..	4	112	533	1,042		793	122	232	3,279	6,113	4,892 0	...	1,840	9	83	..	1	...	1,433	860 8
14	Dinajpur . .	7	157	2,354	8,338		1,880	176	63	2,705	15,673	11,767 12	...	4,242	24	187	...	14	4	4,471	2,783 4
15	Jalpaiguri	4	68	1,788	1,210		1,246	175	14	1,510	6,011	5,668 4	...	777	...	525	...	25	..	1,327	783 4
16	Darjeeling .	3	7	112	30		117	17	...	117	400	976 12	...	15	1	5	...	...	5	26	20 4
17	Rangpur	11	262	3,591	7,315		2,847	216	71	9,908	24,010	17,005 4	...	3,144	239	2,633	...	137	...	6,153	3,646 8
18	Bogra	6	312	1,375	2,847		2,439	108	158	4,336	11,005	8,582 8	...	4,930	100	134	...	...	...	5,164	3,045 0
19	Pabna ...	8	359	1,028	3,270		1,735	140	420	4,426	11,978	9,257 0	...	1,985	31	47	...	196	..	3,259	1,404 0
	Dacca Division.																				
20	Dacca	11	857	3,971	5,680		4,784	595	865	10,636	27,388	22,700 8	...	6,158	807	426	...	24	...	7,415	4,608 0
21	Mymensingh	19	743	5,038	8,740		7,036	1,132	341	22,244	45,274	34,026 8	...	11,573	419	871	...	38	...	12,901	7,800 12
22	Faridpur ...	12	285	1,837	4,867		1,911	160	4,017	17,762	31,739	18,460 12	...	3,255	110	113	..	99	...	3,677	2,161 12
23	Backergunge	21	355	4,[illegible]21	6,610		6,056	425	6,434	17,268	41,869	28,904 8	...	11,726	308	1,641	2	235	1	13,913	8,221 0
	Chittagong Division.																				
24	Tippera	29	786	9,666	16,306		8,376	848	1,407	10,666	48,055	35,468 4	...	8,602	489	676	...	113	...	9,040	5,830 4
25	Noakhali .	21	116	3,692	11,436		3,428	282	3,764	11,847	34,565	22,271 12	...	10,017	507	1,306	3	799	...	12 032	7,380 4
26	Chittagong	24	184	5,998	13,202		4,309	1,076	15,932	3,813	44,574	29,858 8	...	17,118	1,048	3,827	...	830	39	22,803	13,186 0
	BIHAR.																				
	Patna Division.																				
27	Patna	8	76	2,693	1,554		3,171	516	370	2,788	11,168	17,610 4	...	1,524	56	55	...	3	3	1,641	1,037 12
28	Gaya	6	106	2,099	1,000		1,719	374	200	1,886	7,384	16,037 8	...	557	4	40	...	6	...	607	407 4
29	Shahabad	6	111	2,265	1,347		5,588	215	425	1,305	11,256	14,438 12	...	1,743	28	54	1	4	...	1,880	1,245 2
30	Saran	9	307	2,000	2,604		6,431	402	95	863	12,702	14,416 8	...	16,135	187	29	...	83	...	16,434	9,028 4
31	Champaran	4	54	1,087	3,482		1,862	56	32	844	7,417	7,020 4	...	4,412	33	43	..	78	...	4,566	2,664 8
32	Muzaffarpur	12	126	3,586	11,176		4,331	574	144	1,955	1,892	20,036 8	...	11,390	871	22	...	..	..	12,283	7,255 4
33	Darbhanga	9	78	2,131	6,880		2,983	125	46	6,104	18,347	14,912 12	...	6,390	67	62	...	430	...	6,955	4,896 4
	Bhagalpur Division.																				
34	Monghyr	8	53	2,106	2,109		3,259	271	47	5,316	13,161	13,605 4	...	1,788	36	116		18	...	1,958	1,384 12
35	Bhagalpur	7	59	2,119	5,218		2,557	963	49	5,333	16,298	13,248 4	...	3,323	41	51	...	6	..	3,421	2,011 12
36	Purnea	5	30	1,718	3,525		1,137	127	270	6,138	1[illegible],945	9,644 4	...	1,190	18	75	.	37	...	1,320	857 0
37	Malda	5	74	1,005	4,540		1,310	53	42	1,806	8,920	6,655 12		1,802	100	83	..	13	...	1,998	1,283 8
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	6	59	435	...		463	68	109	384	1,518	1,803 12	1,413	628	71	28	...	1	1	2,142	1,275 4
	ORISSA.																				
	Orissa Division.																				
39	Cuttack	4	461	1,696	8,615		1,191	102	21	516	10,602	9,108 8	...	2,452	2[illegible]2	53	..	17	...	2,774	1,706 12
40	Balasore	3	273	1,002	6,194		997	65	166	1,149	9,939	7,684 8	...	3,183	135	35	2	165	11	3,531	2,127 4
41	Angul .. .	2	...	..	1		...	...	...		1	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...
42	Puri	4	61	2,028	7,752		1,131	161	20	502	11,650	8,465 12	...	3,576	207	202	1	...	...	3,986	2,301 8
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
	Chota Nagpur Division.																				
43	Hazaribagh	5	31	429	720		911	84	215	1,045	3,435	3,486 8	...	1,926	24	667	...	7	2	2,626	1,438 12
44	Ranchi	2	31	262	246		807	352	319	2,201	4,278	4,287 12	...	1,585	92	77	...	317	...	2,071	1,371 4
45	Palamau	2	6	297	177		351	52	26	357	1,266	1,772 12	...	133	8	7	...	3	..	151	101 0
46	Manbhum	6	96	1,026	2,574		1,678	121	1,979	2,584	10,058	8,048 4	...	5,651	72	63	...	27	...	5,813	3,335 0
47	Singhbhum	2	5	69	359		92	4	18	115	602	728 12	...	186	6	...	...	...	...	192	118 8
	Registrar of Companies (under Act VI of 1882).	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	433	10,262	209,774	235,426		130,850	15,756	83,354	251,834	837,256	7,13,733 0	1,413	224,970	8,835	18,186	33	4,309	73	257,818	1,54,640 4
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	428	10,042	111,402	230,812		138,558	15,293	86,778	273,566	875,571	7,20,718 8	1,408	243,652	8,631	17,726	38	4,391	30	275,876	1,65,137 4

STATEMENT—*concluded.*

in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1899-1900.

Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV. Compulsory. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (section 18, clause d).	Obligations for payment of the money (section 18, clause (f)).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (f).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 12 0	54,242 7 9
49,99,939	7	105	2,003	456	2,571	2,245 4	1	159	...	1	16	136	256	2,552	33,698 4	18,232 14 0	28,107 15 3
35,17,972	1	73	421	179	674	571 0	1	78	...	3	20	93	103	1,211	17,371 4	8,171 3 0	13,158 1 0
23,84,108	2	139	487	361	902	866 12	..	71	1	4	6	38	38	1,193	19,589 12	6,213 9 0	16,272 11 6
66,14,443	21	380	4,176	945	5,531	4,254 0	...	80	1	4	35	290	174	3,615	54,014 12	24,215 3 0	41,008 10 1
29,11,098	12	182	2,410	431	2,985	2,359 0	...	75	...	7	9	42	159	1,096	19,459 0	11,012 5 0	19,904 5 10
26,50,851	10	148	1,339	416	1,904	1,746 8	...	87	...	1	13	43	87	1,573	16,792 0	8,012 0 0	13,025 0 5
87,77,198	15	309	8,866	2,185	11,374	8,180 8	1	153	1	1	9	150	322	4,088	53,104 0	22,657 8 0	42,244 4 9
5,06,11,734	6	49	58	528	641	1,520 0	13	92	...	4	9	39	662	6,521	55,845 4	29,704 4 6	22,154 9 5
20,96,552	15	266	4,496	1,351	6,131	4,746 0	...	130	...	...	6	71	135	1,069	17,130 12	8,576 15 3	17,286 1 10
21,47,201	11	64	479	292	946	870 4	1	152	...	12	39	53	198	767	13,195 4	7,634 14 0	11,969 11 9
24,16,690	7	264	26,192	1,861	28,324	17,378 12	...	81	1	...	11	53	85	2,894	49,068 4	14,707 14 0	48,048 6 3
18,81,634	2	141	9,040	912	10,095	7,233 12	...	39	1	2	4	20	55	2,021	25,363 4	8,441 6 0	23,907 7 7
10,93,582	14	46	694	409	1,163	1,050 8	3	78	2	3	11	40	66	528	7,123 0	4,624 2 0	7,551 2 9
20,14,530	5	62	1,704	488	2,259	1,960 0	...	31	...	32	23	43	59	774	16,635 0	6,267 0 0	13,527 15 3
14,55,241	6	20	337	186	549	564 8	...	8	...	5	16	47	91	393	7,048 0	3,594 10 0	6,139 1 3
6,10,800	1	6	30	57	94	153 0	1	4	...	2	1	3	81	81	1,166 0	734 11 0	1,338 15 5
30,00,308	16	123	1,943	890	2,972	2,704 0	1	38	...	3	19	158	83	1,092	23,567 12	9,022 1 0	20,515 4 5
14,88,430	15	89	2,744	631	3,479	2,683 12	...	23	...	2	7	61	20	1,180	14,403 4	5,756 5 0	11,364 12 8
17,56,497	5	69	1,933	796	2,803	2,424 12	...	98	1	...	4	33	77	890	13,481 12	5,916 11 0	12,804 3 2
55,35,331	306	210	223	4,392	5,438	6,318 8	...	139	1	34	71	266	294	2,736	34,277 0	18,517 5 0	24,497 11 8
66,90,313	34	191	404	4,984	5,613	6,377 4	...	98	4	12	78	544	234	3,488	48,612 8	23,350 1 6	38,673 15 11
16,40,776	11	158	1,822	1,505	3,496	3,223 4	...	60	...	...	9	52	101	2,763	24,117 12	10,310 4 0	23,633 2 6
41,51,860	15	276	10,593	4,023	14,907	11,346 12	...	67	...	4	9	66	142	3,698	48,740 4	20,670 15 0	41,614 8 6
56,88,943	23	499	1,615	4,392	6,529	6,186 12	...	46	...	25	43	464	144	3,446	47,678 4	11,527 10 0	38,193 2 5
28,85,184	14	272	4,118	5,772	10,176	8,806 0	...	31	...	4	15	124	71	2,578	38,582 0	8,470 0 0	36,278 0 10
46,06,572	9	368	4,791	6,902	12,070	10,622 8	...	27	...	17	64	219	150	2,120	53,775 0	8,037 10 0	44,941 9 3
70,96,098	...	70	272	437	779	1,039 8	...	31	1	1	4	34	127	1,198	19,816 8	10,688 2 6	12,171 2 7
67,53,100	2	44	198	325	509	724 4	1	18	...	2	8	14	93	1,291	17,241 0	17,018 3 0	8,730 1 10
48,07,756	3	43	120	432	598	677 4	1	25	...	...	8	23	90	749	16,461 12	6,771 3 0	10,006 10 9
47,56,808	...	108	558	669	1,335	1,231 12	...	34	...	3	5	60	118	1,679	25,407 8	9,501 13 1	17,189 9 0
19,75,109	...	38	318	313	669	766 4	...	6	...	...	6	13	63	458	10,475 0	2,827 4 0	8,295 2 5
[illegible],24,740	1	81	784	731	1,507	1,657 12	...	26	...	13	9	104	136	1,132	29,052 8	10,747 13 0	21,008 10 4
34,85,451	2	113	832	409	1,356	1,211 0	1	10	1	2	16	93	83	1,904	20,566 0	9,116 12 0	16,639 14 0
43,46,249	1	133	402	267	803	837 8	1	5	...	...	2	51	78	1,760	15,877 8	10,340 15 3	12,907 4 1
29,61,121	2	403	778	277	1,460	1,260 8	1	7	...	6	2	39	65	1,086	16,554 8	5,441 9 0	14,334 9 5
16,83,539	2	61	816	426	1,308	1,281 8	...	3	...	3	16	80	48	1,036	11,794 12	7,834 0 0	9,922 4 1
11,63,088	1	22	208	420	751	576 8	...	50	1	7	39	26	27	258	8,719 12	2,939 10 3	8,775 9 0
7,62,732	...	536	1,378	507	2,721	2,329 8	1	19	...	...	7	13	110	915	5,574 8	1,923 7 0	6,438 14 10
16,95,457	4	44	509	380	997	897 4	...	43	1	1	...	21	164	914	11,978 8	4,990 7 0	9,448 12 10
14,67,361	...	38	574	246	858	757 0	..	23	2	...	...	104	76	674	9,768 12	2,732 0 0	8,180 3 0
46	...	...	...	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	0 8	7 12 0	165 3 0
14,[illegible],790	1	48	439	239	727	623 0	1	87	...	3	1	27	47	339	11,738 4	4,033 11 0	7,944 3 9
9,40,319	1	20	318	277	616	675 12	...	1	..	1	3	28	36	545	5,605 0	2,752 11 0	6,989 10 2
8,94,259	...	36	222	115	373	411 0	...	1	...	1	...	13	46	636	6,074 0	2,355 12 9	4,967 3 7
5,54,094	...	3	36	89	128	143 12	...	1	..	...	..	8	19	107	2,021 8	1,340 11 0	2,341 3 0
19,16,764	...	45	367	183	595	665 0	...	22	..	3	5	29	73	810	12,736 4	4,017 8 0	9,973 13 4
1,96,181	...	5	62	42	109	86 4	...	10	...	...	...	...	23	38	968 8	323 9 0	1,396 2 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,875 8 0	1,311 15 11
18,64,97,768	603	6,365	102,240	52,841	102,049	1,34,317 8	31	2,376	19	228	678	3,936	5,422	73,073	10,12,270 12	4,40,882 12 1	8,71,177 13 4
17,48,03,218	603	6,247	105,800	52,621	164,771	1,35,734 0	32	2,191	13	336	91	4,061	5,917	69,018	10,30,405 12	4,39,128 10 11	8,98,458 15 7

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1899.			Received during the year 1899.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BENGAL.											
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	186	8	194	652	28	680	838	36	874
			Under-trial ...	28	1	29	192	21	213	220	22	242
			Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Katwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	42	5	47	46	5	51
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	32	3	35	33	3	36
	Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	178	3	181	178	3	181
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	251	9	260	253	9	262
	Kalna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	87	3	90	89	4	93
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	53	3	56	54	3	57
	Suri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	286	6	292	819	19	838	1,105	25	1,130
			Under-trial ...	14	2	16	199	14	213	213	16	229
			Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Rampur Hát ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	257	10	267	258	10	268
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	231	20	251	250	20	270
	Bankura ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	223	3	226	429	4	433	652	7	659
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	212	3	215	217	3	220
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
			State ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Vishnupur ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	99	3	102	100	3	103
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	136	10	146	140	10	150
	Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	890	19	909	1,110	54	1,164	2,000	73	2,073
			Under-trial ...	16	2	18	487	22	509	503	24	527
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Tamluk ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	178	7	185	190	7	197
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	166	10	176	168	10	178
	Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	86	8	94	93	8	101
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	62	7	69	64	7	71
	Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	137	9	146	144	9	153
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	156	7	163	163	7	170
	Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	350	10	360	1,025	32	1,057	1,375	42	1,417
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	164	16	180	180	16	196
			Civil ...	...	...	...	43	...	43	43	...	43
	Jahanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	120	7	127	126	7	133
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	39	3	42	41	3	44
	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	216	5	221	228	5	233
			Under-trial ...	14	3	17	224	5	229	238	8	246
	Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	590	22	612	599	22	621
			Under-trial ...	23	...	23	474	20	494	497	20	517
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Ulubaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	165	7	172	170	7	17[illegible]
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	124	7	131	127	7	1[illegible]
Presidency.	Alipore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,818	47	1,865	2,894	180	3,074	4,712	227	4,939
			Under-trial ...	43	4	47	905	34	939	948	38	986
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Diamond Harbour...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	9	...	9	205	2	207	214	2	216
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	207	1	208	225	1	226
	Basirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	113	4	117	113	4	117
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	111	4	115	119	4	123
	Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	166	8	174	167	8	175
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	211	3	214	213	3	216

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1899.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
646	30	676	192	6	198	192·42	5·89	198·31	208·46	6·50	214·96
206	22	228	14	...	14	14·98	0·61	15·59			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·47			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·59	...	0·59			
43	5	48	3	...	3	0·91	0·08	0·99	1·78	0·09	1·87
33	3	36	...	...	...	0·87	0·01	0·88			
175	2	177	3	1	4	2·45	0·03	2·48	66	0·19	9·85
243	9	252	10	...	10	7·21	0·16	7·37			
84	4	88	5	...	5	1·81	0·04	1·85	3·92	0·07	3·99
54	3	57	...	...	...	2·11	0·03	2·14			
850	22	872	255	3	258	267·27	4·42	271·69	282·45	5·15	287·60
205	16	221	8	...	8	14·35	0·73	15·08			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·58	...	0·58			
255	10	265	3	...	3	3·70	0·13	3·83	10·42	0·67	11·09
246	19	265	4	1	5	6·72	0·54	7·26			
433	5	438	219	2	221	234·35	3·12	237·47	246·77	3·35	250·12
210	2	212	7	1	8	10·03	0·23	10·26			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·99			
1	...	1	1	...	1	1·40	...	1·40			
98	3	101	2	...	2	1·21	0·05	1·26	7·29	0·13	7·42
135	7	142	5	3	8	6·08	0·08	6·16			
1,141	60	1,201	859	13	872	869·05	16·47	885·52	891·66	17·51	909·17
478	23	501	25	1	26	21·42	1·04	22·16			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·19			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
174	6	180	16	1	17	4·05	0·15	4·20	9·03	0·47	9·50
166	10	176	2	...	2	4·98	0·32	5·30			
90	8	98	3	...	3	1·22	0·07	1·29	2·52	0·18	2·70
61	7	68	3	...	3	1·30	0·11	1·41			
139	9	148	5	...	5	4·25	0·14	4·39	11·93	0·41	12·34
160	7	167	3	...	3	7·68	0·27	7·95			
1,019	33	1,052	356	9	365	33·16	12·31	345·47	343·07	13·20	356·27
174	16	190	6	...	6	8·01	0·89	8·90			
42	...	42	1	...	1	1·90	...	1·90			
126	7	133	...	...	...	2·74	0·25	2·99	4·35	0·42	4·77
41	3	44	...	...	...	1·61	0·17	1·78			
225	5	230	3	...	3	2·45	0·04	2·49	11·73	0·29	12·02
232	8	240	6	...	6	9·28	0·25	9·53			
592	22	614	7	...	7	7·19	0·19	7·38	28·87	0·51	29·38
481	19	500	16	1	17	21·68	0·32	22·00			
1	...	1	...	...	...	....	...	...			
168	7	175	2	...	2	2·38	0·08	2·46	8·15	0·48	8·63
113	7	120	14	...	14	5·77	0·40	6·17			
2,981	196	3,177	1,731	31	1,762	1,694·79	38·12	1,732·91	1,745·15	39·78	1,784·93
872	38	910	76	...	76	49·59	1·66	51·25			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·77	...	0·77			
210	2	212	4	...	4	1·97	...	1·97	15·50	0·01	15·51
219	1	220	6	...	6	13·53	0·01	13·54			
103	4	107	10	...	10	1·69	0·02	1·71	6·31	0·06	6·37
116	4	120	3	...	3	4·62	0·04	4·66			
161	8	169	6	...	6	2·27	0·06	2·33	9·40	0·12	9·52
213	3	216	...	...	...	7·13	0·06	7·19			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1899.			Received during the year 1899.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—contd.											
Presidency—concluded.	Calcutta	District and Central Jail.	Convicts	1,172	...	1,172	2,060	68	2,128	3,232	68	3,300
			Under-trial	28	...	28	566	14	580	594	14	608
			Civil	3	...	3	108	...	108	111	...	111
			State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		European	Convicts	34	...	34	271	4	275	305	4	309
			Under-trial	2	...	2	39	2	41	41	2	43
			Civil	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Krishnagar	District Jail	Convicts	179	8	187	609	30	639	788	38	826
			Under-trial	6	...	6	181	12	193	187	12	199
			Civil	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Meherpur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	120	8	128	121	8	129
			Under-trial	1	...	1	93	11	104	94	11	105
	Kushtia	Ditto	Convicts	4	...	4	220	10	230	224	10	234
			Under-trial	4	...	4	199	12	211	203	12	215
	Chuadanga	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	96	9	105	99	9	108
			Under-trial	7	...	7	125	13	138	132	13	145
	Ranaghat	Ditto	Convicts	3	1	4	125	9	134	128	10	138
			Under-trial	5	...	5	146	5	151	161	5	156
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Berhampore	District Jail	Convicts	155	13	168	513	23	536	668	36	704
			Under-trial	6	...	6	213	16	229	219	16	235
			Civil	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Kandi	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	4	...	4	132	3	135	136	3	139
			Under-trial	...	...	...	117	3	120	117	3	120
	Jangipur	Ditto	Convicts	18	...	18	152	8	160	170	8	178
			Under-trial	11	...	11	140	7	147	151	7	158
	Jessore	District Jail	Convicts	293	7	300	997	14	1,011	1,290	21	1,311
			Under-trial	24	1	25	255	8	263	279	9	288
			Civil	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
	Narail	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	9	...	9	250	...	250	259	...	259
			Under-trial	1	1	2	208	3	211	209	4	213
	Jhenida	Ditto	Convicts	6	...	6	83	...	83	89	...	89
			Under-trial	7	...	7	56	2	58	63	2	65
	Magura	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	157	4	161	159	4	163
			Under-trial	1	...	1	76	1	77	77	1	78
	Bangaon	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	54	...	54	57	...	57
			Under-trial	...	...	...	60	2	62	60	2	62
	Khulna	District Jail	Convicts	23	...	23	289	2	291	312	2	314
			Under-trial	9	...	9	227	3	230	236	3	239
			Civil	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
	Satkhira	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	6	...	6	145	4	149	151	4	155
			Under-trial	4	...	4	99	4	103	103	4	107
	Bagerhat	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	296	5	301	299	5	304
			Under-trial	17	2	19	247	3	250	264	5	269
	Barasat	District Jail	Convicts	77	...	77	302	5	307	379	5	384
			Under-trial	7	...	7	319	1	320	326	1	327

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1899.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,123	67	2,190	1,109	1	1,110	1,189·10	0·35	1,189·45	1,21[illegible]·35	0·69	1,214·04
558	13	571	36	1	37	17·86	0·34	18·20			
107	...	107	4	...	4	5·39	...	5·39			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
262	3	265	43	1	44	36·81	0·01	36·82	38·72	0·04	38·76
40	2	42	1	...	1	1·79	0·03	1·82			
1	...	1	2	...	2	0·12	...	0·12			
602	26	628	186	12	198	185·63	8·04	193·67	94·77	8·77	203·54
172	12	184	15	...	15	8·89	0·73	9·62			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
120	8	128	1	...	1	2·49	0·09	2·58	4·72	0·28	5·00
94	11	105	...	...	...	2·23	0·19	2·42			
223	10	233	1	...	1	3·37	0·08	3·45	7·60	0·22	7·82
203	12	215	...	...	...	4·23	0·14	4·37			
98	9	107	1	...	1	1·75	0·05	1·80	9·09	0·58	9·67
124	11	135	8	2	10	7·34	0·53	7·87			
127	10	137	1	...	1	1·86	0·20	2·06	7·44	0·32	7·76
139	5	144	12	...	12	5·58	0·12	5·70			
1	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
489	23	512	179	13	192	171·80	10·32	182·12	181·40	10·70	192·10
209	16	225	10	...	10	9·34	0·38	9·72			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·26			
133	3	136	3	...	3	2·70	0·09	2·79	5·77	0·15	5·92
106	3	109	11	...	11	3·07	0·06	3·13			
162	7	169	8	1	9	3·12	0·16	3·28	8·81	0·44	9·25
150	7	157	1	...	1	5·69	0·28	5·97			
1,020	16	1,036	270	5	275	331·52	6·75	338·27	357·63	8·12	365·75
238	6	244	41	3	44	25·72	1·37	27·09			
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·39	...	0·39			
254	...	254	5	...	5	5·16	...	5·16	12·75	0·23	12·98
194	4	198	15	...	15	7·59	0·23	7·82			
89	...	89	...	...	...	2·19	...	2·19	4·32	...	4·32
63	2	65	...	...	...	2·13	...	2·13			
159	4	163	...	...	...	3·55	0·06	3·61	5·57	0·09	5·66
77	1	78	...	...	...	2·02	0·03	2·05			
53	...	53	4	...	4	1·69	...	1·69	4·12	0·18	4·30
57	2	59	3	...	3	2·43	0·18	2·61			
286	1	287	26	1	27	22·49	0·02	22·51	32·42	0·09	32·51
229	3	232	7	...	7	9·28	0·07	9·35			
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·65	...	0·65			
141	4	145	10	...	10	3·30	0·07	3·37	7·69	0·21	7·90
99	4	103	4	...	4	4·39	0·14	4·53			
295	5	300	4	...	4	5·27	0·04	5·31	13·87	0·14	14·01
258	5	263	6	...	6	8·60	0·10	8·70			
299	5	304	80	...	80	66·57	0·23	66·80	77·34	0·23	77·57
321	1	322	5	...	5	10·77	...	10·77			

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1899.			Received during the year 1899.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—*contd.*											
Rajshahi.	Rampur Boalia ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	698	8	706	809	17	826	1,507	25	1,532
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	259	12	271	201	12	273
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	222	6	228	226	7	233
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	189	5	194	193	5	198
	Naugaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	95	1	96	99	1	100
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	111	3	114	115	3	118
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	198	3	201	424	21	445	622	24	646
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	347	17	364	371	17	388
			Civil ...	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	...	32
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	68	7	70	65	7	72
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	59	4	63	61	4	65
	Jalpaiguri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	88	4	92	319	2	321	407	6	413
			Under-trial ...	11	3	14	284	2	286	295	5	300
			Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	36	3	39	36	3	39
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	63	2	65	65	2	67
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	1	85	152	19	171	236	20	256
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	110	10	120	118	10	128
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	60	2	62	61	2	63
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	77	4	81	82	4	86
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	33	3	36	34	3	37
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	39	7	46	39	7	46
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	103	2	105	786	7	793	889	9	898
			Under-trial ...	52	2	54	487	7	494	539	9	548
			Civil ...	2	...	2	43	...	43	45	...	45
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	241	1	242	252	1	253
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	304	...	304	306	...	306
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	114	1	115	130	1	131
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	138	3	141	142	3	145
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	203	2	205	205	2	207
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	199	4	203	207	4	211
	Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	98	2	100	312	13	325	410	15	425
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	433	9	442	443	9	452
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	124	2	126	464	8	472	588	10	598
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	314	10	324	322	11	333
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	307	1	308	311	1	312
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	357	5	362	389	5	394
Dacca.	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,072	6	1,078	1,540	20	1,560	2,612	26	2,638
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	851	25	876	870	26	896
			Civil ...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	175	3	178	179	3	182
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	128	1	129	131	1	132

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1899.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
840	16	856	667	9	676	720·97	7·85	728·82	731·12	8·68	739·80
246	12	258	15	...	15	8·85	0·83	9·68			
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·30	...	0·30			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
222	7	229	4	...	4	4·45	0·05	4·50	10·77	0·13	10·90
191	5	196	2	...	2	6·32	0·08	6·40			
92	1	93	7	...	7	2·57	0·02	2·59	7·23	0·05	7·28
115	3	118	...	...	...	4·66	0·03	4·69			
518	19	537	104	5	109	161·88	6·76	168·64	190·04	7·30	197·34
341	17	358	30	...	30	23·49	0·54	24·03			
31	...	31	1	...	1	4·67	...	4·67			
65	7	72	...	...	...	1·79	0·11	1·90	3·65	0·16	3·81
57	4	61	4	...	4	1·86	0·05	1·91			
344	4	348	63	2	65	77·21	2·43	79·64	96·79	2·46	99·25
272	5	277	23	...	23	18·43	0·03	18·46			
10	...	10	4	...	4	1·15	...	1·15			
35	3	38	1	...	1	1·04	0·13	1·17	3·43	0·31	3·74
55	2	57	10	...	10	2·39	0·18	2·57			
142	20	162	94	...	94	84·06	1·71	85·77	87·06	1·82	88·88
116	10	126	2	...	2	2·79	0·11	2·90			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·21			
59	2	61	2	...	2	1·29	...	1·29	5·31	0·03	5·34
75	4	79	7	...	7	4·02	0·03	4·05			
34	3	37	...	...	...	0·63	0·04	0·67	1·67	0·13	1·80
38	7	45	1	...	1	1·04	0·09	1·13			
686	7	693	203	2	205	175·71	2·72	178·43	218·08	3·47	221·55
528	9	537	11	...	11	39·42	0·75	40·17			
45	...	45	...	...	...	2·95	...	2·95			
236	1	237	16	...	16	9·52	0·01	9·53	20·64	0·01	20·65
288	...	288	18	...	18	11·12	...	11·12			
126	1	127	4	...	4	2·78	...	2·78	8·99	...	8·99
135	3	138	7	...	7	6·21	...	6·21			
194	1	195	11	1	12	5·06	0·01	5·07	16·36	0·08	16·44
204	4	208	3	...	3	11·30	0·07	11·37			
313	13	326	97	2	99	79·94	3·21	83·15	106·93	3·70	110·63
401	9	410	42	...	42	26·53	0·49	27·02			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·46			
425	7	432	163	3	166	145·99	1·46	147·45	169·09	2·57	171·66
289	10	299	33	1	34	22·71	1·11	23·82			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·39			
298	1	299	13	...	13	19·85	0·02	19·87	51·73	0·45	52·18
369	5	374	20	...	20	31·88	0·43	32·31			
1,570	16	1,586	1,042	10	1,052	1,059·66	7·47	1,067·13	1,106·38	9·27	1,115·65
833	26	859	37	...	37	44·63	1·80	46·43			
17	...	17	1	...	1	1·09	...	1·09			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
178	3	181	1	...	1	3·55	0·04	3·59	10·80	0·09	10·89
128	1	129	3	...	3	7·25	0·05	7·30			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1899.			Received during the year 1899.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—concld.											
Dacca—concluded.	Munshiganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	183	1	184	192	1	193
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	131	2	136	142	2	144
	Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	406	5	411	1,840	14	1,854	2,246	19	2,265
			Under-trial ...	36	1	37	866	7	873	902	8	910
			Civil ...	3	...	3	42	...	42	45	...	45
	Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	273	1	274	278	1	279
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	313	3	316	328	3	331
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	461	...	461	466	...	466
			Under-trial ..	10	...	10	595	1	396	405	1	406
	Kishoreganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	20	1	21	488	5	493	508	6	514
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	384	4	388	394	4	398
	Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	10	...	10	217	2	219	227	2	229
			Under-trial ..	7	...	7	204	2	206	211	2	213
	Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	371	3	374	966	13	979	1,337	16	1,353
			Under-trial ...	68	...	68	365	7	372	433	7	440
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
	Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	115	4	119	119	4	123
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	190	7	197	198	7	205
	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	37	...	37	454	2	456	491	2	493
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	236	5	241	239	5	244
	Barisal ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	358	8	366	1,228	23	1,251	1,586	31	1,617
			Under-trial ...	23	3	26	595	34	629	618	37	655
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22
	Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	29	1	30	384	...	384	413	1	414
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	348	4	352	359	5	364
	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	236	1	237	237	1	238
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	200	5	205	205	5	210
	Bhola ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	198	1	199	207	1	208
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	157	4	161	163	5	168
Chittagong.	Comilla ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ..	215	3	218	759	14	773	974	17	991
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	252	13	265	263	14	277
			Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25
	Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	373	4	377	382	5	387
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	161	3	164	161	3	164
	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	185	3	188	194	3	197
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	122	...	122	123	...	123
	Noakhali ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	96	3	99	376	3	379	472	6	478
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	203	6	209	210	7	217
			Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20
	Feny ..	Subsidiary Jail ..	Convicts ...	4	...	4	65	...	65	69	...	69
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	44	...	44	44	...	44
	Chittagong ..	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	189	4	193	502	10	512	691	14	705
			Under-trial ...	22	1	23	386	10	396	408	11	419
			Civil ...	4	...	4	19	...	19	23	...	23
	Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	136	...	136	136	...	136
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	75	2	77	80	2	82

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1899.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
191	1	192	1	...	1	3·39	...	3·39	10·57	0·08	10·65
141	2	143	1	...	1	7·18	0·08	7·26			
1,880	15	1,895	366	4	370	394·16	5·00	399·16	486·99	6·24	493·23
753	5	758	149	3	152	89·66	1·24	90·90			
40	...	40	5	...	5	3·17	...	3·17			
267	1	268	11	...	11	8·74	0·01	8·75	27·53	0·10	27·63
310	3	313	18	...	18	18·79	0·09	18·88			
444	...	444	22	...	22	6·46	...	6·46	19·45	...	19·45
399	1	400	6	...	6	12·99	...	12·99			
493	5	498	15	1	16	8·75	0·04	8·79	26·04	0·16	26·20
368	4	372	26	...	26	17·29	0·12	17·41			
210	2	212	17	...	17	4·55	0·02	4·57	13·65	0·23	13·83
199	2	201	12	...	12	9·10	0·21	9·31			
995	11	1,006	342	5	347	332·52	4·01	336·53	368·55	4·34	372·89
403	7	410	30	...	30	35·59	0·33	35·92			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·44	...	0·44			
113	4	117	6	...	6	2·37	0·07	2·44	12·07	0·25	12·32
183	7	190	15	...	15	9·70	0·18	9·88			
478	2	480	13	...	13	16·57	0·07	16·64	24·86	0·16	25·02
228	5	233	11	...	11	8·29	0·09	8·38			
1,165	23	1,188	421	8	429	395·14	7·50	402·64	438·40	10·57	448·97
558	34	592	60	3	63	41·07	3·07	44·14			
21	...	21	1	...	1	2·19	...	2·19			
368	1	359	45	...	45	10·08	...	10·08	33·35	0·41	33·76
337	4	341	22	1	23	23·27	0·41	23·68			
233	1	234	4	...	4	7·49	0·01	7·50	17·43	0·21	17·64
194	5	199	11	...	11	9·94	0·20	10·14			
201	1	202	6	...	6	5·21	0·02	5·23	13·50	0·34	13·84
160	5	165	3	...	3	8·29	0·32	8·61			
715	12	727	259	5	264	274·97	5·36	280·33	291·53	6·10	297·63
251	14	265	12	...	12	15·17	0·74	15·91			
24	...	24	1	...	1	1·39	...	1·39			
375	5	380	7	...	7	6·14	0·06	6·20	10·71	0·15	10·86
158	3	161	3	...	3	4·57	0·09	4·66			
194	3	197	...	...	...	2·50	0·02	2·52	6·73	0·02	6·75
121	...	121	2	...	2	4·23	...	4·23			
374	3	377	98	3	101	101·43	2·50	103·93	116·20	2·86	119·03
202	7	209	8	...	8	13·17	0·36	13·53			
18	...	18	2	...	2	1·60	...	1·60			
69	...	69	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·96	2·03	...	2·03
44	...	44	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·07			
532	13	545	159	1	160	177·19	3·23	180·42	198·20	4·15	202·35
385	8	393	23	3	26	19·58	0·92	20·50			
22	...	22	1	...	1	1·43	...	1·43			
135	...	135	1	...	1	5·03	...	5·03	7·33	0·01	7·34
79	2	81	1	...	1	2·30	0·01	2·31			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1899.			Received during the year 1899.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BIHAR.											
Patna.	Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,095	...	1,095	1,036	...	1,036	2,131	...	2,131
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bankipore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	221	8	229	989	42	1,031	1,210	50	1,260
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	715	27	742	734	28	762
			Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	213	5	218	215	5	220
			Under-trial ...	29	1	30	278	7	285	307	8	315
	Bihar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	262	3	265	264	3	267
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	363	4	367	375	4	379
	Gaya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	338	10	348	1,012	64	1,076	1,350	74	1,424
			Under-trial ...	38	4	42	628	40	668	666	44	710
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
	Nawada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	21	2	23	132	10	142	153	12	165
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	173	9	182	177	9	186
	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	204	3	207	218	3	221
			Under-trial ...	1	1	2	218	3	221	219	4	223
	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	2	9	108	8	116	115	10	125
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	175	13	188	181	14	195
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Arrah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	142	15	157	411	31	442	553	46	599
			Under-trial ...	15	2	17	233	15	248	248	17	265
			Civil ...	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
	Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	138	15	153	144	15	159
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	167	16	183	168	16	184
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	188	4	192	195	4	199
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	191	6	197	193	7	200
	Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	84	3	87	84	3	87
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	93	7	100	99	8	107
	Chapra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	191	11	202	884	103	987	1,075	114	1,189
			Under-trial ...	47	7	54	542	39	581	589	46	635
			Civil ...	3	...	3	39	...	39	42	...	42
	Siwan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	185	35	220	186	35	221
			Under-trial ...	8	3	11	256	38	294	264	41	305
			Civil ...	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	...	23
	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	183	26	209	184	27	211
			Under-trial ...	10	1	11	215	30	245	225	31	256
	Motihari ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	200	17	217	849	66	915	1,049	83	1,132
			Under-trial ...	36	3	39	754	39	793	790	42	832
			Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15
	Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	253	23	276	259	23	282
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	426	34	460	441	34	475
	Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	211	27	238	695	71	766	906	98	1,004
			Under-trial ...	12	1	13	366	47	413	378	48	426
			Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23
	Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	226	16	242	232	17	249
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	228	21	249	232	21	253
	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	234	6	240	240	7	247
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	336	11	347	360	11	371
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	255	7	262	1,369	57	1,426	1,624	64	1,688
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	474	30	504	480	31	511
			Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1899.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
921	...	921	1,210	...	1,210	1,201·67	...	1,201·67	1,201·99	...	1,201·99
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·32			
919	30	949	291	20	311	221·89	10·96	232·85	250·78	12·34	263·12
713	27	740	21	1	22	27·03	1·38	28·41			
14	...	14	3	...	3	0·86	...	0·86			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
213	5	218	2	...	2	4·22	0·08	4·30	17·92	0·41	18·33
288	8	296	19	...	19	13·70	0·33	14·03			
252	3	255	12	...	12	4·78	0·04	4·82	20·91	0·11	21·02
351	4	355	24	...	24	16·13	0·07	16·20			
1,007	59	1,066	343	15	358	320·98	11·65	332·63	349·99	13·72	363·71
650	42	692	16	2	18	27·92	2·07	29·99			
12	...	12	...	...	...	1·09	...	1·09			
147	12	159	6	...	6	2·70	0·28	2·98	9·64	0·46	10·10
167	9	176	10	...	10	6·94	0·18	7·12			
212	3	215	6	...	6	3·08	0·02	3·10	11·73	0·09	11·82
213	4	217	6	...	6	8·65	0·07	8·72			
104	10	114	11	...	11	3·96	0·24	4·20	10·52	0·81	11·33
180	14	194	1	...	1	6·50	0·57	7·07			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06			
441	38	479	112	8	120	129·47	10·12	139·59	142·18	10·61	152·79
240	16	256	8	1	9	12·13	0·49	12·62			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·58			
144	15	159	...	...	...	2·69	0·27	2·96	7·61	0·61	8·22
161	16	177	7	...	7	4·90	0·34	5·24			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
195	4	199	...	...	...	0·98	0·06	1·04	7·21	0·28	7·49
185	6	191	8	1	9	6·23	0·22	6·45			
82	3	85	2	...	2	2·37	0·07	2·44	6·25	0·33	6·58
95	8	103	4	...	4	3·88	0·26	4·14			
851	98	949	224	16	240	192·27	13·23	205·50	236·58	16·63	253·21
549	45	594	40	1	41	41·01	3·40	44·41			
41	...	41	1	...	1	3·30	...	3·30			
183	35	218	3	...	3	2·43	0·47	2·90	14·94	1·67	16·61
253	39	292	11	2	13	11·88	1·20	13·08			
22	...	22	1	...	1	0·63	...	0·63			
183	26	209	1	1	2	3·15	0·41	3·56	12·08	1·16	13·24
217	27	244	8	4	12	8·93	0·75	9·68			
761	72	833	288	11	299	239·77	10·13	249·90	284·98	13·17	298·15
757	39	796	33	3	36	43·93	3·04	46·97			
15	...	15	...	...	...	1·28	...	1·28			
257	23	280	2	...	2	4·08	0·24	4·32	17·93	1·24	19·17
416	33	449	25	1	26	13·85	1·00	14·85			
598	62	660	308	36	344	222·50	32·02	254·52	244·87	34·55	279·42
366	48	414	12	...	12	21·30	2·53	23·83			
19	...	19	4	...	4	1·07	...	1·07			
231	17	248	1	...	1	2·88	0·23	3·11	7·02	0·59	7·61
220	20	240	12	1	13	4·14	0·36	4·50			
239	7	246	1	...	1	3·29	0·08	3·37	14·26	0·38	14·64
339	11	350	21	...	21	10·97	0·30	11·27			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,285	51	1,336	339	13	352	311·43	11·56	322·99	334·87	13·16	348·03
463	26	489	17	5	22	22·51	1·60	24·11			
20	...	20	3	...	3	0·93	...	0·93			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1899.			Received during the year 1899.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bihar—*concld.*											
Patna—*concld.*	Madhubani ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	338	18	356	338	18	356
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	314	22	336	316	22	338
	Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	197	13	210	199	13	212
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	211	22	233	213	22	235
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	227	11	238	978	41	1,019	1,205	52	1,257
			Under-trial ...	15	3	18	476	26	502	401	29	520
			Civil ...	...	...	...	34	...	34	34	...	34
	Jamui ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	442	8	450	443	8	451
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	346	7	353	355	7	362
	Begusarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	247	22	269	250	22	272
			Under-trial ...	11	3	14	151	15	166	162	18	180
	Bhagalpur ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,519	68	1,587	2,043	75	2,118	3,562	143	3,705
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	348	13	361	354	13	367
			Civil ...	1	...	1	34	...	34	35	...	35
			State ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	185	3	188	186	3	189
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	209	11	220	216	11	227
	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	151	...	151	151	...	151
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	156	...	156	157	...	157
	Supaul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	203	3	206	206	3	209
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	265	3	268	273	3	276
	Purnea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	4	163	508	11	519	667	15	682
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	330	4	334	345	4	349
			Civil ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	13	...	13
	Kishanganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	152	2	154	166	2	168
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	197	5	202	212	5	217
	Araria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	114	1	115	114	1	115
			Under-trial ...	...	...	1	208	1	209	209	1	210
	Malda ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	63	3	66	254	4	258	317	7	324
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	305	14	319	316	14	330
			Civil ...	5	...	5	23	...	23	28	...	28
	Naya Dumka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	59	3	62	329	11	340	388	14	402
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	291	10	301	299	10	309
	Deoghur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	257	7	264	266	7	273
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	188	7	195	192	7	199
	Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	169	11	180	176	11	187
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	186	9	195	188	9	197
	Rajmahal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	240	8	248	240	8	248
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	186	13	199	192	13	205
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	213	10	223	820	54	874	1,033	64	1,097
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	620	44	664	632	44	676
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Jajpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	116	6	122	120	7	127
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	170	5	175	173	5	178

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1899.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
337	18	355	1	...	1	4·22	0·18	4·40	16·51	0·95	17·46
212	21	333	4	1	5	12·29	0·77	13·06			
195	13	208	4	...	4	2·35	0·15	2·50	7·48	0·56	8·04
210	22	232	3	...	3	5·13	0·41	5·54			
1,024	46	1,070	181	6	187	186·04	10·35	196·39	213·00	11·88	224·88
461	28	489	30	1	31	24·91	1·53	26·41			
34	...	34	...	...	...	2·05	...	2·05			
441	8	449	2	...	2	6·34	0·11	6·45	19·89	0·29	20·18
325	7	332	30	...	30	13·55	0·18	13·73			
245	21	266	5	1	6	3·43	0·30	3·73	8·26	0·78	9·04
155	18	173	7	...	7	4·83	0·48	5·31			
1,856	88	1,944	1,706	55	1,761	1,605·16	61·48	1,666·64	1,629·10	62·08	1,691·18
315	12	327	39	1	40	19·66	0·60	20·26			
31	...	31	4	...	4	2·86	...	2·86			
1	...	1	1	...	1	1·42	...	1·42			
185	3	188	1	...	1	3·19	0·21	3·40	8·40	0·44	8·84
209	9	218	7	2	9	5·21	0·23	5·44			
150	...	150	1	...	1	3·23	...	3·23	9·81	...	9·81
156	...	156	1	...	1	6·58	...	6·58			
199	3	202	7	...	7	2·46	0·01	2·47	13·06	0·09	13·15
261	3	264	12	...	12	10·60	0·08	10·68			
546	15	561	121	...	121	145·77	1·35	147·12	160·77	1·38	162·15
316	4	320	29	...	29	13·99	0·03	14·02			
12	...	12	1	...	1	1·01	...	1·01			
164	2	166	2	...	2	5·89	0·01	5·90	13·67	0·01	13·68
201	5	206	11	...	11	7·78	...	7·78			
108	1	109	6	...	6	2·24	0·01	2·25	10·38	0·01	10·39
206	1	207	3	...	3	8·14	...	8·14			
257	7	264	60	...	60	64·38	1·07	65·45	87·32	2·01	89·33
296	14	310	20	...	20	21·17	0·94	22·11			
28	...	28	...	...	...	1·77	...	1·77			
314	11	325	74	3	77	62·99	2·54	65·53	79·35	2·95	82·30
290	10	300	9	...	9	16·36	0·41	16·77			
261	7	268	5	...	5	5·61	0·13	5·74	12·07	0·49	12·56
189	6	195	3	1	4	6·46	0·36	6·82			
176	11	187	...	...	...	4·40	0·37	4·77	14·92	0·66	15·58
187	9	196	1	...	1	10·52	0·29	10·81			
235	8	243	5	...	5	3·17	0·18	3·35	11·21	0·88	12·09
186	11	197	6	2	8	8·04	0·70	8·74			
785	49	834	248	15	263	207·67	12·61	220·28	229·99	14·14	244·13
619	44	663	13	...	13	20·30	1·53	21·83			
10	...	10	...	...	...	1·02	...	1·02			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
115	7	122	5	...	5	3·73	0·19	3·92	9·90	0·40	10·30
163	5	168	10	...	10	6·17	0·21	6·38			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1899.			Received during the year 1899.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa—concld.	Orissa—concld.											
	Kendrapara ..	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	93	3	96	100	3	103
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	80	3	83	80	3	83
	Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	89	5	94	333	22	355	422	27	449
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	260	12	272	269	12	281
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	130	8	138	133	8	141
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	167	8	175	171	8	179
	Puri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	103	4	107	491	26	517	594	30	624
			Under-trial ...	13	2	15	405	16	421	418	18	436
			Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	280	13	293	285	13	298
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	273	12	285	286	13	299
	Angul ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	34	...	34	137	3	140	171	3	174
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	125	6	131	126	6	132
	Khond Mahals	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	2	4	125	6	131	127	8	135
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	99	6	105	102	6	108
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.											
	Hazaribagh ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	857	14	871	863	30	893	1,720	44	1,764
			Under-trial ...	14	2	16	316	15	331	330	17	347
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	219	7	226	220	7	227
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	248	8	256	253	8	261
	Ranchi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	160	9	169	643	40	683	803	49	852
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	686	37	723	718	37	755
			Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23
	Daltonganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	67	1	68	255	23	278	322	24	346
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	365	34	399	382	34	416
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	197	5	202	663	19	682	860	24	884
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	599	19	618	621	19	640
			Civil ...	1	...	1	30	...	30	31	...	31
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	148	4	152	152	4	156
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	150	4	154	157	5	162
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Chaibassa ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	87	8	95	685	88	773	772	96	868
			Under-trial ...	27	2	29	640	69	709	667	71	738
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
		Total for Jails ...	Convicts ...	16,273	415	16,688	38,694	1,528	40,222	54,967	1,943	56,910
			Under-trial ...	880	52	932	19,189	891	20,080	20,069	943	21,012
			Civil ...	44	...	44	806	...	806	850	...	850
			State ...	11	...	11	3	...	3	14	...	14
			Total ...	17,208	467	17,675	58,692	2,419	61,111	75,900	2,886	78,786
		Total for Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	483	16	499	16,002	517	16,519	16,485	533	17,018
			Under-trial ...	546	22	568	15,593	618	16,211	16,139	640	16,779
			Civil ...	1	...	1	28	...	28	29	...	29
			Total ...	1,030	38	1,068	31,623	1,135	32,758	32,653	1,173	33,826
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	16,756	431	17,187	54,696	2,045	56,741	71,452	2,476	73,928
			Under-trial ...	1,426	74	1,500	34,782	1,509	36,291	36,208	1,583	37,791
			Civil ...	45	...	45	834	...	834	879	...	879
			State ...	11	...	11	3	...	3	14	...	14
			Total ...	18,238	505	18,743	90,315	3,554	93,869	1,08,553	4,059	1,12,612

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899—concluded.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1899.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
91	3	94	9	...	9	2·86	0·06	2·92	4·39	0·10	4·49
78	3	81	2	...	2	1·53	0·04	1·57			
343	24	367	79	3	82	92·63	3·97	96·60	110·09	4·15	114·24
256	12	268	13	...	13	17·33	0·18	17·51			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·13			
132	8	140	1	...	1	3·29	0·11	3·40	11·82	0·33	12·15
162	8	170	9	...	9	8·53	0·22	8·75			
508	26	534	86	4	90	86·07	2·73	88·80	100·58	3·34	103·92
399	18	417	19	...	19	12·70	0·61	13·31			
22	...	22	1	...	1	1·81	...	1·81			
278	13	291	7	...	7	5·66	0·24	5·90	13·99	0·55	14·54
283	13	296	3	...	3	8·33	0·31	8·64			
105	3	108	66	...	66	48·00	...	48·00	51·11	0·29	51·40
119	6	12	7	...	7	3·11	0·29	3·40			
118	8	126	9	...	9	7·14	0·12	7·26	12·88	0·24	13·12
97	6	103	5	...	5	5·74	0·12	5·86			
692	24	716	1,028	20	1,048	914·08	11·65	925·68	934·50	12·27	946·77
298	17	315	32	...	32	20·19	0·62	20·81			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·28			
213	7	220	7	...	7	3·27	0·12	3·39	9·14	0·17	9·31
250	8	258	3	...	3	5·87	0·05	5·92			
653	43	696	150	6	156	150·49	7·59	158·08	192·09	8·85	0·94
644	37	681	74	...	74	39·65	1·26	40·91			
22	...	22	1	...	1	1·95	...	1·95			
266	20	286	56	4	60	58·68	2·99	61·67	76·39	4·14	80·53
354	32	386	28	2	30	17·58	1·15	18·73			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·13			
703	20	723	157	4	161	164·79	3·23	168·02	193·90	4·44	198·34
583	17	600	38	2	40	27·55	1·21	28·76			
31	...	31	...	...	...	1·56	...	1·56			
144	4	148	8	...	8	3·07	0·08	3·15	9·56	0·16	9·72
154	5	159	3	...	3	6·42	0·08	6·50			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
663	88	751	109	8	117	120·48	12·35	132·83	145·83	14·61	160·44
650	69	719	17	2	19	24·47	2·26	26·78			
13	...	13	...	...	...	0·88	...	0·88			
38,148	1,540	39,688	16,819	403	17,222	16,522·95	400·84	16,923·79	17,668·81	448·37	18,117·18
18,828	906	19,734	1,241	37	1,278	1,077·92	47·53	1,125·45			
805	...	805	45	...	45	56·86	...	56·86			
3	...	3	11	...	11	11·08	...	11·08			
57,784	2,446	60,230	18,116	440	18,556	17,668·81	448·37	18,117·18	...	...	...
16,036	526	16,562	449	7	456	333·67	7·99	341·66	973·80	25·75	999·55
15,522	617	16,139	617	23	640	639·35	17·76	657·11			
28	...	28	1	...	1	0·78	...	0·78			
31,586	1,143	32,729	1,067	30	1,097	973·80	25·75	999·55	...	...	...
54,184	2,036	56,250	17,268	410	17,678	16,856·62	408·83	17,265·45	18,642·61	474·12	19,116·73
34,350	1,523	35,878	1,858	60	1,918	1,717·27	65·29	1,782·56			
833	...	833	46	...	46	57·64	...	57·64			
3	...	3	11	...	11	11·08	...	11·08			
89,870	3,589	92,959	19,183	470	19,653	18,642·61	474·12	19,116·73	...	...	...

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. To undergo Sentence.						B. In transit for Transportation to other Jails.							A.		B.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,756	431	34,297	1,303	51,053	1,734	7,505	341	12,263	353	70	3	186	13	375	32	71,452	2,476	73,928	19,436	680	167	6

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
	A.		B.		C.		D. By order of Government.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,633	37	35,597	1,135	6,195	124	20	...	1	...	684	66	14	1	7	...	53	2	387	15	17,268	410	16,856·62	408·83	17,265·45

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	193	1	82	3	83	6	13,223	279	19,002	885	75	5	1,639	124	269	38	25,238	895	7,649	324	1,141	46

	4						5											6		
	STATE OF EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—											Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		Of Males.							Of Females.						
							A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices, etc.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												Males.	Females.	Total.
Total ...	2,704	16	1,041	1	30,552	1,286	680	1,386	3,515	20,376	1,122	596	6,622	501	31	620	151	34,297	1,303	35,600

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to the Length of Sentence.																						Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas— A. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas— B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,258	626	7,784	319	5,140	165	5,838	76	2,165	58	1,316	32	488	3	5	...	158	19	70	2	73	3	34,297	1,303	35,600
Total remaining on the 31st December 1899 ...	638	21	1,503	41	*2,014	90	4,319	60	2,631	87	3,106	68	2,210	26	232	...	359	14	219	3	7	...	17,268	410	17,678

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899, who have been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act, 1897).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	34,297	1,303	35,600	2,830	48	962	12	717	10	4,509	70	4,579	13·14	5·37	12·86	230	32	262	48	...	48

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1898 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINING UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	54	10	4	14	6	7	13	48	7	55	3	8	...	8

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4										5	6		
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT.											PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.		
														By SUPERINTENDENT.		
														Minor.		
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	a.		b.		c.		d.		e.		By Criminal Courts.	a.	b.	c.
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.			Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate cellular, and solitary confinement.
			Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.				
Total	17,265·45	86	17,614	1,708	3,562	710	1,131	444	12,661	1,654	34,968	4,516	85	10,002	650	853

C.—PRISONS—*continued*.

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded*.

	6			7							8	9	10	11	12
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED. By SUPERINTENDENT. Minor.			Major.											
	d.	e.	f.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.					
	Handcuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments, columns 6f and 7f.	Ratio of column 7f to column 2.	Ratio of column 7g to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7d to column 8.
Total	13,571	10,037	35,113	266	104	1,808	322	815	1,562	4,677	39,990	203·37	28·24	231·61	0·80

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	16,856·64	408·83	1,004·64	11·56	5·95	2·82	2,687*	40*	2,011	6

		Male.	Female.
* Warders	... ...	469	12
Overseers	... ...	2,218	28

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2				3				4					
	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				DIETING CHARGES.					
					A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	17,265·45	1,782·66	57·64	19.105 65	4,75,509	3,677	4,79,186	25 1 3	4,86.472	10,757	7.138	1,850	5,06,217	26 9 1

	5							6		7					8			
	HOSPITAL CHARGES.							CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.		SANITATION CHARGES.					CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.			
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	44,650	12,111	19,129	15,192	91,382	4 12 6	159 7 9	90,162	4 11 8	19,176	15,644	105	34.925	1 13 2	41,011	355	41,366	2 2 8

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	9								10		11							
	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	20,160	2,468	18,668	1,256	1,490	21,677	65,749	3 7 0	7,315	0 6 1	30,287	4,720	1,246	370	779	9,759	47,161	2 7 5

	12												13	
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.													
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	4,074	6,213	637	426	636	2,281	657	2,680	150	2,240	19,994	1 0 8	13,83,457	72 6 6

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	26 14	25 5	24 14	25 1	28 11	33 2	32 9	26 9	5 4	4 14	4 14	4 12	4 9	3 13	3 5	4 11	1 9	1 11	1 15	1 13	2 10	2 7	2 0	2 2

	8				9				10				11				12			
	Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	3 11	3 4	3 8	3 7	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	2 6	2 4	2 4	2 7	1 4	1 10	1 3	1 0	7 3	83 11	77 0	72 6

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number of convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.*	Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K.	L.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	On additions and alterations.		On new jails.							
												G.	H.	I.	J.						
						On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works in camp.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
Total	173·39	16,923·34	693·99	1,286 69	361·02	752·92	1,016·20	1,981·00	882·38	1,621·63	263·73	804·84	73·62	0·86	10·91	7,150·37	...	23·18	6·00	11·70	42·25

* Employed under the Public Works Department, District Boards, Municipalities, &c.

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1899.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1899.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1899.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	16,923·34	7,150·37	125 3	9,69,614 10	9,69,739 13	14,24,667 10	1,004 0	14,25,671 10	4,55,931 13	26 15	63 12

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	13,83,457 0	72 6	4,55,931 13	23 14	9,27,525 3	48 8

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2			3			4			5		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Total	20,378	1,094	21,472	18,631·53	474·12	19,105·65	25,025	1,085	26,110	19,394	368	19,762

	6			7			8											
							RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	641·41	13·72	655·13	432	16	448	1,040·9	776·1	1,034·3	34·4	28·9	34·2	22·9	33·7	23·2	23·1	33·7	23·4

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 504(I) of the Jail Code, during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
	Total number of deaths as shown in statement No. XIV, column 7.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	Class of moribund prisoners released by age.				Class of moribund prisoners released by length of time passed in jails.					
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	402	5	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2																			
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.	
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, Tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis, due to tubercle.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils, and Ulcers of all kinds.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	5	3	3,832	103	5,490	36	237	82	187	15	2,713	23	253	50	682	17	1,576	20	860	5

1	3											
	Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from—											
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	0·4	0·2	221·9	5·9	317·9	2·0	14·6	2·8	91·2	1·1	1,050·5	23·0

A = Admissions. D = Deaths.

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelæ, such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, &c.

† All the diseases shown under Respiratory system in the Annual Returns, except those already entered in columns D and G.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899 according to length of original sentences.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average. number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	3,757·88	105	27·9	4,341·28	98	22·5	4,777·37	107	22·3	2,945·01	54	18·3	1,443·91	38	26·3	17,265·45	402	23·2

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts admitted in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899 according to length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	6,827·02	188	27·5	3,588·83	94	26·1	2,641·80	62	23·0	1,724·73	26	15·0	1,831·95	23	12·5	801·85	9	11·2	17,416·18	402	23·0

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1899.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,426	74	34,782	1,509	36,208	1,583	37,791	1,717·27	65·29	1,782·56	15,038	577	15,615	16,492	824	17,316	2,767	121	8	...	45	1	1,858	60	1,918

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation or each class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1899 in the part of the jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosure (ward and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Total average population	1,049·18	3·44	29·41	...	37·44	...	1,671·16	30·54	24·97	...	108·52	437·79	15,672·11	19,114·56	111	...	...

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the condition of the Convicts discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lbs.	C. From 5 to 10 lbs.	D. Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Total for all Jails ...	39,242	9,238	6,314	10,039	5,038	2,464	23,855	2,465	2,544	840	300	6,149

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2	3											4											5										
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system. Sentenced to—											Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. Sentenced to—											Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3. Sentenced to—										
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total for all Jails.	25	3,575	1,755	438	142	189	39	116	23	2	35	6	50	137	188	197	274	263	347	326	415	439	616	26	52	88	114	172	156	223	239	405	355	378
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	25	3,575	1,755	438	142	189	39	115	23	2	35	6	50	137	188	197	274	263	347	326	415	439	616	26	52	88	114	172	156	223	239	405	355	378

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1899.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12		
	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1899 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING—																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		TOTAL.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	2,258	69	1,754	19	1,092	11	447	5	334	2	122	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,013	110	6,123
2 Serious offences against the person.	291	52	381	28	282	23	257	21	215	23	226	19	184	2	2	...	145	19	22	2	73	3	2,078	192	2,270
3 Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	594	55	899	61	603	20	456	12	331	7	310	3	209	1	4	...	8	...	37	...	...	...	3,451	159	3,610
4 Minor offences against the person.	1,564	21	694	8	335	...	164	2	81	3	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2,856	34	2,890
5 Minor offences against the property.	4,240	263	3,376	162	2,054	79	1,256	23	1,007	20	327	6	83	...	...	..	5	...	10	...	...	...	12,357	553	12,910
6 Other offences	2,311	166	680	41	774	32	3,259	13	197	3	319	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,542	255	7,797
Total ...	11,258	626	7,784	319	5,140	165	5,838	76	2,165	58	1,316	32	488	3	7	...	158	19	70	2	73	3	34,297	1,303	35,600

D.—POLICE.

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of District Police.*

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force. — Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues. — Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues. — Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 5, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments (column 6.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
			WESTERN DISTRICTS.													
BENGAL.	BURDWAN.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	38	57	...	524	...	624	...	...	...	13,469
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	27	13	...	235	...	278	...	...	...	10,236
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	27	25	...	321	...	376	...	...	..	9,264
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	64	55	...	731	4	861	...	...	...	15,714
		5	Hooghly	...	2	3	42	67	...	699	...	813	...	...	...	8,580
		6	Howrah	...	1	5	23	42	...	628	...	690	...	...	..	9,780
			Total ...	...	8	21	221	259	...	3,138	4	3,651	...	.	...	67,056
			CENTRAL DISTRICTS.													
	PRESIDENCY.	7	24-Parganas	..	2	6	63	124	...	1,141	3	1,339	...	..	...	16,680
		8	Nadia	...	1	5	44	48	...	623	...	721	...	..	...	9,084
		9	Murshidabad	...	1	4	47	50	...	666	...	768	...	...	...	9,372
		10	Jessore	...	1	5	41	36	...	413	7	503	...	...	...	8,964
		11	Khulna	.	1	3	35	33	...	340	41	453	...	...	...	9,176
			Total ...	...	6	23	230	201	..	3,183	51	3,784	...	.	...	52,278
	RAJSHAHI.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	32	36	...	402	...	474	...	...	...	8,070
		13	Dinajpur .. .	.	1		49	30	...	348	...	422	...	...	...	8,052
		14	Jalpaiguri		1	2	20	27	...	286	...	336	...	...	...	10,416
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	3	21	42	...	328	...	395	...	..	...	11,772
		16	Rangpur	...	2	4	40	37	...	383	...	406	...	...	...	10,638
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	16	19	...	192	..	230	...	...	...	11,190
		18	Pabna	...	2	2	23	31	...	330	16	404	...	..	..	13,080
			Total ..	...	9	19	192	222	...	2,269	16	2,727	...	...	..	73,218
			EASTERN DISTRICTS.													
	DACCA.	19	Dacca	...	2	5	52	30	...	597	14	700	...	...	...	13,848
		20	Mymensingh	...	3	6	69	37	...	540	...	605	...	...	...	15,348
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	44	29	...	355	...	433	...	...	...	10,416
		22	Backergunge	...	2	8	66	38	...	534	...	648	...	...	...	14,928
			Total ...	..	8	23	231	134	...	2,066	14	2,476	...	...	...	54,540
	CHITTAGONG.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	31	24	...	318	...	377	...	...	...	12,996
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	19	22	...	236	...	281	...	...	...	8,376
		25	Chittagong	...	1	3	31	41	...	426	...	502	...	...	...	15,342
			Total ...	...	3	9	81	87	...	980	...	1,160	...	...	...	36,714
			Total for Bengal ...	...	34	95	955	993	...	11,636	85	13,798	...	...	...	2,83,806
BIHAR.	PATNA.	26	Patna	...	3	5	41	93	...	1,192	...	1,334	...	...	...	20,046
		27	Gaya	...	1	5	37	65	...	659	...	767	...	...	...	8,700
		28	Shahabad	...	2	4	31	54	...	524	...	615	...	...	...	13,788
		29	Saran	...	1	4	31	44	...	486	...	566	...	...	...	17,916
		30	Champaran	...	1	2	26	33	...	323	...	385	...	...	...	12,492
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	2	3	19	54	...	429	...	507	...	...	...	18,916
		32	Darbhanga	.	1	3	27	36	..	403	...	470	...	...	...	9,210
			Total ...	...	11	26	212	379	...	4,016	...	4,644	...	...	...	1,01,070
	BHAGALPUR.	33	Monghyr	...	1	3	24	43	...	416	...	486	...	...	...	9,162
		34	Bhagalpur	...	2	4	23	46	...	390	...	474	...	...	...	15,288
		35	Purnea	...	3	4	30	48	...	485	...	570	...	...	...	21,252
		36	Malda	...	1	2	17	27	...	231	...	278	..	...	...	7,800
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	1	4	22	41	...	328	...	396	...	...	...	11,688
			Total ...	...	8	17	116	205	...	1,858	...	2,204	...	...	...	65,190
			Total for Bihar ...	...	19	43	328	584	...	5,874	...	6,848	...	...	...	1,66,260

POLICE.

and Employment of District Police.

Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or district).	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of the police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men). To area. Of the whole Province (or district).	To area. Of Province (or district), exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	To area. Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	To population. Of the whole Province (or district).	To population. Of Province (or district), exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	To population. Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 52 and 38).	REMARKS.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
2,697	1,391,880	17	3	1 to 6·1	1 to 10·5	1 to ·1	1 to 3,149	1 to 5,163	1 to 427	4,986	19 to 1	
1,753	797,833	9	4	1 to 11·0	1 to 12·6	1 to ·1	1 to 5,017	1 to 5,727	1 to 376	2,268	13 to 1	
2,021	1,169,668	9	7	1 to 10·0	1 to 16·8	1 to ·1	1 to 4,089	1 to 6,575	1 to 470	1,816	11 to 1	
5,186	2,631,516	26	12	1 to 8·8	1 to 12·6	1 to ·1	1 to 4,506	1 to 6,258	1 to 513	6,703	13 to 1	
1,189	1,034,296	13	6	1 to 2·1	1 to 4·7	1 to ·09	1 to 1,850	1 to 3,731	1 to 392	3,566	14 to 1	
510	763,625	10	8	1 to ·9	1 to 3·6	1 to ·02	1 to 1,119	1 to 4,567	1 to 312	6,443	46 to 1	
13,356	7,688,818	84	35	1 to 5·5	1 to 10·3	1 to ·08	1 to 3,035	1 to 5,383	1 to 405	25,782	19 to 1	
2,108	1,892,033	26	9	1 to 2·1	1 to 4·9	1 to ·2	1 to 1,928	1 to 3,890	1 to 622	5,851	14 to 1	
2,794	1,644,108	19	5	1 to 5·4	1 to 10·1	1 to ·1	1 to 3,204	1 to 5,659	1 to 412	5,501	20 to 1	
2,144	1,250,916	23	9	1 to 3·8	1 to 6·3	1 to ·07	1 to 2,270	1 to 3,175	1 to 372	3,391	10 to 1	
2,925	1,888,827	18	1	1 to 9·0	1 to 10·9	1 to ·1	1 to 5,847	1 to 6,991	1 to 397	3,912	14 to 1	
2,077	1,177,652	13	5	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·6	1 to ·3	1 to 3,811	1 to 4,194	1 to 431	2,299	8 to 1	
12,048	7,853,536	99	32	1 to 4·5	1 to 7·8	1 to ·2	1 to 2,933	1 to 4,754	1 to 515	20,984	13 to 1	
2,330	1,313,340	14	6	1 to 8·3	1 to 10·7	1 to ·1	1 to 4,721	1 to 5,938	1 to 493	3,075	14 to 1	
4,118	1,555,835	15	7	1 to 14·8	1 to 16·4	1 to ·1	1 to 5,616	1 to 6,174	1 to 452	2,335	9 to 1	
2,962	681,352	8	10	1 to 13·5	1 to 14·7	1 to ·1	1 to 3,111	1 to 3,341	1 to 537	1,717	8 to 1	
1,164	223,314	5	10	1 to 4·9	1 to 7·0	1 to ·1	1 to 951	1 to 1,246	1 to 256	1,303	7 to 1	
3,486	2,065,461	16	4	1 to 12·4	1 to 14·0	1 to ·2	1 to 7,493	1 to 8,304	1 to 114	3,544	14 to 1	
1,452	817,491	8	1	1 to 11·1	1 to 13·1	1 to ·08	1 to 6,288	1 to 7,391	1 to 364	1,866	18 to 1	
1,839	1,361,225	8	8	1 to 7·3	1 to 9·5	1 to ·07	1 to 5,156	1 to 6,883	1 to 696	2,133	11 to 1	
17,351	8,018,018	74	46	1 to 10·4	1 to 12·6	1 to ·1	1 to 4,812	1 to 5,745	1 to 457	15,973	11 to 1	
2,782	2,395,692	13	4	1 to 5·6	1 to 11·0	1 to ·05	1 to 4,859	1 to 9,145	1 to 413	5,728	22 to 1	
6,332	3,472,186	19	11	1 to 13·4	1 to 18·0	1 to ·4	1 to 7,387	1 to 9,708	1 to 768	7,622	21 to 1	
2,282	1,823,513	13	5	1 to 8·2	1 to 9·7	1 to ·3	1 to 6,631	1 to 7,719	1 to 591	3,974	17 to 1	
3,649	2,153,965	16	11	1 to 8·6	1 to 10·5	1 to ·9	1 to 5,128	1 to 6,245	1 to 452	5,590	16 to 1	
15,045	9,845,296	61	31	1 to 9·0	1 to 12·7	1 to ·3	1 to 5,938	1 to 8,189	1 to 524	22,914	19 to 1	
2,491	1,782,935	12	2	1 to 11·4	1 to 14·4	1 to ·2	1 to 8,178	1 to 10,240	1 to 467	3,380	19 to 1	
1,645	1,009,693	8	6	1 to 10·4	1 to 11·7	1 to ·1	1 to 6,390	1 to 7,173	1 to 301	2,043	14 to 1	
2,563	1,290,167	13	9	1 to 8·1	1 to 10·7	1 to ·08	1 to 4,082	1 to 5,301	1 to 389	3,172	13 to 1	
6,699	4,082,795	33	17	1 to 9·6	1 to 12·1	1 to ·1	1 to 5,899	1 to 7,329	1 to 403	8,595	15 to 1	
65,099	37,498,493	351	161	1 to 7·0	1 to 10·8	1 to ·1	1 to 4,063	1 to 6,035	1 to 470	94,248	15 to 1	
2,076	1,769,004	16	31	1 to 2·2	1 to 8·4	1 to ·07	1 to 1,887	1 to 6,302	1 to 393	6,223	25 to 1	
4,712	2,138,331	14	18	1 to 9·5	1 to 15·9	1 to ·06	1 to 4,346	1 to 6,926	1 to 515	5,571	19 to 1	
4,365	2,063,927	11	18	1 to 10·3	1 to 16·9	1 to ·08	1 to 4,902	1 to 7,566	1 to 743	2,824	10 to 1	
2,653	2,406,065	10	16	1 to 6·9	1 to 12·6	1 to ·08	1 to 6,189	1 to 11,430	1 to 514	3,630	17 to 1	
3,531	1,859,165	8	13	1 to 15·1	1 to 19·2	1 to ·3	1 to 7,980	1 to 10,004	1 to 757	3,756	20 to 1	
3,003	2,712,857	10	12	1 to 9·6	1 to 17·6	1 to ·1	1 to 8,723	1 to 15,508	1 to 647	4,301	25 to 1	
3,335	2,801,955	10	8	1 to 10·1	1 to 19·6	1 to ·1	1 to 8,568	1 to 15,927	1 to 676	4,536	26 to 1	
23,675	15,811,604	79	116	1 to 7·6	1 to 15·5	1 to ·09	1 to 5,098	1 to 9,876	1 to 524	30,841	20 to 1	
3,921	2,036,021	11	7	1 to 12·1	1 to 20·0	1 to ·09	1 to 6,284	1 to 10,055	1 to 582	5,201	26 to 1	
4,226	2,132,696	12	9	1 to 14·7	1 to 22·1	1 to ·1	1 to 7,430	1 to 10,833	1 to 765	3,951	20 to 1	
4,993	1,944,658	13	13	1 to 13·3	1 to 18·2	1 to ·1	1 to 5,185	1 to 7,064	1 to 223	3,049	11 to 1	
1,902	814,919	11	1	1 to 10·6	1 to 13·1	1 to ·1	1 to 4,578	1 to 5,534	1 to 529	1,418	9 to 1	
5,469	1,754,196	7	7	1 to 27·7	1 to 22·5	1 to ·06	1 to 8,904	1 to 10,337	1 to 602	5,621	33 to 1	
20,511	8,682,490	54	37	1 to 15·0	1 to 21·1	1 to ·1	1 to 6,379	1 to 8,745	1 to 530	19,240	19 to 1	
44,186	24,494,094	133	153	1 to 9·8	1 to 17·7	1 to ·08	1 to 5,489	1 to 9,435	1 to 526	50,081	20 to 1	

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force. — Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues. — Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues. — Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 5, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments (6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
ORISSA.	ORISSA.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	21	56	...	489	...	571	...	...	..	9,216
		39	Balasore	...	1	2	16	37	...	334	6	393	...	...	...	11,520
		40	Puri	...	1	2	14	41	...	330	...	388	...	...	...	10,422
			Total ..	...	3	8	51	134	...	1,153	6	1,355	...	...	...	31,158
CHOTA NAGPUR.	CHOTA NAGPUR.		SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCY.													
		41	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	26	58	2	408	...	498	...	...	...	12,744
		42	Ranchi	...	2	3	23	47	2	343	...	420	...	...	...	17,796
		43	Palamau	...	1	2	13	29	...	211	...	256	...	...	...	8,496
		44	Manbhum	..	1	3	26	34	...	297	...	361	...	...	...	11,724
		45	Singhbhum	...	1	1	9	18	.	165	...	184	...	...	..	6,238
			Total ...	...	6	12	97	186	4	1,414	...	1,719	...	...	...	55,998
		46	Inspector-General's Reserve and Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases.	...	..	5	2	...	...	30	...	37	...	...	...	...
		47	Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,182	...
			Total ..	5	...	5	2	.	...	30	...	37	...	...	1,33,182	...
			Total of Regular Police	5	62	163	1,433	1,897	4	20,107	91	23,757	...	...	1,33,182	5,37,222
			Railway Police.													
			1. East Indian Railway, including Tarakeswar, Nalhati and Bengal-Nagpur Railways	1	...	7	14	65	...	277	...	363	...	...	12,756	...
			2. Tirhut and Bengal Northern Railway.	...	...	1	2	17	...	58	...	8	...	...	1,224	...
			3. Eastern Bengal Railway system, including Assam, Cooch Behar and Duars Railway.	1	...	5	14	54	...	242	...	315	...	...	17,918	...
			4. East Coast Railway Police.	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	...	19	...	...	...	...
			Total Railway Police	2	...	13	31	137	...	594	...	775	...	...	31,898	...
			GRAND TOTAL ...	7	62	176	1,464	2,034	4	20,701	91	24,532	...	...	1,65,080	5,37,222

POLICE—*continued*.

and Employment of District Police—concluded.

Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or district).	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of the police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men). To area. Of the whole Province (or district).	To area. Of Province (or district), exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	To area. Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	To population. Of the whole Province (or district).	To population. Of Province (or district), exclusive both of the population and the force in town.	To population. Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 5 of Part I and columns 8 to 10 of Part III of statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 35 and 36).	REMARKS.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
3,033	1,937,671	10	14	1 to 10·5	1 to 15·8	1 to ·1	1 to 5,649	1 to 8,126	1 to 731	4,603	20 to 1	
2,066	994,625	9	11	1 to 8·7	1 to 10·3	1 to ·1	1 to 4,214	1 to 4,869	1 to 577	2,963	14 to 1	
2,473	944,998	6	16	1 to 10·3	1 to 13·6	1 to ·1	1 to 3,975	1 to 5,061	1 to 505	4,778	26 to 1	
8,172	3,877,294	25	41	1 to 10·0	1 to 13·3	1 to ·1	1 to 4,745	1 to 6,149	1 to 638	12,344	20 to 1	
7,021	1,164,321	18	14	1 to 22·4	1 to 25·7	1 to ·1	1 to 3,560	1 to 4,179	1 to 409	2,089	7 to 1	
7,140	1,128,885	17	8	1 to 28·0	1 to 32·4	1 to ·2	1 to 4,427	1 to 5,052	1 to 740	2,856	13 to 1	
4,905	596,770	9	11	1 to 32·7	1 to 35·0	1 to ·2	1 to 3,978	1 to 4,225	1 to 519	1,392	9 to 1	
4,147	1,193,328	15	9	1 to 17·7	1 to 21·8	1 to ·2	1 to 5,121	1 to 6,204	1 to 468	2,797	14 to 1	
3,753	545,488	3	4	1 to 63·6	1 to 71·9	1 to 1·4	1 to 9,215	1 to 10,358	1 to 978	1,835	35 to 1	
26,966	4,628,792	62	46	1 to 26·6	1 to 30·9	1 to ·2	1 to 4,582	1 to 5,443	1 to 572	10,969	12 to 1	
...	......	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,44,423	70,488,673	571	401	9·3	1 to 14·4	1 to ·1	1 to 4,549	1 to 6,822	1 to 485	167,642	16 to 1	
...	......	38	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	......	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	......	10	28	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	
..	.....	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		.	
...	......	61	33	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	
1,44,423	70,488,673	632	434	1 to 9·3	1 to 14·4	1 to ·1	1 to 4,540	1 to 6,822	1 to 485	167,642	16 to 1	

D.—Police—*continued.*

1(*a*).—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Military Police in the Lower Provinces in the year 1899.*

District.	Actual Strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues: Number of Commandants.*	Number of Sub-Commandants.	Number of Subadars.	Number of Jamadars.	Number of Havildars.	Number of Naiks.	Number of Sipahis.	Number of Buglers.	Total.	Cost of Police: Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Travelling allowance of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and men (columns 6 to 9).	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A Company, Dacca.	...	...	1	1	4	8	84	2	100	...	..	...	1,740	10,018	3,580	15,338
B Company, Dumka.	...	...	1	1	4	8	81	2	97	...	...	...	1,800	10,452	3,065	15,317
C Company, Bhagalpur.	...	...	1	1	4	8	79	2	95	...	...	...	2,339	10,609	4,144	17,092
D Company, Champdani.	1	...	1	1	4	8	82	2	99	1,800	...	..	1,763	11,064	2,970	17,597
Total ...	1	...	4	4	16	32	326	8	391	1,800*	...	...	7,642	42,143	13,759	65,314

District.	Distribution of Police: In district: Guards over prisons, treasuries, or other public buildings: Officers.	Men.	On miscellaneous duties at head-quarters and sub-divisions: Officers.	Men.	Escort to prisoners and treasure: Officers.	Men.	In frontier outposts: Officers.	Men.	Reserve at head-quarters: Officers.	Men.	Total: Officers.	Men.	Out of district: For any purpose whatever: Officers.	Men.	Grand Total: Officers.	Men.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
A Company, Dacca.	...	...	...			...	.	...	14	86	14	86		.	14	86
B Company, Dumka.	...	.	..	...	...	...	..		14	83	14	83	...	...	14	83
C Company, Bhagalpur.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	14	81	14	81	...	...	14	81
D Company, Champdani.	...	...	...		...		.	.	15	84	15	84	.	...	15	84
Total ...	...	...	...	...	..		.	...	57	334	57	334	.	...	57	334

District.	Area of whole Province, in square miles.	Population of whole Province.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)—To area.	To population.	Remarks.
1	34	35	36	37	38
A Company, Dacca.	...	...	...	...	The District Superintendent of Dacca is the Commandant.
B Company, Dumka.		...	..	..	The District Superintendent of Sonthal Parganas is the Commandant.
C Company, Bhagalpur.	..	...		...	The Superintendent of the Bhagalpur Training School is the Commandant.
D Company, Champdani.	..	...	...	...	
Total ...	144,423	70,458,673	1 to 369	1 to 180,277	

* Represents the allowance given to the Commandant, his pay being included in the budget for the District Executive Police.

POLICE—continued.

1(b).—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Calcutta Police in the year 1899.

PROVINCE. (District.)	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues. Number of Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues. Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta Police ...	2	8	48	68	268	...	2,394	7	2,795	......	...
Salt Police ...	...	...	...	3	3	...	13	...	19	......	...
River Police ...	...	...	3	...	16	...	45	119	183	......	...
Police supplied to private individuals on payment.	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	23	176
Dock and Bridge Police.	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	9	67
Total ...	2	8	51	71	287	...	2,452	126	2,997	32	243

PROVINCE. (District.)	COST OF POLICE. Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 2, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.	Average pay of— Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17).	Total cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Police ...	59,643	50,092	2,01,721	2,09,475	1,518	...	7·2	1,96,371	7,18,820	7,11,020	7,800
Salt Police ...	...	...	1,632	1,173	...	...	7·4	533	3,338	3,338	...
River Police ...	...	...	6,818	16,741	...	...	8·5	3,694	27,253	6,813	20,440
Police supplied to private individuals on payment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,481	33,481	...	33,481
Dock and Bridge Police.	...	...	...	...		...	...	13,299	13,299	...	13,299
Total ...	59,643	50,092	2,10,171	2,27,389	1,518	...	7·35	2,47,378	7,96,191	7,21,171	75,020

PROVINCE. (District).	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE. District force. Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Reserve. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27): also policemen on orderly duty. Officers.	Men.	Police employed in Court. Officers.	Men.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime. Officers.	Men.	Total. Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty. Officers.	Men.	In cantonments.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Calcutta Police ...	...	...	11	181	64	387	7	32	310	1,801	392	2,401	......	......	...
Salt Police ...	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	6	13	6	13	......	......	...
River Police ...	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	19	164	19	164	......	......	...
Police supplied to private individuals on payment	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	176	...
Dock and Bridge Police.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	67	...
Total ...	...	...	11	181	64	387	7	32	335	1,978	417	2,575	32	243	..

PROVINCE. (District).	Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or district).	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN). To area. Of the whole province (district).	Of province (district) exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	To population. Of the whole Province (district).	Of Province (district) exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).	REMARKS.
	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Calcutta Police ...	30·8 square miles.	755,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,282	1 policeman to 14·8 cases.	
Salt Police ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
River Police ...			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Police supplied to private individuals on payment			...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dock and Bridge Police.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...			36	17	75·0	..	...	326·5	...	...	34,282		

3 b

D.—

2.—Statement of the Strength and Cost of the Village Watch in the several districts of the Lower

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of inhabitants according to last census.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police, under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9. Rs.	A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
			WESTERN DISTRICTS.						Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	1,322,108	3,575	2,205	615	6,395	3,98,400	0	0
		2	Birbhum	790,352	2,129	1,669	165	3,963	2,17,552	0	0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	2,514	...	4,152	6,666	1,44,576	0	0
		4	Midnapore	2,541,621	5,105	122	3,796	9,023	3,37,018	0	0
		5	Hooghly	952,917	2,851	600	389	3,840	1,21,149	0	0
		6	Howrah	587,905	1,443	...	48	1,491	94,480	0	0
			Total ...	7,214,176	17,617	4,596	9,165	31,378	13,13,774	0	0
			CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
	Presidency	7	24-Parganas	1,548,403	3,427	...	...	3,427	1,99,740	6	0
		8	Nadia	1,531,108	3,506	...	...	3,506	1,66,739	0	0
		9	Murshidabad	1,170,930	2,708	...	411	3,119	1,56,253	0	0
		10	Jessore	1,866,572	3,947	...	...	3,917	1,91,432	8	0
		11	Khulna	1,162,458	2,394	...	...	2,394	1,46,520	0	0
			Total ...	7,269,471	15,982	...	411	16,393	8,51,684	8	0
	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,435	...	...	3,435	1,83,979	0	0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,323	1	...	3,324	2,08,344	0	0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,362	...	...	1,362	85,584	0	0
		15	Darjeeling	205,647	146	...	...	146	10,512	0	0
		16	Rangpur	2,051,248	4,793	...	...	4,793	2,02,213	0	0
		17	Bogra	806,973	1,662	...	...	1,662	95,879	0	0
		18	Pabna	1,372,639	2,324	4	...	2,328	1,39,680	0	0
			Total ...	7,884,652	17,045	5	...	17,050	10,10,191	0	0
			EASTERN DISTRICTS.								
	Dacca	19	Dacca	2,320,620	4,166	...	...	4,166	2,44,368	0	0
		20	Mymensingh	3,378,395	7,237	...	..	7,237	3,92,098	0	0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	4,051	...	...	4,051	2,00,517	0	0
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	5,239	...	...	5,239	3,05,319	0	0
			Total ...	9,593,986	20,693	...	...	20,693	11,42,302	0	0
	Chittagong	23	Tippera	1,750,240	2,913	...	...	2,913	1,76,488	0	0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	2,014	...	...	2,014	1,00,498	0	0
		25	Chittagong	1,261,751	2,370	11	...	2,381	1,55,600	0	0
			Total ...	4,016,214	7,297	11	...	7,308	4,32,588	0	0
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,390	78,634	4,612	9,576	92,822	47,56,537	8	0
Bihar	Patna	26	Patna	1,409,307	3,065	1	249	3,315	93,113	0	0
		27	Gaya	2,036,565	3,972	...	112	4,084	1,46,798	0	0
		28	Shahabad	1,937,138	3,875	137	...	4,012	1,43,508	0	0
		29	Saran	2,378,943	4,650	2	15	4,667	1,60,272	0	0
		30	Champaran	1,823,577	2,179	240	...	2,419	86,217	0	0
		31	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	4,719	...	2	4,721	1,71,096	0	0
		32	Darbhanga	2,609,963	4,323	...	...	4,323	1,57,722	0	0
			Total ...	14,995,051	26,783	380	378	27,541	9,58,726	0	0
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr	1,951,536	3,432	218	62	3,712	1,46,907	0	0
		34	Bhagalpur...	1,958,445	3,611	22	...	3,633	1,73,475	0	0
		35	Purnea	1,921,637	4,458	...	...	4,458	2,34,736	0	0
		36	Malda	796,923	1,797	...	...	1,797	88,194	0	0
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,734,232	...	...	4,441	4,441	1,14,374	11	8
			Total ...	8,362,773	13,298	240	4,503	18,041	7,57,746	11	8
			Total for Bihar ...	23,357,824	40,081	620	4,881	45,582	17,16,472	11	8
Orissa	Orissa	38	Cuttack	1,860,846	2,904	892	...	3,796	39,294	3	0
		39	Balasore	973,850	..	2,051	...	2,051	43,071	0	0
		40	Puri	916,204	2,162	...	...	2,162	77,832	0	0
			Total ...	3,750,900	5,066	2,943	...	8,009	1,60,197	3	0
			SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCY.								
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	41	Hazaribagh	1,136,868	1,864	514	420	2,798	93,806	0	0
		42	Ranchi	1,101,469	2,227	39	105	2,371	81,918	0	0
		43	Palamau	591,577	1,102	205	58	1,365	37,020	0	0
		44	Manbhum	1,170,094	1,450	1,276	1,720	4,446	1,09,940	0	0
		45	Singhbhum	538,638	527	96	652	1,275	40,300	2	3
			Total ...	4,538,644	(a)7,170	2,130	2,955	12,255	3,62,984	2	3
			GRAND TOTAL ...	67,625,767	(b)130,951	10,305	17,412	158,668	69,06,191	5	11

(a) These are chaukidars under
(b) Including 7,170 chaukidars

POLICE—*continued.*

Provinces, with figures of the Rewards and Punishments given during the year 1899.

Total number of police-stations and outposts at which muster parades are held.	Total number of chaukidari shelter in existence.	Total number of dafadar chaukidars freed from watch and ward and used as peripatetic supervisor, &c.	Number judicially punished		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 14, 15, 16 and 17 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, *i.e.*, in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 19 and 20 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.	REMARKS.
			For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, I. P. C.	For substantive offences, such as theft, &c.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
											Rs. A. P.	
20	20	240	20	4	46	261	6·7	10	25	·5	156 1 0	
13	14	103	4	7	62	1,084	29·1	52	30	2·0	323 8 0	
18	16	171	18	2	44	291	5·3	16	15	·4	119 8 0	
37	36	...	14	10	172	567	8·4	48	103	1·6	697 4 6	
20	13	...	27	7	125	770	24·1	14	95	2·8	273 0 0	
11	11	93	14	4	36	349	27·0	35	121	10·4	625 0 0	
119	110	607	97	34	485	3,422	12·8	175	389	1·7	2,194 5 6	
30	17	311	7	4	75	579	19·4	63	321	11·2	987 0 0	
24	19	17	35	5	73	638	21·4	5	1,039	29·7	1,656 0 0	
32	30	189	6	2	20	357	12·3	15	33	1·5	157 8 0	
26	22	246	39	...	62	2,138	56·7	1	472	11·9	2,472 0 0	
20	20	240	35	5	40	944	42·7	2	45	1·9	482 0 0	
132	108	1,003	122	16	270	4,656	30·8	86	1,910	12·1	5,724 8 0	
20	8	...	37	6	20	2,403	71·7	13	1,232	36·2	1,507 0 0	
22	20	232	9	12	52	992	32·0	32	64	2·8	479 0 0	
16	15	...	4	2	25	128	11·6	5	14	1·3	147 0 0	
4	4	...	1	...	4	87	63·0	1	31	21·9	143 0 0	
22	22	395	30	18	111	1,216	28·6	1	667	13·9	1,611 8 6	
9	9	79	8	2	32	839	53·0	1	15	·9	68 8 0	
16	15	...	5	2	99	861	41·5	4	136	6·0	535 9 0	
109	93	706	94	42	343	6,526	41·0	57	2,159	12·9	4,581 9 6	
20	20	350	36	3	61	1,115	29·1	4	686	16·5	2,502 8 0	
30	29	939	25	43	302	2,098	34·1	14	1,190	16·6	6,580 0 0	
19	18	366	7	12	100	1,806	47·5	8	214	5·4	1,731 0 0	
27	27	502	1	12	28	1,618	31·6	8	251	4·9	2,914 5 0	
96	94	2,157	69	70	491	6,637	35·1	34	2,341	11·4	13,727 13 0	
14	14	294	11	...	4	579	20·3	1	904	31·0	1,919 0 0	
14	14	111	20	3	22	140	9·1	156	248	20·0	757 7 0	
26	26	215	...	4	32	721	31·7	19	21	1·6	187 2 0	
54	54	620	31	7	58	1,440	21·0	176	1,173	18·4	2,863 9 0	
510	459	5,093	413	169	1,647	22,681	26·8	528	7,972	9·1	29,091 13 0	
29	24	168	19	8	81	1,051	34·9	20	21	1·2	261 0 0	
35	35	391	110	8	110	796	25·0	6	214	5·3	1,775 8 9	
29	24	298	17	3	33	1,113	20·0	5	593	14·9	2,233 6 9	
26	18	349	40	7	118	184	7·6	3	322	6·9	1,147 0 0	
21	...	133	3	6	98	315	17·4	7	84	8·7	415 1 0	
22	22	238	4	12	163	716	18·9	7	520	11·1	2,225 4 0	
20	20	290	35	3	77	1,300	32·7	6	185	4·4	717 0 0	
182	143	1,858	237	47	680	5,475	23·3	54	1,939	7·2	8,774 4 6	
18	18	11	38	8	75	871	26·7	23	101	3·3	465 8 0	
21	21	127	12	10	86	1,709	50·0	5	107	3·0	840 0 0	
31	31	...	29	3	95	778	20·3	7	31	·8	284 0 0	
14	14	175	2	1	19	46	3·7	2	36	2·1	237 0 0	
14	11	...	10	10	35	424	10·7	19	42	1·3	343 1 3	
98	95	313	91	32	310	3,828	23·6	56	317	2·0	2,169 9 3	
280	238	2,171	328	79	990	9,303	23·4	110	2,256	5·1	10,943 13 9	
24	24	400	32	15	20	77	3·7	6	35	1·0	147 0 0	
20	19	...	8	2	30	23	3·0	7	11	·8	86 0 0	
21	17	178	3	10	26	37	3·5	13	49	2·8	148 0 0	
65	60	578	43	27	76	137	3·5	26	95	1·5	381 0 0	
36	37	...	2	4	38	578	22·2	22	28	1·7	247 0 0	
25	23	...	2	2	34	273	13·1	4	398	16·9	417 0 0	
20	20	40	7	3	44	185	17·5	21	15	2·6	71 0 0	
24	23	...	11	...	5	663	15·2	26	23	1·1	191 8 0	
6	6	...	...	9	16	106	10·2	22	12	2·6	349 8 0	
111	109	40	22	18	137	1,805	16·1	95	476	4·6	1,276 0 0	
966	806	7,882	806	293	2,850	33,926	23·8	750	10,799	7·2	41,692 10 9	

Act V (B.C.) of 1887.
under Act V B.C.) of 1887.

D.—

3.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserves, etc.)	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Armament of the force. Not with fire-arms. Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Western Districts.													
Bengal	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	99	524	95	524	...	88	...	36	436	...	8	9	27
		2	Birbhum	42	235	42	235	...	54	...	16	165	...	3	3	20
		3	Bankura	54	321	50	320	...	54	...	13	278	...	3	1	26
		4	Midnapore	124	731	119	731	...	125	...	68	606	...	[illegible]	17	24
		5	Hooghly	112	699	111	603	...	109	...	15	641	...	10	6	28
		6	Howrah	70	628	69	612	...	108	...	27	504	1	10	4	22
			Total	501	3,138	486	3,115	...	538	...	175	2,630	1	55	40	156
			Central Districts.													
	Presidency	7	24-Parganas	193	1,141	193	1,141	...	161	...	30	1,129	...	24	8	46
		8	Nadia	97	623	90	608	...	103	...	...	507	...	10	49	22
		9	Murshidabad	101	666	95	659	...	121	...	13	524	1	6	13	8
		10	Jessore	82	413	78	397	...	101	...	16	368	...	18	51	120
		11	Khulna	71	340	71	321	...	67	..	10	315	1	19	16	59
			Total	544	3,183	527	3,126	...	553	...	69	2,843	2	86	137	255
	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	71	402	68	402	...	109	...	61	280	..	...	55	57
		13	Dinajpur	73	348	70	347	...	64	.	61	282	2	4	18	16
		14	Jalpaiguri	49	286	48	282	..	97	...	16	200	...	7	10	30
		15	Darjeeling	66	328	58	328	...	125	...	21	28[illegible]	...	3	6	2
		16	Rangpur	81	383	74	380	...	90	...	53	314	2	10	7	42
		17	Bogra	37	192	37	192	...	55	...	26	148	...	1	5	22
		18	Pabna	56	330	56	327	25	56	...	33	269	...	6	17	28
			Total	433	2,[illegible]69	411	2,258	25	596	...	271	1,776	4	31	118	197
			Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	19	Dacca	87	597	87	578	...	87	...	68	510	1	20	10	22
		20	Mymensingh	112	580	109	580	...	97	...	16	483	1	12	26	28
		21	Faridpur	77	355	76	356	...	88	...	16	280	..	3	17	59
		22	Backergunge	112	534	112	534	...	109	...	15	448	...	7	1	16
			Total	388	2,066	384	2,047	...	381	...	115	1,721	2	42	54	125
	Chittagong	23	Tippera	58	318	58	313	..	77	...	19	245	...	2	5	12
		24	Noakhali	44	236	43	234	...	70	...	34	176	..	1	9	24
		25	Chittagong	75	426	72	412	...	113	...	16	289	2	4	24	85
			Total	177	989	173	959	...	260	...	69	710	2	7	38	121
			Total for Bengal	2,043	11,6[illegible]6	1,981	11,505	25	2,328	...	699	9,680	11	221	387	854
Bihar	Patna	26	Patna	139	1,192	136	1,192	...	355	...	64	1,031	2	15	76	18
		27	Gaya	107	659	107	657	...	163	...	8	573	...	3	33	35
		28	Shahabad	80	524	89	521	...	84	...	16	421	...	4	28	17
		29	Saran	79	486	79	485	...	90	...	16	379	...	4	32	13
		30	Champaran	61	323	58	325	...	90	...	36	194	1	2	8	17
		31	Muzaffarpur	76	429	75	421	...	125	...	18	268	...	9	42	71
		32	Darbhanga	66	403	66	403	...	69	...	29	305	...	6	27	95
			Total	617	4,016	610	4,004	...	976	...	187	3,171	3	43	216	266
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr	70	415	68	411	...	73	...	43	369	1	2	14	34
		34	Bhagalpur	73	399	71	392	...	46	...	4	312	2	14	4	24
		35	Purnea	82	485	77	477	97	...	...	24	412	1	3	13	23
		36	Malda	46	231	43	210	...	45	...	12	165	2	7	27	56
		37	Sonthal Parganas	67	328	63	328	...	96	...	41	254	2	5	18	56
			Total	338	1,858	322	1,818	97	260	...	124	1,542	8	31	76	183
			Total for Bihar	955	5,874	932	5,822	97	1,236	...	311	4,718	11	74	322	440
Orissa	Orissa	38	Cuttack	81	489	80	470	...	126	...	51	382	1	20	18	35
		39	Balasore	55	334	50	332	...	67	...	23	245	1	5	33	77
		40	Puri	57	330	55	322	...	44	...	26	283	...	7	23	36
			Total	193	1,153	185	1,133	...	237	...	100	930	2	41	74	148
			South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	41	Hazaribagh	87	410	87	409	...	76	...	55	364	1	20	12	20
		42	Ranchi	73	345	70	315	...	103	...	10	232	1	6	15	97
		43	Palamau	44	211	44	209	...	55	...	8	145	1	3	15	45
		44	Manbhum	63	297	61	295	...	54	...	42	297	...	...	18	10
		45	Singhbhum	28	155	28	155	...	98	...	10	55	...	2	7	10
			Total	295	1,418	290	1,413	...	386	...	125	1,093	3	31	67	191
		46	Inspector-General's Reserve and Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases.	7	30	7	30	...	...	...	7	30	...	...	...	...
			Total for District Police	3,493	20,111	3,393	19,903	122	4,187	...	1,242	16,446	27	367	850	1,048

POLICE—*continued.*

Internal Management of the Force for 1899.

Punishments.								Rewards.		Education.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage to total actual strength of			
Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.																								
Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.														
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20	69	79	46	373	200	4	11	8	6	1	9	27·1	·8	1·4	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	42	67	12	153	110	3	19	3	2	...	1	19·8	·7	·3	
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	88	33	27	221	122	10	4	3	1	1	3	21·8	·6	·8	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	86	119	157	89	261	500	19	80	11	2	3	13	33·8	1·3	1·5	
...	7	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	42	79	96	109	385	220	9	73	20	60	4	48	46·5	1·1	5·9	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	118	66	49	81	367	233	4	37	11	19	1	20	71·6	2·3	2·9	
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	323	413	481	454	1,702	1,385	49	167	56	90	10	94	40·3	1·3	2·6	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	43	102	178	128	737	469	16	54	5	...	19	61	50·	2·6	4·5	
...	8	...	...	...	.	...	6	...	37	81	175	88	389	221	12	43	19	15	1	7	40·8	1·6	1·0	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	183	75	66	69	415	270	4	28	7	13	3	23	22·4	·7	3·0	
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	30	70	128	39	214	222	5	29	17	4	1	15	86·1	2·9	3·1	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	58	121	47	223	122	6	7	20	11	...	7	43·8	1·9	1·7	
...	27	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	340	485	666	371	1,978	1,304	43	161	68	43	24	113	46·5	1·9	3·0	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	42	136	25	252	193	5	10	...	3	..	10	44·8	1·3	2·1	
...	4	1	1	...	1	...	6	...	15	68	190	37	230	150	4	7	13	1	10	6	77·4	3·3	1·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	30	52	36	214	80	...	14	7	2	...	9	19·6	·9	2·7	
...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32	35	249	102	1	11	3	2	...	10	20·9	·6	2·5	
...	8	...	..	...	..	...	3	...	26	68	121	50	227	177	7	3	12	11	...	11	50·9	1·6	2·4	
...	5	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	56	37	75	11	134	84	3	7	1	8	...	7	73·3	2·9	3·0	
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	46	85	29	162	192	4	5	6	1	...	8	34·7	1·9	2·0	
...	30	1	1	...	2	...	17	...	142	326	691	223	1,468	978	24	57	42	28	10	61	46·9	1·8	2·2	
...	6	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	40	72	94	81	110	474	2	26	15	10	6	21	31·4	1·7	3·1	
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	111	103	310	36	351	302	8	9	13	1	1	12	37·5	1·0	1·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	57	67	88	22	265	144	3	9	3	1	...	6	41·7	1·6	1·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	116	109	504	81	306	259	12	20	6	1	1	7	31·1	1·1	1·0	
...	16	...	...	...	1	1	18	2	324	351	996	220	1,032	1,179	25	64	37	13	8	46	34·9	1·4	1·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	57	124	27	203	141	13	18	2	...	...	2	15·6	·6	·5	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	35	55	7	135	135	4	4	1	...	..	5	16·5	·8	1·8	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	11	55	156	28	261	195	5	21	6	1	1	8	21·0	1·0	1·6	
..	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	60	147	335	62	599	471	22	43	9	1	1	15	17·9	·8	1·3	
...	102	1	1	...	3	1	96	2	1,189	1,722	3,169	1,330	6,839	5,317	163	492	212	175	53	329	40·4	1·6	2·4	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	110	111	261	130	680	518	25	24	17	4	6	33	43·5	1·8	2·4	
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	50	94	193	31	410	323	22	8	3	31	1	4	21·6	·5	·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	69	71	37	206	277	15	7	4	2	...	6	40·0	1·1	·9	
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	81	65	93	46	260	258	13	6	4	...	..	11	20·0	1·1	1·9	
...	2	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	43	47	181	18	206	159	7	1	3	...	...	5	19·0	·9	1·3	
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	59	50	127	20	103	283	9	2	9	...	...	11	26·4	·4	2·2	
...	2	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	97	66	65	20	184	265	4	4	6	..	...	12	31·5	1·1	2·5	
...	17	...	3	2	...	1	19	...	475	502	991	302	2,229	2,083	95	52	46	37	7	82	31·6	1·1	1·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	51	195	20	178	281	4	5	3	...	...	6	19·6	·1	1·2	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	60	52	68	32	203	228	11	4	15	..	1	7	14·0	·8	1·5	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	26	62	70	47	342	165	3	11	4	17	...	32	94·4	3·2	5·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	43	41	12	144	97	5	10	9	1	...	12	50·1	2·2	4·7	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	48	63	134	48	151	192	2	6	7	..	..	11	15·3	·8	2·8	
...	1	1	...	...	2	2	23	1	195	271	508	159	1,018	963	25	56	38	18	1	68	40·6	1·6	3·1	
...	18	1	3	2	2	3	42	1	670	773	1,499	461	3,247	3,046	120	88	84	55	8	150	34·1	1·3	2·2	
1	16	...	...	...	1	...	3	49	30	68	148	64	189	306	13	13	30	11	...	5	20·2	·3	·8	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	48	36	84	30	195	157	4	13	6	4	...	5	24·8	1·1	1·3	
...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	112	10	201	166	8	7	7	1	...	6	16·4	·5	1·5	
1	21	...	.	...	1	...	7	49	78	154	344	104	585	629	25	33	43	16	...	16	20·4	·6	1·2	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	77	168	39	179	278	5	7	21	4	...	4	40·1	1·1	·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	80	70	172	34	217	164	7	4	7	3	..	3	59·5	2·0	·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	33	45	13	99	141	1	1	4	...	.	2	42·2	2·1	·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	63	47	15	205	136	4	3	...	..	...	3	[illegible]	1·7	·8	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	8	28	54	15	88	80	5	8	2	...	...	3	42·6	2·6	1·6	
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	155	271	486	116	788	709	22	23	34	7	...	15	52·7	3·0	·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	28	9	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	
1	143	3	4	2	6	5	154	53	2,092	2,927	5,502	2,011	11,487	9,800	330	636	373	253	61	510	38·4	1·1	2·1	

D.—

3.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserves, etc.)	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Railway Police.													
		1	East Indian Railway, including Tarkessur, Naihati and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.	86	277	77	240	...	...	...	7	342	3	3	6	24
		2	Tirhut and Bengal North-Western Railway.	20	58	19	57	...	...	...	1	75	...	1	4	2
		3	Eastern Bengal Railway system, including Assam, Cooch Behar and Duars Railways.	73	242	73	242	...	...	...	5	296	1	...	7	11
		4	East Coast Railway Police.	2	17	2	17	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	4
			Total Railway Police ...	181	594	171	565	...	...	...	14	731	4	4	17	41
			Military Police.													
		1	Dacca	14	86	14	86	98	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
		2	Bhagalpur	14	86	14	81	98	...	..	2	..	...	1	2	7
		3	Champdani	14	86	14	84	96	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	43
		4	Dumka	14	86	14	83	98	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4
			Total for Military Police	56	344	56	334	390	...	...	8		...	2	4	61
			Grand total ...	3,730*	21,049†	3,622	20,802	512	4,187	...	1,264	17,177	31	373	871	1,744

* Excluding District and

† Excluding the 91 boatmen enlisted under Act V

Police—*continued.*

Internal Management of the Force for 1899—concluded.

Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Men.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	72	76	60
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	72	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3
...	2	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	87	169	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	30
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	14	10
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	80
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	22	53	160
1	145	2	4	2	6	6	157	53	2,201	3,140	5,740

Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage to total actual strength of Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
60	131	135	4	3	6	3	...	5	46·0	1·7	1·5	
7	35	34	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	100	86	1	9	1	6	...	9	...	...	2·8	
...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5·2	
106	363	267	5	14	8	9	...	15	35·4	·7	2·0	
6	76	18	2	4	...	15	...	2	67·	3·8	2·	
8	63	24	...	2	1	...	.	1	63·1	·8	1·0	
9	69	20	...	16	...	...	..	...	100·	5·6	...	
10	58	29	1	1	1	...	...	4	44·3	1·9	4·1	
33	266	91	3	23	2	15	...	7	68·7	2·9	1·7	
2,150	12,116	10,168	338	673	383	277	61	632	38·8	1·3	2·1	

Assistant Superintendents.
of 1861, and shown in column 12 of Appendix E.

D.—Police—continued.

5(a).—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general Internal Management of the Calcutta Police Force for 1899.

Province. (District.)	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total Strength. Actual. Officers.	Total Strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserves, &c).	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Armament of the force. Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Armament of the force. Not with fire-arms. Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Men.	Punishments. Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Punishments. Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Men.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Men.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Officers.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Men.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Other offences. Officers.	Punishments. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Other offences. Men.	Rewarded. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewarded. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By resignation without pension or gratuity.	Number who have left the force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	Number who have left the force during the year. By desertion.	Number who have left the force during the year. By death.	Percentage to total actual strength of — Admission into hospital.	Percentage to total actual strength of — Daily average sick.	Percentage to total actual strength of — Deaths.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Calcutta	449	2,521	420	2,662	...	(a) 182	...	50	2,582	8	40	57	433	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	290	268	842	441	1,393	1,246	66	64	48	32	8	21	93·8	3·8	·63	

(a) Includes 149 carbines and 33 revolvers.

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

4.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1899.

D.—

4.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Province (District).	Race. Europeans. District Superintendents.	Europeans. Assistant District Superintendents.	Europeans. Inspectors.	Europeans. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Inspectors.	Eurasians. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District Superintendents.	Natives. Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. Inspectors.	Natives. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Natives. Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bengal.			*Western Districts.*															
	Burdwan	1	Burdwan ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	91	524
		2	Birbhum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	235
		3	Bankura ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48	320
		4	Midnapore	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	114	731
		5	Hooghly ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	108	693
		6	Howrah ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	63	612
			Total ..	5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	464	3,115
			Central Districts															
	Presidency	7	24-Parganas ..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	186	1,141
		8	Nadia ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	85	608
		9	Murshidabad ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	91	659
		10	Jessore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	73	397
		11	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	68	321
			Total	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22	508	3,126
	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	65	402
		13	Dinajpur ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	347
		14	Jalpaiguri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	282
		15	Darjeeling	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	328
		16	Rangpur ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	71	380
		17	Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	35	192
		18	Pabna ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54	327
			Total ...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	394	2,258
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	19	Dacca ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	82	578
		20	Mymensingh	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	103	580
		21	Faridpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	72	355
		22	Backergunge ..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	104	534
			Total ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	361	2,047
	Chittagong	23	Tippera ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55	313
		24	Noakhali ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	234
		25	Chittagong ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	412
			Total ...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	162	959
			Total for Bengal ..	21	10	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	90	1,884	11,505
Bihar.	Patna	26	Patna ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	131	1,192
		27	Gaya ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	101	657
		28	Shahabad ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	84	521
		29	Saran ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	75	463
		30	Champaran ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	56	325
		31	Muzaffarpur ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	72	421
		32	Darbhanga ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	63	403
			Total ...	7	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	582	4,004
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	65	411
		34	Bhagalpur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	67	392
		35	Purnea ..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	74	477
		36	Malda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	210
		37	Sonthal Parganas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	59	328
			Total ..	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	306	1,818
			Total for Bihar	12	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	888	5,822
Orissa.	Orissa	38	Cuttack ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	76	479
		39	Balasore ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48	332
		40	Puri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	53	322
			Total ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	177	1,133
Chota Nagpur.			*South-West Frontier Agency.*															
	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	84	409
		42	Ranchi ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	345
		43	Palamau ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	209
		44	Manbhum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	58	295
		45	Singhbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	27	155
			Total ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	278	1,412

POLICE—*continued.*

employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1899.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
OFFICERS.												MEN.												
		Hindus.												Hindus.										
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	Baidyas.	High-caste Soodras.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	Baidyas.	High-caste Soodras.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Grand total, officers and men.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	4
2	15	32	9	...	...	...	4	21	...	13	...	2	63	175	106	...	...	...	..	67	...	111	...	620
1	4	10	...	...	1	2	4	18	...	3	..	1	105	61	...	..	..	28	...	20	...	18	2	278
1	7	21	2	..	...	3	2	12	..	3	...	...	64	72	48	..	...	6	1	21	24	84	.	371
3	17	29	10	...	...	...	...	44	...	18	...	..	144	152	216	.	1	...	.	32	.	185	1	852
2	23	45	8	...	...	...	3	16	...	16	.	...	88	189	150		...	...	3	40	...	223	...	806
3	15	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	26	...	...	167	177	40	...	...	.	...	.	..	228	..	682
12	81	163	29	.	1	5	13	111	...	79	...	3	631	826	560	..	1	34	4	180	24	849	3	3,609
	36	67	15	.	...	7	9	35	21	..	...	...	294	381	152		..	84	5	64	73	88	...	1,336
2	13	30	4	.	...	.	..		...	42	...	..	154	157	125	..	...	...	...	50	9	113	...	699
3	13	29	13	...	..	..	1	30	...	7	.	4	154	198	132		..	..	...	38	.	133	..	755
2	9	27	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	41	...	2	147	42	...	.	..	.	...	...	.	206	.	476
...	6	21	...		...	5	5	20	14	1	...	1	100	51	...	...	...	42	3	58	52	11	.	398
12	77	174	32	...	..	12	15	85	35	91	...	7	840	829	409	.	.	126	8	210	134	554		3,659
1	15	14	9	1	..	...	3	20	4	2	...	1	101	63	108	..	..	...	1	66	45	17	.	471
1	5	22	2	1	...	...	...	31	7	2	...	...	84	63	40			.	...	99	37	24	..	418
1	12	11	4	3	...		...	...	...	16	2		32	63	70		1	.	...	.	...	79	31	331
3	4	8	..	31	.			6		7	...	7	7	18	25	220	...	...	..	5	...	16	.	387
2	14	20	4	...	...	..	6	20	..	10	...	...	113	64	43	...	...	...	3	87	8	62	.	456
..	9	12	...	.	...	5	4	8	...	.	..	..	90	23	..	.	..	33	..	20	..	25	1	239
2	10	29	4	...	1	...	2	8	...	2	..	...	129	70	33	..		.	1	45	1	48	.	385
10	69	116	23	36	1	5	15	93	11	39	2	8	556	364	325	220	1	33	5	322	91	301	32	2,678
2	9	19	11	..	..	...	...	39	...	9	...	1	87	94	190	...	...	...	..	16	93	97	...	667
3	9	30	7	...	...	...	11	46	...	6	...	1	194	92	78	...	2	...	7	120	...	85	1	692
1	3	22	...	..	.	...	12	24	..	15	..	..	157	43	...	...	...	...	2	64	55	33	1	432
3	11	39	...	...	1	10	..	..		50	1	2	146	103	...	.	...	116			..	161	6	649
9	32	110	18	..	1	10	23	109	..	80	1	4	584	332	268	...	2	116	9	200	148	376	8	2,440
1	6	13	8	...	..	...	1	25	1	4	..	...	125	55	42		...	...	3	24	35	27	2	372
3	3	14	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	20	...	18	97	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	278
3	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	2	83	37	...	1	...	...	..	.	...	145	144	485
7	22	35	12	...	...	..	1	25	1	68	5	20	305	122	55	1	...	...	3	24	35	247	147	1,135
50	281	598	114	36	3	32	67	423	47	357	8	42	2,925	2,473	1,617	221	4	309	20	938	432	2,327	190	13,521
5	45	7	19	...	...	...	...	47	...	16	...	...	238	188	527	...	1	..	...	49	...	189	...	1,331
3	35	5	14	...	...	..	...	36	5	10	...	..	222	123	190	...	...	...	...	36	6	80	...	765
4	30	8	12	...	...	.	...	33	...	4	..	...	145	74	178	...	...	...	..	39	42	48	...	612
2	32	9	13	...	1	.	...	16	3	4	...	...	95	82	219	.	...	...		24	14	51	...	565
1	24	4	13	1	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	93	47	105	3	2	...	...	48	..	27	...	384
2	20	6	15	...	...	...	...	24	8	2	...	...	121	42	129	..	.	...	..	30	69	30	...	498
1	16	7	19	...	1	..	...	17	5	1	...	...	105	29	149	.	...	..	...	16	53	51	...	470
18	202	46	105	1	2	.	...	187	21	39	...	...	1,019	595	1,497	3	3	..	..	242	184	471	...	4,625
2	22	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	102	43	204	...	...	..	...	...	...	63	.	480
2	26	10	11	...	..	...	...	11	...	13	...	..	104	41	175	...	...	...	...	17	..	55	..	465
3	26	8	10	...	...	...	.	...	..	28	5	...	113	65	150	...	..	...	...	52	...	41	56	557
1	11	12	7	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	31	41	76	...	...	...	...	29	21	12	...	254
1	12	17	11	1	...	...	2	18	1	...	1	...	30	94	132	...	...	...	...	14	25	..	33	394
9	97	56	56	1	...	...	2	40	3	60	6	...	380	284	737	...	..	...	...	112	46	170	89	2,148
27	299	102	161	2	2	...	2	227	24	99	6	...	1,399	869	2,234	3	3	...	...	354	230	641	80	6,773
3	28	15	6	...	1	...	...	17	1	7	3	6	257	26	35	...	...	...	...	20	20	98	8	560
4	8	13	5	1	...	...	1	9	6	4	...	4	127	50	42	...	...	...	...	7	35	67	...	383
3	8	14	6	...	1	2	...	3	10	0	...	2	118	23	21	...	1	10	...	3	58	86	...	378
10	44	42	17	1	2	2	1	20	17	20	3	12	502	99	98	...	1	10	...	30	113	251	8	1,321
1	41	7	5	...	...	1	1	28	1	3	...	...	155	36	88	...	...	...	...	48	30	30	22	497
5	29	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	14	102	39	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	74	417
1	21	2	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	...	77	42	47	...	...	...	...	24	...	19	...	254
3	8	20	4	1	...	...	...	25	1	...	...	8	26	62	126	...	...	...	...	28	45	...	...	357
...	5	8	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	3	3	8	15	5	...	...	...	...	7	..	3	114	184
10	104	39	28	1	...	1	1	75	2	29	6	25	368	194	332	...	...	...	...	107	75	102	210	1,709

D.—

4.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Province (District).	RACE. Europeans. District Superintendents.	Europeans. Assistant District Superintendents.	Europeans. Inspectors.	Europeans. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Inspectors.	Eurasians. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District Superintendents.	Natives. Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. Inspectors.	Natives. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Natives. Constables.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		46	Government Railway Police, Howrah	1	.		6	.	..		5	1	...	...	...	2	63	249
		47	Government Railway Police, Tirhut System ..	..		1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		18	57
		48	Government Railway Police, Eastern System	1		1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	66	242
		49	Government Railway Police, East Coast Railway ...	.	...	...		..	...	...	..		..	..	...	...	2	17
			Total ...	2	...	2	7	...	...	..	6	2		...	...	5	149	505
			Military Police.															
		50	Dacca	...	...	...	.				.	..		...	...	1	13	86
		51	Dumka	...	...	...	...	.			...	...	.	...	..	1	13	85
		52	Bhagalpur ..		...	1	...		...	...	...		.	..	...	...	13	81
		53	Champdani ...	...	1	...	...	..	...		...			.	...	1	13	84
			Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	..		3	52	334
		54	Inspector-General's Reserve, with Special Sub-Inspectors of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	..			...		..		.		5	2	30
			Total ...	..	...		...	..	...	..	...	.	.	.	...	5	2	30
			GRAND TOTAL ..	42	19	9	12	...	1	...	6	3	..	3	1	162	3,430	20,802

POLICE—*continued.*

employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1899—concluded.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
Officers.												Men.												
		Hindus.												Hindus.										
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	Baidyas.	High-caste Soodras.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	Baidyas.	High-caste Soodras.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Grand total, officers and men.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
13	15	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	59	45	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	327
1	8	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	15	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	76
5	11	26	1	...	...	1	3	24	...	3	...	...	81	46	76	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	...	316
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	19
19	34	48	11	...	1	1	3	24	...	31	1	...	154	106	209	...	1	...	...	...	24	68	3	738
...	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	16	50	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	100
...	1	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	23	39	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	97
1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	12	10	2	...	...	40	...	...	11	5	...	95
1	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	18	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	17	99
2	11	12	20	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	1	36	67	126	...	...	40	...	1	28	18	17	391
...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	37
...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	37
118	774	845	351	41	8	36	74	780	95	542	24	80	5,392	3,815	4,627	224	9	359	29	1,437	902	3,411	517	24,490

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

4(*a*).—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Calcutta Police during 1899.*

Province (District).	Race.																	Religion or Caste.																		
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.							Officers.									Men.									Grand total.
																				Hindus.					Other religions.				Hindus.					Other religions.		
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Darogas.	Sergeants.	Corporals, head constables and sowars.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Brahmos.	Burmese.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Brahmos.	Burmese.	Officers and men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Calcutta	6	27	...	16	45	1	3	1	1	...	1	21	7	11	83	197	2,662	100	196	75	52	...	2	63	1	1	...	844	792	518	...	...	506	...	...	3,082

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

5.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1899 in the several districts in Bengal.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	4,986	2,658	1,209	3,867
		Birbhum ...	797,833	2,268	1,085	365	1,450
		Bankura ...	1,069,668	1,816	837	350	1,187
		Midnapore ...	2,631,516	6,703	2,771	1,682	4,453
		Hooghly ...	1,034,296	3,566	1,826	907	2,733
		Howrah ...	763,625	6,443	5,969	3,259	9,228
		Total ...	7,688,818	25,782	15,146	7,772	22,918
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	6,881	3,265	2,940	6,205
		Nadia ...	1,644,108	5,601	2,950	1,862	4,812
		Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	3,391	2,042	507	2,549
		Jessore ...	1,888,827	3,912	1,282	1,313	2,595
		Khulna ...	1,177,652	2,299	933	1,339	2,272
		Total ...	7,853,566	20,984	10,472	7,961	18,433
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	3,075	971	476	1,447
		Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	2,335	685	305	990
		Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	1,717	759	201	960
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,303	982	887	1,869
		Rangpur ...	2,065,464	3,544	1,262	459	1,721
		Bogra ...	817,494	1,866	577	210	787
		Pabna ...	1,361,223	2,133	761	438	1,199
		Total ...	8,018,018	15,973	5,997	2,976	8,973
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,395,602	5,728	3,211	1,981	5,192
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	7,622	3,390	2,417	5,807
		Faridpur ...	1,823,543	3,974	2,097	964	3,061
		Backergunge ...	2,153,965	5,590	1,569	1,283	2,852
		Total ...	9,845,296	22,914	10,267	6,615	16,912
	Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	3,380	1,154	2,097	3,251
		Noakhali* ...	1,009,693	2,043	552	745	1,297
		Chittagong ...	1,290,167	3,172	2,140	945	3,085
		Total ...	4,082,795	8,595	3,846	3,787	7,633
BIHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	6,223	3,283	1,120	4,403
		Gaya ...	2,138,331	5,571	3,119	1,329	4,448
		Shahabad ...	2,063,927	2,824	1,117	598	1,715
		Saran ...	2,466,065	3,630	1,286	1,815	3,101
		Champaran ...	1,859,465	3,756	1,166	330	1,496
		Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	4,301	1,997	862	2,859
		Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	4,536	1,874	613	2,487
		Total ...	15,811,604	30,841	13,842	6,667	20,509
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	5,201	1,941	932	2,873
		Bhagalpur ...	2,132,696	3,951	1,442	1,042	2,484
		Purnea ...	1,944,658	3,049	1,052	649	1,701
		Malda ...	814,919	1,418	650	162	812
		Sonthal Parganas...	1,754,196	5,621	2,294	1,436	3,730
		Total ...	8,682,490	19,240	7,379	4,221	11,600
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	4,603	2,884	1,039	3,923
		Balasore ...	994,625	2,963	1,046	493	1,539
		Puri ...	944,998	4,778	2,424	585	3,009
		Total ...	3,877,294	12,344	6,354	2,117	8,471
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	2,089	1,257	190	1,447
		Ranchi ...	1,128,885	2,856	1,423	532	1,955
		Palamau ...	596,770	1,392	653	206	859
		Manbhum ...	1,193,328	2,797	1,376	1,607	2,983
		Singhbhum ...	545,488	1,835	1,244	217	1,461
		Total ...	4,628,792	10,969	5,953	2,752	8,705
		GRAND TOTAL ...	70,488,673	167,642	79,256	44,893	124,154

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Section 156 (3).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Section 202.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	121 to 130, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	......	11	1	......	2	......
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	......	......	......	......	......	......
3b	467, 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes	......	......	......	......	......	......
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	212 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	......	3	......	......	......	......
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	8	78	1	......	3	4
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	115	1,430	325	272	130	243
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	......	10	......	......	......	......
		Total	123	1,532	327	272	135	246
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder by robbers	......	......	......	......	......	......
11		Murder by poison	......	......	......	......	......	......
12		Other murders	......	3	......	......	2	1
13	307	Attempts to murder	1	4	2	1	......	......
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	10	......	5	2	1
15	376	Rape by person other than the husband	4	68	9	24	13	10
16	377	Unnatural offences	......	7	......	5	......	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	......	5	3	1	......	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	......	4	......	......	......	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	9	2	1	......	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	20	206	25	38	16	23
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	......	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	20	1	3	7	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	35	638	66	32	27	64
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	50	606	157	183	78	187
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	12	86	10	15	23	13
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	7	......	2	1	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	29	407	54	58	22	76
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	......	7	4	......	1	1
		Total	154	2,230	330	368	187	356
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	19	2	11	2	1
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	2	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	......	7	1	3	......	......
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	11	1	8	1	......
		Robbery: other robberies	5	34	1	12	7	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	201	31	37	18	28
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	10	247	41	30	18	30
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	141	22	38	13	20
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	53	13	13	5	7
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	......	......	......	......	......	......
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	......	1	1	......	......	......
		Total	31	710	113	152	64	90
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	184	2,289	526	239	109	478
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	11	3	2	......	1
42	374	Compulsory labour	......	2	......	......	......	......
		Total	185	2,302	529	241	109	479

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1899.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1899.

Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED. Not referred to the police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Not referred to the police for investigation. Ending in conviction.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in conviction. Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the police for investigation. Ending in conviction. Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.	......
......	10	......	......	3	4	......	2	......	......	......	1	......
......	......	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	3	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
3	82	8	1	23	50	......	......	......	2	......	7	......
394	826	85	32	196	231	36	12	71	18	64·9	166	96
......	10	......	......	7	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
397	931	88	33	230	288	36	14	71	20	64·5	176	96
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
1	2	1	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
4	7	......	......	1	1	1	......	1	......	50·	3	......
25	38	4	2	10	3	3	1	7	......	63·6	15	......
6	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
1	1	...	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	4	......	......	1	3	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
3	6	......	......	...	1	......	......	1	......	100·	1	3
54	207	3	7	33	66	5	3	9	5	63·6	27	59
10	10	1	1	3	2	1	1	......	1	33·3	3	......
86	521	11	9	121	80	4	2	4	3	53·8	69	245
306	283	43	14	89	18	33	7	10	7	29·8	111	8
30	60	11	2	25	7	5	7	2	......	14·2	6	8
3	4	......	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	100·	1	......
85	297	24	11	120	96	6	7	7	7	51·8	38	16
1	5	1	......	2	1	......	1	......	......	......	...	1
616	1,447	99	46	408	278	59	20	42	23	42·7	269	340
12	6	2	......	3	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
1	5	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	4	......
5	5	1	1	3	......	2	......	......	......	......	...	......
20	18	1	3	5	3	1	1	......	1	33·3	2	5
50	130	18	2	50	36	9	8	5	......	22·7	15	7
66	150	21	5	76	41	3	3	6	2	57·1	12	
44	78	11	4	24	21	3	4	7	4	61·1	12	3
15	27	2	......	10	4	......	2	3	......	60	6	2
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
215	419	56	15	171	106	19	10	21	7	42·4	52	24
662	1,285	95	16	343	154	37	24	19	11	32·0	192	508
1	8	1	......	3	2	......	......	1	......	100·	...	2
1	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
664	1,294	96	16	34	157	37	24	20	11	33·6	193	507

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Section 156 (3).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Section 202.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	7	80	10	25	9	10
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	15	145	16	75	34	12
		Theft ordinary	1,307	9,887	2,517	1,237	897	1,997
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	156	1,889	478	129	110	420
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	6	20	......	1	1	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	6	79	14	27	10	8
46a	419, 420	Cheating	8	83	16	7	1	11
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	924	12,238	3,532	319	426	2,780
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	......	1	......	......	......
		Total ..	2,430	24,421	6,584	1,820	1,488	5,239
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	25	2	2	2	5
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	19	183	......	10	12	5
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	11	..	......	1	......
52		——— Excise Laws	26	1,427	......	......	......	40
53		——— Opium Act	7	214	......	......	......	4
54		——— Railway Laws	2	85	......	2	......	......
55		——— Salt and Customs Laws	9	295	......	......	......	......
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	13	449	2	1	10	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	17	1,660	10	11	51	49
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	....	41	632	29	20	27	59
		Total ..	136	4,981	52	46	103	164
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,059	36,191	7,935	2,899	2,176	6,604

POLICE—*continued.*

***Crime for the year 1899*—continued.**

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1899—*concluded.*

Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.						Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Not referred to the police for investigation.		Referred to the police for investigation.						
						Ending in discharge or acquittal.		Ending in conviction.				
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.			Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
23	54	5	1	15	13	7	3	4	1	33·3	9	2
73	71	17	1	17	12	13	5	12	5	48·5	7	.....
3,333	5,344	785	91	2,237	968	145	114	142	82	46·3	1,457	199
558	1,009	159	20	541	100	29	16	10	7	27·4	158	85
2	24	1	......	5	13	......	......	...	......	......	3	3
						6	3	14	1			
9	62	5	.....	17	17					62·5	2	2
16	59	3	......	32	22	1	......	1	......	50·	2	1
2,854	6,776	319	84	1,571	1,287	47	40	50	36	49·7	786	2,959
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.	
6,868	13,399	1,294	197	4,138	2,492	248	181	233	132	45·9	2,424	3,251
4	20	3	......	10	2	2	1	......	1	25·	4	......
6	196	......	......	41	97	4	4	4	5	52·9	33	8
......	12	1	......	1	10	......	1	......	......	......	..	......
5	1,448	6	1	109	1,284	......	......	......	......	......	52	3
......	221	1	......	41	173	......	1	......	......	......	6	......
......	87	1	......	7	73	......	......	2	......	100·	3	2
......	304	......	......	7	272	......	......	......	......	......	25	......
3	457	9	...	39	381	......	3	3	8	78·5	4	19
26	1,632	10	9	127	1,399	4	8	8	38	79·3	16	32
43	601	29	1	119	340	2	6	6	2	60·	39	87
87	4,978	60	11	501	4,031	12	24	23	54	68·1	182	151
8,847	22,468	1,603	318	6,631	7,352	410	291	410	247	48·3	3,295	4,369

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899*—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued. — Warrant.	Summons.	Number of persons — Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. — Number acquitted on compromise, withdrawn, absconded, died, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	5	8	...	...	13	...	13	7	5	41·6	1	...
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto stamps	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
3b	467, 471	Ditto Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3c	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender	3	4	...	...	7	...	7	2	2	50	3	...
5	224, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	52	104	5	13	141	12	153	59	89	60·1	5	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	627	1,257	32	153	1,949	168	2,117	718	1,034	59·01	214	151
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	8	...	...	11	...	11	8	2	20	1	...
		Total	690	1,383	37	169	2,123	180	2,303	[illegible]	1,152	58·7	224	151
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts to murder	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	2	...	...	10	1	11	3	2	40	6	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	32	6	2	...	44	1	45	17	18	51·4	10	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	3	...	...	4	...	4	1	3	75	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	8	2	1	8	...	8	3	3	50	...	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	103	214	3	12	330	38	368	94	141	58·9	24	105
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	5	6	4	...	7	4	11	6	4	40	1	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	118	539	14	96	554	31	585	162	126	13·7	45	252
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	198	89	19	5	316	24	340	178	56	23·9	93	13
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	26	17	...	1	79	9	88	57	21	26·9	2	8
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	1	...	...	4	...	4	2	1	33·3	...	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	121	370	7	20	488	29	517	243	206	45·8	35	33
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	7	...	...	9	...	9	6	2	25	...	1
		Total	616	1,286	51	138	1,857	137	1,994	779	581	42·9	216	415
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	21	6	...	...	29	12	41	33	3	8·3	5	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means.	10	...	...	1	9	...	9	8	...	...	1	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery on highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
		Robbery, other robberies	20	2	4	...	19	...	19	12	6	33·3	...	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	30	182	3	6	223	20	243	123	89	[illegible]	22	9
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	25	129	1	10	147	6	153	88	60	40·5	1	4
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	65	36	6	1	113	1	114	60	44	42·3	9	1
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	10	17	1	...	26	1	27	15	10	40	2	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	310, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	184	372	15	18	571	40	611	344	212	38·1	40	15

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899*—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued. Warrant.	Summons.	Number of persons Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number acquitted on compromise, withdrawn, absconded, died, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	225	1,340	82	236	1,294	87	1,381	511	266	34·2	88	516
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	3	...	...	8	1	9	3	4	57·1	...	2
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	1		...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...
		Total ...	227	1,344	82	236	1,303	88	1,391	514	271	34·5	88	518
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	33	16	4	3	49	3	52	26	19	42·2	3	4
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	12	15	2	...	93	6	99	58	36	38·2	5	...
		Theft ... ordinary	1,159	4,122	121	471	5,296	705	6,001	3,176	1,716	33·65	612	197
45	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust	463	483	32	71	876	57	933	635	185	22·5	64	49
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	10	8	...	...	18	3	21	7	12	63·1	2	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	31	19	..	2	59	2	61	27	32	54·2	...	2
46A	419, 420	Cheating	24	40	...	3	63	13	76	46	28	37·8	2	.
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	649	8,099	329	1,115	7,145	138	7,583	2,277	1,815	44·3	345	3,146
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	50	...	.
		Total ..	2,372	13,132	482	1,565	13,599	1,231	14,830	6,554	3,845	36·9	1,038	3,395
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ...	4	22	...	1	28	2	30	18	6	25	6	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	57	195	4	15	316	4	320	97	181	65·1	39	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	66	20	...	1	160	3	162	20	82	80·3	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws .	134	1,083	4	8	1,600	22	1,622	173	1,439	90·3	37	3
53		——— Opium Laws ..	30	129	1	...	230	5	235	51	180	77·9	4	...
54		——— Railway Laws ..	18	102	2	...	120	...	120	8	108	93·1	3	1
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	...	48	.	5	293	6	299	7	276	97·5	16	...
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	54	391	1	15	438	7	445	41	401	90·7	...	3
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	62	1,196	...	31	1,633	8	1,641	143	1,474	91·1	1	23
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	....	74	803	3	29	939	34	973	220	584	72·6	29	140
		Total ...	558	3,989	15	105	5,697	90	5,787	758	4,721	86·1	135	173
		Grand Total ...	4,647	21,428	682	2,631	25,150	1,766	23,916	9,745	10,76	52·4	1,736	4,670

D.—

6.—*Return of cognizable*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a Police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 189 .	Reported during the year.						Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.*, of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).
				Investigated by the Police.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.		
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	5	288	...	...	288	100	9	302
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
3b	467, 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes .	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
4	212, 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	11	...	...	11	100	4	15
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	23	401	...	...	401	100	35	459
6	143 to 154, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	128	3,378	5	5	3,388	99·7	12	3,523
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	36	...	...	36	100	2	39
		Total ..	157	4,121	5	5	4,131	99·7	62	4,345
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dacoits	...	10	...	...	10	100	...	10
10		Murder ,, robbers	1	14	...	...	14	100	...	15
11		Murder ,, poison	4	36	...	...	36	100	1	41
12		Other murders	24	449	...	...	449	100	4	477
13	307	Attempts to murder	4	109	...	..	109	100	...	113
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	18	389	...	...	389	100	4	411
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	6	218	...	...	218	100	...	224
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	54	...	...	54	100	1	56
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	171	1	...	172	99·4	2	179
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	9	492	...	...	492	100	1	502
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	59	2,134	2	1	2,137	99·8	...	2,195
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	52	...	...	52	100	...	53
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	12	...	...	12	100	...	13
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	60	1,776	2	18	1,796	98·8	1	1,839
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	12	409	...	...	409	100	...	421
25	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	104	1	...	105	99·0	...	111
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	17	...	...	17	100	...	17
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	28	921	4	...	925	99·5	14	967
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt..	3	132	...	...	132	100	...	135
		Total ...	242	7,500	10	19	7,529	99·6	28	7,780
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	21	339	...	...	339	100	...	360
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6
		Robbery with hurt ,, other means	1	41	...	...	41	100	...	42
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling house	1	79	...	...	79	100	...	80
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	4	46	...	...	46	100	1	51
		Robbery other robberies	11	151	...	...	151	100	...	162
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	27	1,051	2	1	1,054	99·7	2	1,082
		Ditto ditto (attempt)	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	18	851	2	2	855	99·5	...	871
		Ditto ditto (attempt)	...	45	...	...	45	100	...	45
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	285	29,202	474	2,389	32,065	91·0	7	29,968
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	...	1,100	41	568	1,709	64·3	...	1,141
37	449 to 453	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	7	434	...	1	435	99·7	...	441
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	1	3	...	...	3	100	1	5
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	5	...	...	5	100	2	7
		Total ...	376	33,360	519	2,961	36,840	90·5	13	34,268
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	59	1,415	3	3	1,421	99·5	1	1,478
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	54	...	...	54	100	...	54
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	...	1	3	66·6	...	2
		Total ...	59	1,471	3	4	1,478	99·5	1	1,534

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1899—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1899.

Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code): In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	Not sent to Magistrate: In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case: Convicted.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case: Not convicted.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case: Pending at close of year.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, struck off, &c.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
61	2	3	3	1	29	4	196	10	206	87	100	53·4	46	4	18	1
2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	33·3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	.	13	1	14	9	3	25	4	1	1	1
40	3	7	8	1	67	8	317	14	331	69	242	77·8	42	3	18	2
1,083	27	74	103	24	189	85	1,904	252	2,156	709	1,191	62·6	362	298	203	53
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	1	37	10	26	72·2	5	1	1	...
1,187	30	85	114	26	288	97	2,170	278	2,718	887	1,563	63·7	459	217	241	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	4	...	6	3	9	6	2	25		..	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	4	...	2		...	...	1	1
4	...	...	...	...	6	3	27	5	32	12	13	52	2	...	7	...
58	6	...	9	2	103	26	267	66	333	109	123	53	10	11	89	12
26	3	2	5	1	13	2	59	10	69	18	50	62·5	5	1	20	1
60		4	8	4	45	14	266	46	512	74	170	69·6	16	51	64	4
72	5	3	7	3	22	7	102	9	111	48	38	44·1	23	7	23	2
9	2	...	2	...	18	3	22	..	22	8	12	60	4	...	2	...
19	2	1	..	.	63	2	90	9	99	21	65	75·5	11	...	12	1
84	12	4	7	...	118	10	265	12	277	51	204	80	26	1	11	11
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	.	1	..	...	...	...	...
909	16	33	65	11	155	56	866	86	952	133	532	80	29	103	73	214
21	...	..	3	1	10	4	13	5	18	9	6	40	6	...	1	2
...	...	1	...	..	3	...	8	...	8	4	2	33·3	...	1	2	...
425	18	44	90	9	396	43	820	42	862	121	312	72·0	42	54	45	384
161	5	5	9	5	35	8	188	13	201	89	92	53·4	35	15	26	3
34	2	1	6	1	21	4	38	2	40	19	16	45·7	5	3	4	1
3	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	3	15	6	8	57·1	2	...	1	...
152	7	32	50	3	144	20	540	31	571	187	332	63·9	99	72	47	5
26	1	...	7	1	14	3	83	12	95	32	54	62·7	18	8	7	2
2,113	79	130	268	41	1,183	205	3,677	354	4,031	938	2,014	68·2	333	327	436	643
44	4	2	7	2	143	34	113	16	120	30	71	70·2	10	1	28	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	100	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	..	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	.		..	1	...
8	...	...	2	1	12	5	14	2	16	5	10	66·6	2	2	1	...
8	...	1	1	...	40	4	19	1	20	6	13	68·4	...	2	1	...
9	1	1	2	...	18	3	17	3	20	7	12	63·1	3	2	1	...
66	3	2	5	...	33	9	43	1	44	17	25	59·5	8	4	1	1
243	27	2	33	8	472	27	246	21	267	118	119	50·2	53	13	28	3
1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172	11	23	37	...	292	19	312	24	334	99	211	68·0	38	13	19	7
3	...	2	...	...	6	1	32	1	33	3	28	90·3	3	...	2	...
866	49	45	80	14	26,201	598	2,119	91	2,210	501	1,551	75·4	106	12	144	11
5	...	1	1	...	1,086	9	38	...	38	3	33	91·6	1	1	2	...
162	3	9	12	...	70	11	174	3	177	54	110	67·0	25	11	10	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	4	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	1	6	85·7	...	...	3	...
1,588	99	88	180	25	28,385	720	3,143	107	3,310	848	2,195	72·1	339	61	242	28
436	35	19	83	3	271	23	579	19	598	127	196	60·6	59	26	17	258
13	1	...	1	1	9	1	27	1	28	3	23	88·4	...	3	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
450	36	19	84	4	280	24	607	20	627	130	220	62·8	59	29	17	260

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

Part III.—Return of cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a Police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 189 .	Reported during the year. Investigated by the Police. Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.*, of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	10	575	3	14	592	97·1	...	588
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	59	2,404	3	5	2,412	99·6	2	2,468
		ordinary	720	27,838	348	3,272	31,458	88·4	11	28,917
		attempt	...	53	...	23	76	69·7	...	53
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	30	742	1	...	743	99·8	1	774
45*a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	1	26	...	...	26	100	2	29
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	49	1,969	1	...	1,970	99·9	5	2,024
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	4	144	...	...	144	100	1	140
47	447, 418	Criminal of house-trespass	69	3,068	16	50	3,134	97·8	94	3,247
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	129	3	17	149	86·5	...	134
		Total ...	944	36,048	375	3,381	40,704	90·7	116	38,383
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	25	...	...	25	100	...	25
50	Cases under Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...	23	403	...	...	403	100	2,903	3,329
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	129	...	...	129	100	45	175
52		——— Excise Laws	13	967	...	...	967	100	268	1,248
53		——— Opium Act	2	122	...	...	122	100	53	177
54		——— Railway Laws	4	372	...	1	373	99·7	6	382
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	29	...	...	29	100	264	293
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	14	572	2	...	574	99·6	336	924
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	20	13,177	2	1	13,180	99·9	19,919	33,118
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	......	11	743	...	4	747	99·4	205	959
		Total ...	88	16,539	4	6	16,549	99·9	23,999	40,630
		Grand Total ...	1,666	99,940	916	6,376	107,232	93·1	24,219	126,941

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1899—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1899—*concluded.*

Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code). In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case. Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, and struck off, &c.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
69	8	12	15	1	151	9	322	8	330	94	223	70·3	45	2	12	1
466	23	44	65	8	747	48	1,053	33	1,086	239	798	76·9	138	32	43	6
5,992	192	325	481	77	12,393	791	8,689	392	9,081	1,991	6,581	76·7	1,200	253	449	60
1	1	...	..	...	20	...	31	1	32	2	29	93·5	..	...	1	..
176	15	6	10	3	186	19	345	23	368	120	217	64·3	63	22	27	4
1	..	...	...	...	4	1	23	...	23	7	14	66·6	1	1	2	...
154	9	38	35	2	100	16	1,660	74	1,734	294	1,382	82·4	132	33	51	7
11	1	2	1	...	22	2	105	14	119	24	81	77·1	14	6	6	8
670	41	87	146	6	587	22	1,693	55	1,748	232	946	78·0	90	35	28	522
9	2		1	2	101	1	18	...	18	3	13	81·2	..	2	1	1
7,649	292	514	754	99	14,311	904	13,939	600	14,539	3,026	10,284	77·2	1,083	386	620	609
6	...	1	...	...	2	...	16	1	17	6	8	57·1	4	1	1	2
1	...	...	...	..	47	...	3,280	385	3,665	721	2,479	77·4	83	...	306	99
1	...	...	1	...	2	...	171	4	175	14	159	91·9	7	..	2	..
34	3	11	2	.	29	4	1,162	28	1,190	109	1,069	90·7	58	8	5	4
5	...	..	4	..	8	1	162	8	170	21	139	86·8	13	.	8	2
40	...	2	3	...	85	10	240	4	244	33	203	86·0	15	3	8	...
2	...	...	..	..	6	6	279	1	280	4	272	98·5	...	...	4	...
18	...	8	1	...	12	5	878	19	897	83	797	90·5	58	3	15	2
80	1	8	12	...	59	13	32,941	99	33,040	1,169	31,561	96·4	77	20	271	30
78	1	5	4	...	65	4	801	19	820	92	701	88·3	22	2	5	22
265	5	35	27	...	315	43	39,930	568	40,498	2,262	37,588	94·3	287	37	688	170
13,159	541	871	1,427	195	44,762	1,993	63,767	1,087	65,754	8,082	53,064	86·9	3,160	1,057	2,244	1,764

D.

6.—Return of Cognizable

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police: Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police: Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	.	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	.	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	.	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	...	272	...	2	44
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	...	..	...	...
3b	467, 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	1	...	...	...
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ..	...	8	...	..	1
4	212, 216 and 216A ..	Harbouring an offender	...	23	.	...	5
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	547	3	47	23
6	143 to 153,* 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	59	8,054	119	634	304
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	42		...	1
		Total ...	59	8,947	122	683	378
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dacoits	5	34	...	1	1
10		Murder ,, robbers	...	10	...	1	5
11		Murder ,, poison	1	44	...	...	6
12		Other murders	17	762	6	26	126
13	307	Attempts to murder	1	102	1	2	8
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	611	5	60	54
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	183	4	18	24
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	29	...	...	6
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	104	1	2	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	285	...	2	17
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	4	1,513	39	67	108
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	24	1	...	5
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	29	...	2	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	1,168	25	26	44
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	419	1	29	38
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	90	1	3	7
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	17	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	..	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	997	16	34	28
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	129	...	1	24
		Total ...	38	6,552	100	274	506
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	983	7	19	250
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	59	...	...	1
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	2	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... ,, other means	...	44	...	...	17
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling-house	...	42	6	...	7
		Robbery ... ... on highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	48	...	...	19
		Robbery ... ... other robberies	...	115	6	8	33
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	515	6	26	89
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	4	470	7	14	38
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	...	34	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	12	3,597	22	42	603
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ..	...	44	...	3	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1	281	4	17	13
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	27	...	...	4
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	108	...	3	1
		Total ...	18	6,308	58	126	1,071
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	1,176	26	17	50
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	33	3	1	3
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1,209	29	18	53

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1899—continued.

at a Police-station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Percentage of column 8 to column 4.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under-trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Cases of death, escape, transfer or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, struck off, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16·1	4	1	13	17	228	117	111	45·6	106	24	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
12·5	...	...	...	3	10	7	3	30	3	...	...
21·7	...	...	...	1	17	12	5	29·4	4	1	1
4·2	6	...	89	21	596	190	406	68·1	348	30	5
3·7	53	40	1,700	1,134	9,406	3,907	5,499	58·4	4,256	1,019	244
2·3	...	1	1	3	42	13	29	69·04	25	2	...
4·2	63	42	1,803	1,179	10,300	4,247	6,053	58·7	4,742	1,076	251
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·9	5	...	1	9	37	29	8	21·6	1	5	1
50	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	1	1
18·6	...	...	...	7	34	23	11	32·3	7	12	...
16·5	35	5	44	111	558	362	196	35·1	102	186	30
7·8	...	...	11	13	80	45	35	43·7	33	40	...
8·8	4	11	89	98	528	264	204	50·	213	190	19
18·1	...	2	42	11	154	93	61	39·6	48	56	4
20·6	...	...	2	...	22	10	12	54·5	12	3	...
4·8	...	...	3	10	100	32	68	68	66	12	1
5·9	...	...	13	12	267	54	213	70·7	202	13	13
...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	66·6	1	...	...
7·1	3	2	268	148	1,326	445	881	66·4	712	167	361
20·8	1	1	2	6	22	14	8	36·3	8	2	2
...	...	...	3	...	24	15	9	37·5	8	8	...
3·7	3	6	202	61	773	286	487	63·001	352	71	563
9·06	3	2	68	34	393	198	195	49·6	158	80	6
7·7	...	2	21	5	97	62	35	36·08	26	11	...
...	...	...	...	5	19	7	12	63·1	12	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·8	...	3	191	63	1,139	544	595	52·2	483	88	12
18·6	...	...	11	12	117	55	62	52·9	61	8	3
7·7	54	34	987	605	5,696	2,539	3,157	55·4	2,568	936	1,016
25·4	46	5	92	119	669	314	355	53·06	326	206	21
1·6	...	...	...	...	34	22	12	35·2	12	21	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	1	...
33·6	1	...	8	5	33	16	17	51·5	16	6	...
16·6	...	...	7	2	49	24	25	51·02	17	1	...
39·5	...	...	3	6	37	14	23	62·1	19	1	...
38·6	...	...	9	4	98	44	54	55·1	47	1	2
17·2	...	3	107	54	515	308	207	40·1	185	73	3
7·02	1	2	66	31	510	196	314	61·5	282	20	12
...	...	...	2	5	39	6	33	84·6	32	1	1
17·04	1	22	209	126	3,041	1,062	1,979	65·07	1,868	205	17
2·2	...	...	2	...	43	6	37	86·04	36	2	...
4·6		...	48	4	293	125	168	57·3	150	19	10
14·2	1	...	...	6	20	7	22	75·8	19	2	1
·9	2	...	...	33	57	30	57	65·5	37	49	2
16·9	71	32	553	395	5,473	2,174	3,304	6·03	3,047	608	72
4·2	19	2	210	40	819	399	420	51·2	370	44	519
6·1	...	...	3	1	34	10	24	70·5	19	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·2	19	2	213	41	853	409	444	52·05	389	45	522

D.—

6—*Return of Cognizable*

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2	394	4	8	29
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	4	1,574	32	44	167
		Theft ordinary	23	13,202	237	257	1,340
		Ditto ditto (attempts)	...	32	...	...	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	444	1	51	57
45a	409	Ditto ditto by public servant, or by banker, &c.	...	34	.	1	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2	2,721	10	30	99
46a	419, 420	Cheating	3	140	1	3	11
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	2,921	73	27	129
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	30	...	...	6
		Total	35	21,492	358	421	1,838
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	244	...	...	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B.), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	2,665	...	87	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	3	871	5	4	7
52		——— Excise Laws	...	1,277	...	1	17
53		——— Opium Laws	...	193	...	3	6
54		——— Railway Laws	..	350	..	4	10
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	292	...	...	2
56		——— Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878)	...	924	1	8	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	34,090	1	4	9
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	... .	3	1,219	3	30	26
		Total	8	42,125	10	141	80
		GRAND TOTAL	159	6,634	677	1,668	3,925

Police—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1899—concluded.

at a Police-station, or in cases taken up by the Police—*concluded.*

Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under-trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Cases of death, escape, transfer, or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, struck off, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7·3	1	...	52	13	412	142	270	65·5	250	21	2
10·6	1	1	168	60	1,592	498	1,094	68·7	1,001	64	13
10·1	63	39	1,377	663	13,169	4,264	8,905	67·6	8,253	843	78
...	...	...	...	1	32	2	30	93·7	29	1	...
12·8	...	1	34	29	408	149	259	63·4	236	38	5
...	...	...	1	4	37	10	27	72·9	26	2	...
3·6	7	2	157	137	2,819	696	2,123	75·3	2,012	95	5
7·8	...	...	21	17	155	46	109	70·3	92	8	8
4·4	21	3	446	127	2,341	650	1,691	72·2	1,456	67	1,006
20	...	...	2	...	24	5	19	79·1	19	1	1
8·5	93	46	2,258	1,081	20,989	6,402	14,527	69·2	13,374	1,140	1,118
·4	2	2	6	18	242	74	168	69·4	102	21	..
...	3	1	2,098	465	4,719	1,123	3,596	76·2	1,096	431	75
·8	...	...	15	48	925	114	811	87·6	773	10	...
1·3	...	...	21	34	1,303	136	1,167	89·5	1,153	8	4
3·1	...	...	5	15	196	35	161	82·1	159	9	2
3·8	1	1	14	5	345	71	274	79·4	267	7	5
·6	...	...	12	1	299	7	292	97·6	280	4	...
·2	2	1	18	19	940	102	838	89·1	816	15	2
·02	6	1	98	106	33,066	1,283	32,683	96·2	32,615	264	5
2·1	...	2	38	25	1,208	192	1,016	84·1	936	8	44
·1	14	8	2,320	786	44,143	3,137	41,006	92·8	39,157	777	177
4·5	314	164	8,114	4,037	87,460	18,969	68,491	78·3	63,277	4,602	3,156

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. (A) Under section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. (B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	24	9	...	6	...	3
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	24	9	...	6	...	8
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	10	2	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	32	2	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	61	9	...	28	1	24
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	16	1	...	7	3	6
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	124	15	...	35	5	30
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...		...	...	1	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	412, ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1

POLICE—continued.

year 1899 (*Calcutta and its Suburbs*).

Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1899.

Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES CONMITTED THAT WERE TRIED. — Not referred to the Police for investigation. — Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Not referred to the Police for investigation. — Ending in conviction.	Referred to the Police for investigation. — Ending in discharge or acquittal. — (A) Under section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the Police for investigation. — Ending in discharge or acquittal. — (B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code	Referred to the Police for investigation. — Ending in conviction. — (A) Under section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the Police for investigation. — Ending in conviction. — (B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 abandoned, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
30	1	...	15	4	...	—	...	...	...	...	11 abandoned &c.
28	...	...	42	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	11 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8 process issued.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
79	2	2	37	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	

D.—

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. (A) Under section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code.	(B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	251	157	...	49	10	41
41	336, 337*	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	23	18	...	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	274	175	...	49	10	41
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft { ordinary	1	248	14	...	140	15	115
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	398	21	...	87	36	78
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	6	...	...	2	...	1
46a	419, 420	Cheating	8	195	20	...	39	14	31
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2	368	114	...	24	18	12
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	14	1,218	169	...	298	83	231
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	3	1	...		...	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	6	...	...	2	3	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	309	5	...	...	131	...
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	Police Act IV of 1866	...	194	...	...	...	128	...
		Port Act X of 1889	...	16	...	...	...	14	...
		Cruelty to Animals Act I of 1869	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
		Shipping Act I of 1859	...	24	...	...	...	22	...
		Suburban Police Act II of 1866	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
		Hackney Carriage Act II of 1891	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	749	6	...	4	298	1
		GRAND TOTAL	15	2,391	374	...	394	391	307

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1899—*concluded.*

Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED. Not referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Not referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in conviction.	Referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. (A) Under section 156(3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. (B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in conviction. (A) Under section 156(3), Criminal Procedure Code.	Referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in conviction. (B) Under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
54	...	...	30	3	...	4	...	4	50·0	1	8 withdrawn and 1 process issued.
5	...	...	3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	...	...	33	4	...	4	...	4	50·0	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
120	1	...	50	3	...	15	...	2	11·7	...	36 abandoned and 5 process issued.
308	3	...	102	12	...	8	...	7	70·0	6	88 abandoned, &c.
8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 process issued.
5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	100	...	1 abandoned.
182	...	...	65	6	...	3	...	...	..	...	78 abandoned, &c.
214	...	...	58	35	...	3	...	8	72·7	2	132 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
882	4	...	368	58	...	24	...	18	42·8	8	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	100%	...	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	100%	...	
364	...	...	23	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 abandoned, &c.
194	...	...	33	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 ditto.
16	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 abandoned.
81	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	.	...	
24	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	100	...	
24	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
742	...	...	67	570	...	...	...	27	100	...	
1,725	6	2	506	652	...	34	...	50	59·5	10	

D.—Police—*continued.*

6c.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)*—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu.*

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Offences	Number of persons against whom process issued: Warrant	Number of persons against whom process issued: Summons	Number of persons: Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed	Number of persons: Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader)	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year	Total before Courts	Number discharged or acquitted	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12	Number under trial at close of the year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...			...	...	...		...	...	...	
3	231 to 263, 466 and 471	Do. do. coin, stamps and Government notes.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice		...		...	...	...	...	...		...		
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	5	55	1	...	23	...	23	2	21	91·3	...	36 struck off.
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier		...		...	...		...		...	...	...	
		Total	5	55	1	...	23	...	23	2	21	91·3	...	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	...	...			...	...	...	...			...	
9		Murder ,, dacoits ...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
10		Murder ,, robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
11		Murder ,, poison ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12		Other murders ..	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	307 ..	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
15	376	Rape by a person other than husband		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	4	3	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	2	10		...	10	...	10	8	1	11·1	1	2 struck off.
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 abandoned.
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	18	36	3	...	36	...	36	29	5	14·7	...	2 withdrawn and 15 struck off.
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	34	14	2	...	35	...	35	31	...	...	...	1 abandoned and 11 struck off.
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	10	1		9	...	9	7	2	22·2	...	2 compromised.
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	61	74	8		97	...	97	84	8	8·7	1	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Robbery with hurt, by other means	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.*	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 434, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	412 to 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	

D.—Police—*continued.*

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)*—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offences.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons.		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading services of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	88	1	3	68	3	71	57	10	14·9	1	3 withdrawn and 17 abandoned.
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	11	...	.	11	...	11	9	1	10·0	..	1 withdrawn
42	374	Compulsory labour ..	...		...	...	..	...	.	..		...	.	
		Total	1	99	1	3	79	3	82	66	11	14·3	1	
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...		.		
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	...		.	..	...	..		...	..		.	
		ordinary ..	60	87	36	4	84	2	86	78	7	8·2	...	1 abandoned and 23 struck off.
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	175	172	73	.	257	9	266	233	18	7·1	8	7 abandoned and 17 struck off.
45a	409	Ditto by public servant, &c.	4	3	...	...	4	.	4	3	1	25·0	..	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1	5	...	..	4	...	4	1	2	66·6		1 abandoned and 2 struck off.
46a	419, 420	Cheating	123	94	78		112	12	124	95	6	5·8	...	23 abandoned, 1 died and 26 struck off.
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	30	451	12	4	262	3	265	115	77	10·1	2	71 abandoned and 207 struck off.
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		..	...		
		Total .	393	812	199	8	723	26	749	525	111	17·4	10	
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	5	...	..	...	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...		.	...		.	...	...	...	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	
52		——— Excise Laws		6		...	5	...	5	1	4	80·0	.	1 struck off.
53		——— Opium Act	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	...			
54		——— Railway Laws	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ..	.	2	.	.	2	..	2	...	2	100	...	
56		——— Arms Act	..	2	...	...	2		2	...	2	100	...	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	49	152	16	...	477	1	478	27	450	94·3	...	1 withdrawn and 6 struck off.
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Police Act, IV of 1866	36	194	20	1	201	..	201	38	163	81·0	...	8 struck off.
		Port Act, X of 1889 ...	..	16	.	..	15	...	15	5	10	66·6	..	1 struck off.
		Cruelty to Animals Act, I of 1869 ...	1	77	.	...	78	.	78	..	78	100·	...	
		Shipping Act, I of 1859	...	48	..	1	46	...	46	2	44	95·6	...	1 struck off.
		Suburban Police Act, I of 1869 ...	...	24	..	...	24	...	24	...	24	100	...	
		Hackney Carriage Act, II of 1891 ...	...	24	..	...	24	...	24	2	22	91·6	...	
		Total ...	91	845	36	2	879	1	880	80	799	90·8	.	
	[Detail].	Grand Total ...	552	1,885	245	13	1,802	30	1,832	757	951	55·	12	

D.—

6a.—(*Return of Cognizable Crime for the*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a police-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1898.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. Investigated by the Police. Upon the report.	Investigated by the Police. Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	...	22	...	...	22	100	...	22
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
3b	467 and 471	Ditto to Government promissory notes ...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to currency notes and bank notes ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
4	212 to 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 225, 225B and 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	...	10	...	...	10	100	5	15
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	3	...	...	3	100	1	5
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	7	...	...	7	100	...	7
		Total	1	46	...	...	46	100	6	53
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dacoits	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
10		Murder ,, robbers	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
11		Murder ,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	3	...	...	3	100	1	4
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	16	...	...	16	100	2	18
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	71	...	...	71	100	...	71
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	...	1	100	1	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	164	...	2	166	98·7	...	114
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	13	...	...	13	100	...	13
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	105	...	...	105	100	7	112
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	13	...	...	13	100	...	13
		Total ...	...	404	...	2	406	99·5	11	365
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*									
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
		Robbery other robberies	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	21	...	...	21	100	...	21
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	193	...	3	196	98·4	...	193
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	30	...	...	30	100	...	30
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	257	...	3	259	99·2	...	257

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1899 (*Calcutta and its Suburbs*)—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1899.

Serial number.	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE). In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	IN WHICH MAGISTRATE SENT FOR THE ACCUSED AND TRIED THE CASE. Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	..	...	. .	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	2	12	85·7	...	...	...	
3a	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	. .	
3b	...	...		...	..	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	66·6	...	...	...	
3c	...	1	..	. .	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
4	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	8	1	..	...	...	1	.	10	...	10	4	6	60·0	...	...	..	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	5	4	1	20·0	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	5	...	5	...	4	100	..	...	...	1 warrant.
	11	3	..		...	2	1	36	2	38	11	26	70·2	...	...	..	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
9	...	...	..	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
10	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	2	66·6	...	...	...	In 1 case accused committed suicide.
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	..	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	1	333	1	...	1	
15	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	
16	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	13	100	...	...	...	In 1 case accused a lunatic.
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
20	7	3	...	...	...	4	...	57	...	57	8	36	81·8	...	8	..	
21	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50·0	...	...	...	
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accused a lunatic.
23	15	16	...	...	...	6	...	127	1	128	17	90	84·1	...	29	...	In 3 cases warrants issued and 1 case accused a lunatic.
24	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	3	5	62·5	...	...	..	1 case transferred and 1 case accused died.
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	
28	15	13	...	...	...	4	...	80	...	80	12	62	83·7	1	3	3	
29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	4	7	63·6	...	1	1	
	43	40	..	...	.	16	...	313	2	315	49	219	81·7	4	41	5	
30	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to 24-Parganas District.
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	..	2	1	1	50·0	1	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	66·6	...	...	...	
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	100	...	..	...	
35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1 a lunatic and 1 transferred.
36	12	9	...	...	...	74	...	97	3	100	6	86	91·4	...	...	3	
37	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	22	6	13	68·4	...	...	1	1 a lunatic.
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to 24-Parganas district.
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15	14	...	...	...	78	...	148	3	151	18	123	87·2	1	...	4	

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1898.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. — INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE. — Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	37	...	1	38	97·3	...	22
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	20	...	...	20	100	...	16
42	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	57	...	1	58	98·2	...	38
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	11	..	...	11	100	..	1
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...		38	.	...	38	100	...	10
		Theft { ordinary ...	1	2,066		75	2,141	96·4	...	1,639
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2	235	.	11	246	95·5	...	193
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	...	118	.	.	118	100	...	63
46a	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	...	76	..	...	76	100	...	61
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...		55	...	6	61	90·1	...	32
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	3	...	..	3	100	...	1
		Total ...	3	2,606	...	92	2,698	96·5	...	2,001
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cases under chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1	201	...		201	100	51	253
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts ...	...	118	...	...	118	100	128	246
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	81	.	...	81	100	...	81
53		Ditto Opium Laws ...	...	70	...	...	70	100	..	70
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	61	...	...	61	100	...	61
55		Ditto Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	1	2
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) ...	...	2	...	..	2	100	8	10
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	6	3,594	...	...	3,594	100	2,634	6,234
58	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable.	Possessing suspicious property ...	...	311	...	...	311	100	...	311
		Police Act, IV of 1866 ...	...	11,098	...	...	11,098	100	...	11,098
		Shipping Act, I of 1859 ...	...	108	...	...	108	100	...	108
		Port Act, X of 1889 ...	...	1,173	...	...	1,173	100	...	1,173
		Cruelty to Animals Act, I of 1869 ...	...	7,641	...	...	7,641	100	953	8,594
		European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874 ...	...	79	...	...	79	100	...	79
		Army Act, XI of 1878 ...	..	11	..	...	11	100	...	11
		Post-office Act, VI of 1898 ...	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6
		Loitering, section 32, Act IV of 1866 ...	...	21	...	...	21	100	9	30
		Jail Act ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		Fisheries Act, II of 1889 ...	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
		Contagious Disease Animals Act, VIII of 1880 ...	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
		Calcutta Tramways Act, I of 1880 ...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
		Total ...	7	24,583	...	..	24,586	100	3,784	28,377
		GRAND TOTAL ...	11	27,056	...	130	28,086	99·0	3,805	31,772

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1899—(Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1899—*concluded.*

Serial number.	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE). In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	IN WHICH MAGISTRATE SENT FOR THE ACCUSED AND TRIED THE CASE. Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of the year.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	7	3	...	..	...	1		26	1	27	2	19	90·4	1	2	...	5 Compounded.
41	4	1	..			1		18	..	18	2	14	87·5	...	.	...	2 Ditto.
42	...	...	.	...	...	.	.		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	4	...	.	...	2	...	44	1	45	4	33	89·1	1	2	...	
43	...	..	....	...	...	1		10	..	10	1	8	88·8	...	.	1	
44	6	1	..	...	.	4	.	27	.	27	1	24	96·0	.	1	1	
	262	217		.	...	147	1	1,128	3	1,131	122	965	89·6	22	12	6	12 transferred, 5 lunatics, 1 died in jail, 1 died before appearance and 14 warrants.
45	36	27	...	.	...	41	...	132	5	137	28	95	77·2	3	3	3	4 warrants and 1 transferred.
45a	.	1	.	...		2	.	1		1	...	1	100	..	...	...	
46	3	2	.	..	...		..	111	..	111	12	94	88·0	1	1	1	4 transferred and warrant.
46a	7	9	...	..	...	11	..	49	1	50	17	31	64·5	1	1	.	
47	4	6	...	...	...	.	...	45	...	45	5	34	87·1	..	1	1	1 compromised.
48	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	2	100	1	...	.	
	318	263	.	...	...	506	1	1,506	9	1,515	186	1,254	87·08	28	19	13	
49	...			...	...	..	...		..		..	...	..	...	...	...	
50	2	41	...	.	...	...	.	210	3	213	32	166	83·7	...	..	3	1 transferred and 2 left open.
51	3	3	.	...	..	...	.	240	...	240	11	128	92·08	...	...		1 case abandoned.
52	1	1	..	...	...	2	..	77	..	77	1	74	98·5	...	.	1	1 case withdrawn.
53	...	..				1	...	69	...	69	1	68	98·5	...	...	...	
54	2	1		...	...		...	58	...	58	3	49	94·2	...	...	...	
55	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	..	1	...	1	
56	2	...	...	...	...	..	.	8	..	8	...	6	100	...	...	1	
57	29	53	..	.	.	4	6	6,142	...	6,142	186	5,683	96·8	1	12	...	179 abandoned, 8 withdrawn and 3 lunatics.
	311	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	13	..		...	...	...	11,083	...	11,083	166	10,309	98·4	1	2	...	514 abandoned, 1 withdrawn, 2 lunatics and 1 warrant.
	...	...	...	.	..	36	...	72	...	72	6	65	91·5	...	.	...	1 case a lunatic.
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,173	...	1,173	9	1,097	99·1	...	...	...	67 cases abandoned.
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8,591	...	8,591	228	7,757	97·0	...	...	...	198 abandoned and 13 withdrawn.
	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	79	...	79	...	79	100	...	...	...	
	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	11	..	11	3	7	70·0	...	...	...	1 case withdrawn.
	...	...	...		..	...	...	6	...	6	2	3	60·0	...	...	...	1 transferred.
	4	11	...	..	...		...	15	...	15	...	15	100	...	...	.	
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	.	1	...	1	100	..		...	
	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	..	
	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	4	..	4	1	3	75·0	...	...	...	
	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	..	
	356	123	..	..	...	43	9	27,840	3	27,849	649	25,484	97·5	3	14	6	
	754	447	...	...		647	11	29,893	20	29,913	917	27,130	96·7	30	77	28	

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	..	...	...
3	231 to 254	Ditto to coin	...	7	...	...
3a	255 to 263A	Ditto to stamps	...	1	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Ditto to Government Promissory Notes	...	2	...	...
3c	489A to 489D	Ditto to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	2	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	19	...	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	5	18	.	1
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	6	...	...
		Total	5	75	..	2
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers	...	1	...	...
11		Murder by poison	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	2	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	9	...	..
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	7	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	2	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	18	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	82	...	4
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	3	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	2	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	184	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	16	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	146	...	1
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	13	...	...
		Total	..	486	...	5
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	25	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	..	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	4	...	...
		Robbery, other robberies	...	6	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	23	...	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	1	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	144	...	3
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	31	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	1	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	235	...	3
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	54	...	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	25	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	79	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1899 Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

a police-station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
1	3·7	9	...	...	1	18	3	15	83·3	15	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	66·6	2	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	16	9	7	43·7	7	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	28	24	4	14·2	4	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	100	4	...	
1	1·3	14	2	5	2	70	37	33	47·1	33	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	50	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	2	25	2	1	
...	...	4	...	...	...	3	3	...	. .	...	...	
...	...	1	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	13	100	13	...	1 person a lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	9	...	1	...	74	14	46	76·6	46	...	2 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	66·6	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1 person a lunatic.
...	...	24	...	2	1	163	34	108	76·0	108	...	1 a lunatic and 4 non-cognizable,
...	...	2	...	...	...	11	4	7	63·7	7	...	2 transferred and 1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	30	...	1	...	117	18	92	83·6	92	4	1 person convicted under non-cognizable section.
...	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	7	63·6	7	1	
...	...	74	...	4	3	414	88	281	76·1	281	6	
5	20·0	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	Transferred to 24-Parganas District.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	33·3	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	33·3	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	100	23	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1·3	18	...	1	12	133	18	108	85·7	108	5	3 transferred to Hooghly and 1 a lunatic.
...	...	7	...	...	...	22	6	15	71·4	15	1	1 a lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 transferred
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	2·9	26	...	1	12	200	42	150	7·8	150	6	
...	...	9	...	...	1	46	11	24	68·5	24	...	
...	...	4	...	...	1	22	2	16	88·8	16	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	13	...	...	2	68	13	40	75·4	40	...	

D.—

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the*

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	13	...	1
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	...	34	...	4
		Theft ordinary...	...	1,632	...	10
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	229	...	6
45a	409	Ditto ditto by public servant, or by banker, &c.	...	1	...	2
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	173	...	2
46a	419 to 420	Cheating	...	76	...	2
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	86	...	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	3	...	...
		Total	...	2,240	...	27
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	321	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Acts	..	813	...	2
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	86	...	2
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	74	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	66	...	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	2	...	...
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	...	8	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	7	8,293	...	...
		Possessing suspicious property	...	818	...	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Police Act, IV of 1866	...	13,683	...	...
		Shipping Act, I of 1859	...	161	...	...
		Port Act, X of 1889	...	1,994	...	...
		Cruelty to Animals Act, I of 1869	...	10,335	...	...
		Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874	...	92	...	...
		Army Act, XI of 1878	...	11	...	...
		Post-office Act, VI of 1898	...	8	...	...
		Loitering, section 32, Act IV of 1866	...	31	...	...
		Jail Act	...	1	...	...
		Fisheries Act, III of 1889	...	5	...	...
		Contagious Disease Animals Act, VIII of 1869	...	6	...	...
		Calcutta Tramways Act, I of 1880	...	2	...	...
		Total	8	36,310	...	4
		Grand Total ...	13	39,425	...	41

POLICE—*continued.*

year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—concluded.

a police-station, or in cases taken up by the Police—*concluded.*

Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).*	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	10	83·3	1	1	
2	5·8	3	...	...	...	29	3	25	89·2	7	1	
11	0·6	339	1	3	4	1,261	202	1,052	83·8	850	6	1 died, 5 lunatics, 20 transferred and 2 non-cognizable.
...	...	29	...	1	7	186	54	130	70·6	107	14	1 transferred.
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	...	
1	0·5	8	...	2	...	159	26	133	83·6	58	3	4 transferred.
...	...	18	...	1	1	60	26	34	56·6	27	...	
1	1·1	16	...	2	...	71	9	52	85·2	38	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	66·6	1	...	
15	0·6	414	1	10	12	1,783	323	1,439	81·6	1,089	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	58	...	...	3	254	44	194	81·5	194	6	18 transferred to Hazaribagh.
...	...	18	...	...	...	795	53	738	93·2	738	...	1 abandoned.
1	1·1	2	...	...	...	83	4	78	95·1	78	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	74	3	71	95·9	71	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	63	3	54	94·7	54	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
...	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	6	100	6	1	
...	...	112	8	...	...	8,093	301	7,730	96·2	7,730	...	3 lunatics, 12 non-cognizable and 11 abandoned.
318	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	23	...	...	...	13,638	236	13,375	98·2	13,375	...	2 lunatics and 47 abandoned.
...	...	56	...	...	...	104	6	98	94·2	98	...	1 a lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,994	17	1,975	99·1	1,975	...	2 abandoned.
...	...	...	3	...	...	10,237	313	9,616	96·6	9,616	...	78 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	100	92	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	10	90·9	10	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	50	3	...	2 transferred.
1	...	14	...	...	...	16	...	16	100	16	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	100	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	83·3	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...	
320	·8	288	11	2	3	35,505	1,016	34,069	97·1	34,069	9	
343	·8	829	14	22	34	38,040	1,519	36,012	95·9	36,008	49	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1899.*

Part I.—Return of non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year. Under investigation by order of Magistrate: With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried: Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under investigation: With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks. Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice ...	1	118	327	3,260	3,017	76	7,623	238	1,825	4,914	1	94	260	177	1	282
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	...	8	14	122	69	10	213	42	59	88	...	4	15	7	...	5
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	57	150	699	742	21	1,655	70	735	607	...	30	169	53	..	35
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	...	10	19	123	36	8	188	57	56	40	...	6	23	9	...	6
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	4	50	78	4	133	3	30	96	...	1	1	8	...	3
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	...	...	...	30	14	1	44	2	9	31	...	2	...	2	...	...
10	140, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	1	4	121	211	1	337	6	63	252	...	8	9	1	1	4
		Total ...	2	195	524	4,405	5,067	121	10,193	418	2,777	6,028	1	149	486	257	2	334
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	12	4	1	17	6	8	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	14	4	2	19	8	8	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	2	18	32	765	13	111	830	442	202	78	8	39	40	41	1	21
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	7	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	26	589	885	38,757	275	320	40,532	19,433	3,522	3,901	8	603	809	469	15	13,256
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	1	...	41	2	5	44	16	3	20	...	...	1	...	...	4
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	10	278	517	16,202	191	183	17,196	6,305	1,917	2,214	6	335	487	189	5	5,934
		Total ...	36	868	1,402	55,007	468	512	57,781	24,754	5,449	6,135	14	938	1,297	618	20	19,194
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	5	31	70	1,294	21	62	1,421	850	297	129	2	50	61	70	1	33
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	10	12	432	36	19	490	196	134	96	1	17	27	16	...	19
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	4	162	299	6,237	52	153	6,754	4,191	1,159	901	12	176	237	161	18	2,678
		Total ...	9	203	381	9,96	109	234	10,665	5,237	1,590	1,126	15	243	325	247	19	3,159

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1899*—continued.

Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year. Under investigation by order of Magistrate: With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried: Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under investigation: With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks. Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
21	298	Offences against religion	...	3	6	100	...	7	109	52	17	9	...	3	1	9	...	27
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	3	...	71	3	...	77	31	13	11	...	2	...	2	...	20
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3	163	154	4,311	18	61	4,649	2,619	604	218	6	196	173	91	2	838
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	1	17	33	1,008	...	12	1,059	648	87	56	1	22	22	30	...	223
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	...	61	52	3,187	83	44	3,383	1,600	335	398	9	58	57	89	.	926
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance ...	...	42	15	501	773	12	1,331	69	106	991	...	54	35	5	...	76
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1		2	20	20	23	1		20	...	...	...	...	...	2
28	Offences under Chap. VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4	...	25	270	596	72	895	64	101	694	1	2	10	...	..	14
29	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	24	42	658	207	168	931	184	180	391	4	23	53	5	...	96
30	Cases under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	17	14	138	570	931	312	1,670	75	141	290	19	18	165	3	...	962
31	Cases under Chap. XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	11	37	1,122	3	1	1,173	395	272	266	1	7	25	3	...	207
	Section, 250, C. P. C.	......	...	...	...	...	246	...	246	...	...	245	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Section 514, C. P. C.	......	...	1	12	...	343	...	356	...	70	273	...	1	11		...	1
	Section 480, C. P. C.	......	...	...	...	9	4	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Section 552, C. P. C.	......	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Section 502, C. P. C.	....	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 107, C. P. C.	... ..	39	5	42	570	322	176	978	154	217	347	...	35	31	2	...	194
	Section 133, C. P. C.	......	...	...	4	2	...	..	6	4	...	.	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Section 144, C. P. C.	......	...	...	3	18	1	7	22	10	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.		7	513	541	26,803	4,016	100	32,070	5,973	3,571	15,709	95	350	618	234	1	5,721
		Total ...	71	858	1,104	39,399	7,571	992	49,003	11,891	5,717	19,941	136	771	1,246	473	3	9,302
		Grand Total ...	120	2,143	3,443	109,554	13,232	1,072	128,492	42,751	15,743	33,309	174	2,140	3,395	1,678	45	30,980

D.—Police—continued.

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1899*—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	338	5,619	4,692	363	10,310	74	2,886	6,950	67·4	169	231	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	16	151	82	8	241	3	97	126	54·0	11	4	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	152	701	802	69	1,506	16	774	656	43·6	134	16	
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	41	112	48	7	194	4	109	53	33·1	25	3	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	73	91	8	157	...	41	115	70·1	...	1	
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks.	...	14	2	...	16	...	3	13	81·2	...	...	
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	17	491	634	15	1,134	1	322	788	70·0	17	6	
		Total ...	565	7,154	6,351	470	13,648	98	4,232	8,701	64·4	356	261	
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	13	8	5	16	...	12	3	14·2	1	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12A	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	13	8	5	16	.	12	3	14·2	1	...	
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	29	460	11	27	478	7	302	117	24·8	40	12	
		Total ...	29	460	11	27	478	7	302	117	24·8	40	12	
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	803	30,632	120	10,959	20,651	2,197	4,032	4,954	16·1	537	8,931	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	75	2	40	37	...	7	18	23·3	1	11	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	572	15,850	149	4,553	12,045	1,106	2,552	2,964	18·5	310	5,113	
		Total ...	1,375	46,564	271	15,552	32,740	3,303	6,598	7,936	16·9	848	14,055	
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	35	818	35	217	674	20	414	196	22·9	87	7	
19	403 to 405	Criminal mis-appropriation of property.	6	287	33	22	309	6	159	116	36·2	24	4	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	281	6,474	51	1,768	5,063	498	1,447	1,236	18·9	135	1,697	
		Total ...	322	7,579	119	2,007	6,046	524	2,020	1,548	20·1	246	1,708	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1899*—concluded.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c., &c.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion...	4	11	...	...	15	2	11	2	18·1	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	74	2	5	72	4	15	18	23·6	...	35	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	135	2,728	16	741	2,167	207	745	304	11·0	99	812	
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	14	572	...	115	474	86	102	69	12·0	11	206	
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	37	2,165	196	547	1,851	230	309	496	21·0	57	668	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	21	781	811	108	1,513	27	275	1,143	71·6	36	32	
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	.	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chap. VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	20	636	1,507	112	2,237	42	228	1,911	89·1	39	17	
29	Cases under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	106	1,550	684	523	1,817	45	388	1,354	60·6	22	8	
30	Cases under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	85	892	346	101	1,222	26	515	422	34·0	155	124	
31	Cases under Chap. XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	22	855	7	128	756	67	269	263	30·5	16	141	
	Proceedings under section 250, C. P. C. ...		...	...	206	...	206	...	...	206	100	...	..	
	Ditto ditto 511, C. P. C. ...		9	...	470	9	470	.	154	306	65·1	19	...	
	Ditto ditto 107, C. P. C. ...		121	1,262	1,499	97	2,791	112	907	1,604	58·0	141	24	
	Ditto ditto 480, C. P. C. ...		...	4	...	...	4	..	...	4	100	...	...	
	Ditto ditto 562, C. P. C. ...		...	...	5	..	5	...	.	5	100	..	.	
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.		146	28,383	4,514	5,845	27,693	1,700	4,032	17,686	53·5	399	3,876	
	Total ...		1,021	39,917	10,363	8,332	43,293	2,548	8,040	25,793	51·2	968	5,944	
	Grand Total ...		3,312	101,687	17,123	26,393	96,221	6,480	21,204	44,098	37·1	2,459	21,980	

D.—

7a.—Return of Non-Cognizable

PART I.—Return of

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of year. — Under investigation by order of Magistrate. — With the police.	Pending at beginning of year. — Under investigation by order of Magistrate. — Otherwise under investigation.	Pending at beginning of year. — Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...		...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	11	20	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	...	...		16	4	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	...	2	28	1	11
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	...	...	13	2	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	...	...		...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ..	...	...	1	29	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	...	...	29	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	3	126	27	12
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	..	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	..	...	7	...	5
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	..	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	..	4	2,430	1	12
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	3	1,269	1	35
		Total ...	...	..	7	3,699	2	47
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	..	...	63	...	12
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	1	92	...	20
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	128	3	7
		Total ..	...	...	1	283	3	39
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	..	1	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	..	2	210	...	5
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	...	71	...	1
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	...	...	2	1,242	...	2
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	17	15	1
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	6	1	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	1	...	1
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	...	...	1	6	...	3
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	...	...	312	...	...

Police—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs).

non-cognizable cases.

Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried. Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number tried. Ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under investigation. With the police.	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under investigation. Otherwise under investigation.	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
31	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	1 fresh summons.
7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3 abandoned and 1 process issued
44	11	17	9	...	..	3	...	...	
15	4	3	4	...	..	1	...	...	2 warrants and 1 summons.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
28	...	11	12	...	...	1	...	...	1 process issued.
29	.	3	26	..		.	...	...	
156	15	43	84	..	..	5	..	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
7	6	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	
2,435	733	331	322	...	...	12	2	...	46 processes issued and 533 abandoned.
1,273	317	308	122	...	...	11	..	...	13 ,, and 135 ,,
3,708	1,050	639	444	...	...	23	2		
63	16	33	2	...	...	2	...	...	7 processes issued and 3 abandoned.
93	24	48	4	...	...	...	...	1	3 ,, and 14 ,,
131	58	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	1 process issued and 26 ,,
287	98	100	24	...	...	2	...	1	
1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 process issued.
212	60	81	7	...	...	1	..	...	8 processes issued and 50 abandoned.
71	27	20	4	...	...	8	...	...	15 abandoned.
1,244	578	158	99	...	...	1	...	...	12 processes issued and 276 abandoned.
32	1	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
312	55	112	92	...	...	...	...	...	14 processes issued and 39 abandoned.

D.—

7a.—Return of Non-Cognizable

PART I.—Return of

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of year. Under investigation by order of Magistrate. With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI—*concluded.* *Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*						
32	......	Forfeiture of bonds	...	..	...	3	23	...
33	....	Workman's Contract Act	.		1	362	..	...
34	.....	Calcutta Municipal Act	..	...	329	33,336	117	..
35	....	Contagious Disease Animals Act ...	..		...	9	3	..
36	... .	Cruelty to Animals Act	...		...	110	25	.
37	... ..	Vaccination Act	.	...	.	172	1	...
38	.	Hackney Carriage Act	..		...	473	118	...
39	. ..	Stamp Act	..	...		335	19	
40	......	Smoke Nuisance Act	.		1	7	...	...
41	..	Calcutta Tramways Act	...		..	2	...	...
42	.	Gas Company's Act	..		..	..	2	...
43	... ..	Restoration of Abducted Females	.	.	...	60	...	
44	......	Post Office Act	...	.	1		...	.
45	......	Arms Act	..	...		1	...	.
46	. ....	Licensed Ware-house and Fire-Brigade Act.	...	...	...	40	18	...
7	.....	Petroleum Act	...	...	...	4	...	..
48	......	Printing Press Act	...	...	...	6	..	...
		Emigration Act	..			1	.	...
		Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884	...	..	6	509	..	...
		Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 ..	...	...	..	1	..	...
		Birth Registration Act IV of 1873 .	...	.	...	..	2	.
		Total .	...	..	343	37,209	314	13
		GRAND TOTAL .	...		354	41,414	376	116

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

non-cognizable crime—*concluded.*

Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 9).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED. Ending in discharge or acquittal.	NUMBER TRIED. Ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. Under investigation. With the police.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. Under investigation. Otherwise under investigation.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR. Under trial.	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
26	2	4	18	...	..	...	..	...	2 abandoned.
363	38	51	108	...	..	1	...	...	38 processes issued and 40 abandoned.
33,782	31	1,161	9,340	...	424	35	1	...	42 ,, and 20,407 ,,
12	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	
135	...	13	108	...	...		...	..	5 ,, and 7 ,,
173	3	24	124	...	...	2	...	..	1 abandoned.
591	10	53	372	...	...	...	...	..	14 processes issued and 140 abandoned.
354	53	6	279	...	.	5	...	...	5 abandoned.
8	1	..	7	..	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	
60	59	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
1	..	...	1	...	...	.	.	..	
58	3	..	52	...		...	.	...	3 processes issued.
4	...	..	4	.	...	...	...	...	
6	...	..	6	...	..	...	...	.	
1	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	
515	..	48	152	..	...	9	...	.	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
37,980	923	2,042	10,888		424	57	1	...	
42,144	2,094	2,824	11,441	...	424	87	3	1	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7a.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213, to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	33	8	1	40	...	4	36	87·8	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	...	3	4	...	7	...	2	5	71·4	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	5	47	2	2	46	1	24	10	20·4	3	14 abandoned and withdrawn.
7	465 to 477A . ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	18	6	4	19	2	9	7	29·3	1	1 abandoned.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	10·0	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2	41	...	2	40	...	26	13	31·7	1	1 died.
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	70	...	...	70	...	6	64	91·4	...	
		Total ...	7	215	20	9	225	3	71	138	58·7	5	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	1	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	4	3,300	1	61	1,320	80	483	557	16·8	17	1,802 abandoned, &c.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3	1,835	1	23	685	33	378	212	11·5	14	722 ditto.
		Total ...	7	5,135	2	84	2,005	113	861	769	14·7	31	
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	63	..	8	51	2	43	2	3·0	3	1 withdrawn and 4 abandoned.
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	100	...	3	79	3	62	4	4·0	...	10 withdrawn and 19 abandoned.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	..	207	3	1	81	22	27	23	10·9	1	110 withdrawn and abandoned.
		Total ...	1	370	3	12	211	27	132	29	7·8	4	
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
21	298	Offences against religion	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	..	...	...	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	1	50·0	...	
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	4	238	...	58	154	24	111	8	3·3	1	31 abandoned, &c.
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	92	...	...	61	5	430	5	5·4	13	35 ditto.
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	3	2,058	...	20	630	73	235	141	6·8	2	1,478 ditto.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	46	12	...	58	...	1	57	98·2	...	
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	10	...	...	10	...	1	9	90·	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	1	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	5 abandoned.
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Dispute as to immovable property	...	10	...	...	5	...	5	..	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	310	...	14	216	14	77	0	29·0	...	115 abandoned.

D.—Police—*continued.*

7a.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1899 (Calcutta and its Suburbs)*—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class VI—concluded.											
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.											
32	......	Forfeiture of Bonds	...	13	14	...	22	...	4	18	66·6	...	5 abandoned.
33	......	Workman's Contract Act	1	367	...	38	241	9	53	172	46·8	1	67 ditto.
34	......	Calcutta Municipal Act	329	33,095	136	56	20,332	...	1,485	9,507	28·6	35	20,435 ditto.
35	......	Contagious Desease Animals Act ...	...	15	1	5	10	...	1	9	56·2	...	1 ditto.
36	......	Cruelty to Animals Act	...	142	26	6	147	...	18	126	75·	3	15 ditto.
37	......	Vaccination Act	...	227	5	...	159	1	31	127	54·7	...	52 ditto.
38	......	Hackney Carriage Act	...	493	125	15	452	3	56	393	63·6	...	149 ditto.
39	......	Stamps Act	...	372	40	1	363	14	8	311	74·4	30	48 ditto.
40	......	Smoke Nuisance Act	1	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	100·	..	1 ditto.
41	......	Calcutta Tramways Act	...	2	.	...	2			2	100·	...	
42	......	Gas Company's Act	...	...	2	.	2	...	2	...		...	
43	......	Restoration of Abducted Females .	...		...	...	...	..	.	...		.	
44	......	Post Office Act	2	...	.	..	2	...	2	...	...	.	
45	......	Arms Act	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	
46	......	Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act.	...	40	26	3	61	1	...	60	90·9	...	2 abandoned.
47	......	Petroleum Act	...	4	...	...	4	..	..	4	100·	...	
45	......	Printing Press Act	..	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	100·	...	
		Emigration Act I of 1889	..	1	..	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	
		Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884	6	509	...	...	209	...	48	152	[illegible]	9	
		Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·		
		Birth Registration Act IV of 1873	...	2	..	...	2	...		2	100·		
		Total ..	343	38,073	393	226	23,169	144	2,175	11,213	29·1	94	
		Grand Total ...	361	43,794	418	331	25,611	287	3,240	12,149	27·4	124	

D.—Police—*continued.*

8.—*Property stolen and recovered—(exclusive of Calcutta and its Suburbs).*

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A).—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	19,537	3,421	17·5	7,97,915	58,649	7·3	
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	1,643	1,582	96·2	80,689	41,287	51·1	
(c) Other thefts	25,091	9,520	37·9	5,32,735	1,37,085	25·7	
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity	250	108	43·2	1,98,906	9,551	4·8	
(b) Other robbery ...	170	47	27·6	13,309	944	7·09	
3. Criminal breach of trust	564	182	33·2	51,799	10,980	21·1	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	40	9	22·5	17,417	165	·9	
Total ...	47,295	14,869	31·4	16,32,770	2,58,601	15·2	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	164	10	6·09	3,124	113	3·6	
6. Criminal misappropriation	128	45	35·1	2,580	621	24·06	
Total ...	292	55	18·8	5,704	734	12·8	

8a—*Property stolen and recovered during 1899—(Calcutta and its Suburbs).*

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A).—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	159	120	75·4	28,903	14,468	50·05	
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	112	112	100	25,080	24,369	97·16	
(c) Other thefts	1,600	1,138	71·1	1,04,457	60,698	58·1	
2. Robbery ... (a) Dacoity	5	2	40	8,404	24	·28	
(b) Other robbery	4	4	100	199	41	20·6	
3. Criminal breach of trust	184	118	64·1	36,482	21,163	58·01	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	3	1	33·3	732	500	68·3	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	1	...	...	16	...	...	
6. Criminal misappropriation	74	1	1·3	45,828	277	·6	

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

9.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year 1899—(exclusive of Calcutta and its Suburbs).*

OFFENCES.	CASES. Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	CASES. Occurred during the year.	CASES. Number of cases in which conviction was obtained. Of those in column 2.	CASES. Number of cases in which conviction was obtained. Of those in column 3.	PERSONS. Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	PERSONS. Convicted.	PERSONS. Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	RETURN OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS. Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police. 1897.	1898.	1899.	Persons convicted. 1897.	1898.	1899.	Value of property stolen. 1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.	1899.	Value of property recovered. 1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.	1899. Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11			12		
Thuggee (a) By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee (b) By poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	15 3 3	...	...	7 2 3	...	...
Other professional crime—																			
Dacoity	288	197	6	44	5,092	297	159	850	749	721	317	325	297	2,17,847 0 0	95,166 0 0	1,07,065	8,636 0 0	7,472 0 0	5,717 0 0
Robbery	24	27	1	7	246	14	...	59	28	24	33	16	14	3,332 0 0	4,779 0 0	1,682	635 0 0	116 0 0	153 0 0
Cattle theft, &c., &c. ...	9	235	1	76	323	102	11	158	71	139	123	48	102	3,037 0 0	2,139 0 0	4,251	1,023 0 0	1,071 0 0	1,280 0 0

9a.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year 1899—(Calcutta and its Suburbs).*

OFFENCE.	CASES. Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	CASES. Occurred during the year.	CASES. Number of cases in which conviction was obtained. Of those in column 2.	CASES. Number of cases in which conviction was obtained. Of those in column 3.	PERSONS. Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	PERSONS. Convicted.	PERSONS. Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	RETURN OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS. Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the police. 1899.	1898.	1897.	Persons convicted. 1899.	1898.	1897.	Value of property stolen. 1899. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1897. Rs.	Value of property recovered. 1899. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1897. Rs.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11			12			13
Thuggee (a) By strangulation.				...		...	...	...	..	...	..	...		..	...		..		..	
Thuggee (b) By poisoning	...	...		...		...	...	.	.		..	...			..	...	..	...	...	
Other professional crime—																				
Dacoity	..	...	...	...		...		...	..	.			...	..	.	.		...	...	
Robbery			...		..	...				..	..						...			
Cattle theft, etc., etc.	..	2	.	2	2	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	44	14	34	44	14	34	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1899-1900.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income. Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, etc.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	Total.	Net receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	4,12,01,234	79,840	45,75,032	...	46,54,872	3,65,46,362
II.—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	7,47,809	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	5,09,14,354	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	63,417	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,17,25,580	13,021	2,58,39,303	...	2,58,52,324	2,58,73,256
III.—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,54,57,274	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of warehouses ...	1,26,866	...	...	...	...	...
Proceeds of sale of Government salt ...	7,168	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty on salt ...	1,56,540	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	45,976	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,57,93,824	1,55,562	2,55,209	...	4,10,771	2,53,83,053
IV.—Stamps	1,82,78,888	1,59,749	6,46,624	...	8,06,373	1,74,72,515
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,39,65,275	9,715	6,96,567	...	7,06,282	1,32,58,993
VI.—Provincial rates ...	48,27,497	10,813	60,443	...	71,256	47,56,241
VII.—Customs	1,70,78,674	3,04,807	9,18,088	...	12,22,895	1,58,55,779
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	52,16,588	26,928	1,90,992	...	2,17,920	49,98,668
IX.—Forest	11,38,912	2,184	5,45,204	...	5,47,388	5,91,524
X.—Registration ...	14,53,622	5,599	...	...	5,599	14,48,023
XII.—Interest	20,30,948	4	...	...	4	20,30,944
XIII.—Post office	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,84,196	68,718	...	...	68,718	7,15,478
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	11,59,773	26	...	...	26	11,59,747
XVII.—Police	1,96,734	739	...	...	739	1,95,995
XVIII.—Marine	10,96,609	3,274	...	...	3,274	10,93,335
XIX.—Education	6,87,374	3,232	...	...	3,232	6,84,142
XX.—Medical	2,35,672	1,498	...	...	1,498	2,34,174
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,05,849	509	...	...	509	2,05,340
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,24,360	205	...	...	205	2,24,155
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	2,61,839	1,633	...	...	1,633	2,60,206
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	8,00,075	1,06,954	...	...	1,06,954	6,93,121
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works ...	18,29,734	...	...	...	...	18,29,734
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works	7,90,359	...	...	...	...	7,90,359
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	4,84,804	...	...	...	...	4,84,804
Allowances and Assignments	...	...	...	13,60,874	13,60,874	—13,60,874
Total ...	7,27,47,782	7,06,587	30,57,918	13,60,874	51,25,379	6,76,22,403
Municipalities ...	26,35,939	...	...	...	...	26,35,939
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	69,16,960	...	...	...	...	69,16,960
Excluded Local Funds ...	6,74,960	...	...	...	...	6,74,960
Total ...	75,91,920	...	...	...	...	75,91,920
Grand Total ...	20,16,96,279	9,55,010	3,37,27,462	13,60,874	3,60,43,346	16,56,52,933

A.—Finance—continued.

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenue of Bengal for the year 1899-1900.

Major Heads.			Amount. Past year, 1898-99.	Amount. Present year, 1899-1900.	Explanatory Remarks.
1			2	3	4
Civil and Political.			Rs.	Rs.	
Details.	Salaries and establishment. 1898-99.	Salaries and establishment. 1899-1900.			
	Rs.	Rs.			
12. Registration ...	8,65,724	8,43,629	...	...	Decrease due to smaller payments of commission, owing to decrease in the number of registrations consequent on the better condition of the people due to good harvests.
18. General Administration.	18,46,983	18,31,467	...	...	The figures for 1898-99 include "Tour expenses," excluding which there has been an increase of Rs. 23,000 in 1899-1900, due to larger payments on account of privilege leave allowance of officers and appointments in the office of account and audit having been held by officers drawing higher rates of pay.
23. Ecclesiastical	1,82,550	1,82,241	...	...	No remarks.
24. Medical ...	13,81,408	15,14,103	...	...	The increase is due mainly to charges in connection with the plague.
25. Political ...	19,567	18,673	...	...	No remarks.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,50,029	2,44,087	...	...	The decrease is mainly due to the appointment of the Inspector of Factories having remained vacant for six months in the year.
Total ...	45,46,261	46,34,100	45,46,261	46,34,100	
Civil and Political.					
Details.	Contingencies. 1898-99.	Contingencies. 1899-1900.			
	Rs.	Rs.			
12. Registration ...	33,813	29,432	...	...	The decrease is distributed over several heads and does not call for any remarks.
18. General Administration.	1,90,224	1,80,914	...	...	The decrease is mainly due to smaller payments on account of contingencies in the Commissioner's Office.
23. Ecclesiastical	4,429	4,130	...	...	No remarks.
24. Medical ...	5,77,489	7,74,091	...	...	The increase is mainly due to charges in connection with the bubonic plague.
25. Political ...	49,641	26,998	...	...	Larger payments on account of Durbar presents in 1898-99 account for the decrease under this head.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,83,712	2,24,339	...	...	The increase is due to larger purchases of cinchona bark and to payments on account of collection of specimens for the Museum.
Total ...	10,39,208	12,39,904	...	...	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...			2,44,773	2,31,787	The decrease is due to the smaller balance outstanding on account of Provincial loans and advances.
14. Interest on other obligations ...			52,413	55,406	Larger payments on account of interest on deposits in State Railway Provident Institution account for the increase under this head.
15. Post Office			2,648	2,585	No remarks.
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law			89,33,506	89,77,414	The increase occurs mainly under "High Court" and "Criminal Courts," and is due to three appointments of Judges of the High Court having remained vacant for part of the year 1898-99, and to larger payments on account of privilege leave allowances of officers of Criminal Courts in 1899-1900.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenue of Bengal for the year 1899-1900—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT.		EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Past year, 1898-99.	Present year, 1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	23,59,320	24,53,466	The increase is due to larger outlay on account of Jail manufactures.
20. Police	60,22,630	60,00,050	The decrease is mainly due to savings under "Superintendence" and "Special Police."
21. Marine	9,24,317	9,42,524	The increase is due to larger payments on account of contributions to Port Funds.
22. Education	27,95,600	28,17,528	The increase is due to larger payments on account of grants-in-aid counterbalanced to some extent by savings under "Salaries of Arts Colleges."
28. Civil furlough, &c.	863	...	No remarks.
29. Superannuation allowances, &c. ...	21,98,678	22,67,741	The charges under this head continue to increase yearly.
30. Stationery and printing ...	33,13,791	35,19,016	The increase is due to larger purchases of stationery for central stores.
32. Miscellaneous	2,30,076	3,51,641	The increase is due to refunds to Municipalities of recoveries on account of contribution for charges in connection with plague camps realised from them.
33. Famine Relief	22,927	10,997	The decrease is due to smaller outlay on account of famine-relief operations.
42. Irrigation—Major works—Interest on debt.	24,56,969	24,55,144	No remarks, as the charges are adjusted in the books of the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor works and Navigation.	13,91,271	11,76,204	
45. Civil works	33,79,234	40,58,164	
42. Irrigation—Major works—Working expenses	13,43,316	13,07,707	
Total ..	4,12,60,801	4,25,01,380	
Municipalities	23,50,230	25,34,044	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated Local Funds	75,06,130	78,76,242	
Excluded Local Funds	5,99,633	6,49,785	
Total ...	81,05,763	85,26,027	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,17,16,794	5,35,61,451	
Surplus	10,74,29,859	11,20,91,482	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1899-1900.*

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44.—Military Works	...	...	1,99,207	36,952	2,36,159	39,790
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	5,90,380	1,78,995	7,69,375	89,248
Communications	...	...	11,986	15,373	27,359	3,174
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	6,02,366	1,94,368	7,96,734	92,422
49.—Irrigation Works— Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to Revenue.	— 22,018	...	...	...	— 22,018	...
Total Imperial ..	— 22,018	...	8,01,573	2,31,320	10,10,875	1,32,212
Provincial.						
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	10,997	...	10,997	6,649
42.—Irrigation— Major Works—Working expenses.	...	13,07,707	...	...	13,07,707	6,91,625
43.—Minor Works and Navigation— Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Capital	29,903	...	...	...	29,903	14,027
Revenue	—31,127	3,73,181	...	...	3,42,054	1,27,183
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	1,06,353	...	...	1,06,353	52,706
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	1,415	42,366	43,781	12,102
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	53,342	5,93,523	6,46,865	1,93,178
Total ...	— 1,224	17,87,241	54,757	6,35,889	24,76,663	10,90,821
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	16,04,130	5,81,732	21,85,862	4,68,121
Communications	...	...	2,93,152	12,07,908	15,01,060	3,21,465
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	32,081	1,83,940	2,16,021	46,263
Total ...	...	...	19,29,363	19,73,580	39,02,943	8,35,849
Total Provincial ...	— 1,224	17,87,241	19,95,117	26,09,469	63,90,603	19,33,319
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incorporated Local Funds— Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Public Works.

2.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for the year 1899-1900.

Name of Projects.	Cost of construction as now estimated. Direct Charges.	Cost of construction as now estimated. Indirect Charges.	Cost of construction as now estimated. Total.	Capital Outlay. During 1899-1900. Direct Charges.	Capital Outlay. During 1899-1900. Indirect Charges.	Capital Outlay. During 1899-1900. Total.	Capital Outlay. To end of 1899-1900. Direct Charges.	Capital Outlay. To end of 1899-1900. Indirect Charges.	Capital Outlay. To end of 1899-1900. Total.	Revenue Receipts during 1899-1900. Water-rates.	Revenue Receipts during 1899-1900. Collected with Land Revenue.	Revenue Receipts during 1899-1900. Total.	Working Expenses. Direct Charges.	Working Expenses. Indirect Charges.	Working Expenses. Total.	Net result excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses). Excess Revenue, Surplus.	Net result excluding Interest. Excess Expenditure, Deficit.	Net result excluding Interest. Rate per cent.— Of excess Revenue.	Net result excluding Interest. Rate per cent.— Of excess Expenditure.	Simple interest during 1899-1900.	Net Result including Interest. Excess Revenue, Surplus.	Net Result including Interest. Excess Expenditure, Deficit.	Net Result including Interest. Rate per cent.— Of excess Revenue.	Net Result including Interest. Rate per cent.— Of excess Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		
Orissa Project ...	2,60,31,695	5,86,259	2,66,17,954	38,888	1,213	40,101	2,58,27,266	5,85,986	2,64,13,252	4,42,497	......	4,42,497	4,45,106	32,655	4,77,761	......	35,264	......	·13	10,32,313	......	10,67,577	......	4·04
Midnapore Canal	82,88,766	1,84,661	84,73,427	8,000	......	8,000	82,88,766	1,84,661	84,73,427	2,38,652	......	2,38,652	2,71,378	11,004	2,82,382	......	43,730	......	·52	3,31,390	......	3,75,120	......	4·43
Tidal Canal ...	25,51,279	63,513	26,15,242	......	......	......	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242	53,234	......	53,234	43,304	1,854	45,158	8,076	......	·31	......	1,02,069	......	93,993	......	3·59
Sone Project ...	2,58,41,801	9,18,002	2,67,59,803	—8,274	354	—7,920	2,58,34,728	9,17,850	2,67,52,578	10,95,351	......	10,95,351	5,47,919	51,318	5,99,237	4,96,114	......	1·85	......	10,33,555	......	5,37,441	......	2·01
Total ...	6,27,13,991	17,52,435	6,44,66,426	38,614	1,567	40,181	6,25,02,489	17,52,010	6,42,54,499	18,29,734	......	18,29,734	13,07,707	96,831	14,04,538	4,25,196	......	·66	......	24,99,327	......	20,74,131	......	3·23
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhut Project ...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	......	......	......	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Damodar Project	1,37,941	16,239	1,54,180	—1,200	......	—1,200	1,37,941	16,239	1,54,180	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,92,264	90,148	65,82,412	23,503	595	24,098	63,92,514	92,836	64,85,350	4,59,202	......	4,59,202	2,55,953	13,976	2,69,929	1,89,273	......	2·92	......	......	......	......	......	......
Orissa Coast Canal	43,72,764	1,06,616	44,79,380	—53,032	......	—53,032	43,72,764	1,06,616	44,79,380	48,277	......	48,277	85,285	3,797	89,082	......	40,805	......	·91	......	......	......	......	......
Saran Project ...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	......	......	......	6,79,377	27,183	7,06,560	2,354	......	2,354	816	33	849	1,505	......	·21	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nadia Rivers ...	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,10,821	......	1,10,821	1,06,109	7,369	1,13,478	......	2,657	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gaighatta and Baxi khals ...	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,500	......	4,500	244	9	253	4,247	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1,22,03,964	3,14,836	1,25,18,800	—30,729	595	—30,134	1,21,14,021	3,17,524	1,24,31,545	6,25,154	......	6,25,154	4,48,407	25,184	4,73,591	1,51,563	......	1·20	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total...	7,49,17,955	20,67,271	7,69,85,226	7,885	2,162	10,047	7,46,16,510	20,69,534	7,66,86,044	24,54,868	......	24,54,888	17,56,114	1,22,015	18,78,129	5,76,759	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

C.—Railways, 1899.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles opened on 31st December 1899 (a).	Number of passengers carried during 1899 (b). First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Receipts for 1899 (c). Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steamboat.	Total.	Working expenses (d).	Net receipts (e).	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts (f).	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit miles) (g).	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (ton miles) (h).	Persons employed (k). Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	Capital outlay (l).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.
East Indian	...	1,710·67	64,592	197,208	1,343,251	17,054,185	18,659,236	1,84,20,380	4,40,48,103	10,77,491	6,35,45,974	2,08,67,991	4,26,77,983	32·84	1,143,904,355	1,838,047,525	1,304	823	59,418	61,545	41,37,83,173
Eastern Bengal ...	...	833·18	53,573	134,978	987,213	10,341,195	11,516,959	52,65,247	92,04,807	11,42,382	1,56,12,436	73,11,353	83,01,083	46·83	335,676,921	215,048,105	284	320	18,849	19,453	12,05,06,579
Tirhut ... ... } Bengal and North-Western. }	...	1,084·80	17,362	25,236	65,549	6,974,810	7,082,977	27,50,595	41,36,297	8,82,777	77,69,669	36,25,976	41,43,693	46·67	238,166,986	149,949,288	147	147	14,160	14,454	7,83,33,964
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	1,191·81	6,645	25,861	49,843	2,854,491	2,936,840	21,52,487	63,63,627	5,57,345	90,73,459	43,51,645	47,21,814	47·96	178,792,157	223,696,869	237	425	14,499	15,161	14,90,55,934
Bengal Central ...	...	125·01	3,133	27,018	55,936	1,645,388	1,731,475	6,93,483	3,38,338	1,07,867	11,39,688	6,97,876	4,41,812	61·23	39,734,184	9,672,993	12	21	1,397	1,430	1,26,78,629
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·00	4,158	11,794	44,778	...	60,730	2,76,751	4,27,472	10,762	7,14,985	4,63,311	2,51,674	64·80	1,880,360	1,305,306	19	10	843	872	35,08,469
Deoghur	...	4·79	1,000	...	...	222,021	223,021	28,806	4,262	194	33,262	26,584	6,678	79·92	1,068,271	64,253	...	...	56	56	2,87,525
Tarkessur	...	22·23	377	3,449	147,749	1,039,600	1,191,175	2,76,777	31,380	798	3,08,955	1,56,267	1,52,688	50·61	17,576,063	662,883	Included with East Indian Railway.				17,84,166
Tarkessur-Mugra ...	...	31·12	239	686	3,418	321,926	326,269	58,678	6,304	1,186	66,168	53,976	12,192	81·57	...	...	...	1	204	205	9,62,446
Howrah-Amta ...	...	28·62	569	...	28,462	737,458	766,509	2,39,631	10,790	350	2,50,771	1,37,969	1,12,802	55·02	...	...	3	1	326	330	11,41,307
Howrah-Sheakhalla ...	...	19·75	521	...	13,955	275,779	290,255	69,411	3,898	87	73,396	51,944	21,452	70·77	...	...	1	Nil	146	147	6,09,434
Ranaghat-Krishnagar	...	20·25	"Information not available from the Managing Agents of the Railway, nor from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway."					45,130	999	210	46,348	37,933	8,415	81·84	...	...	1	1	115	117	7,27,809

(a) Administration Report on Railways in India for 1899-1900 by the Director of Railway Traffic and Statistics, Part I, pages 114—117.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 142—145.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 154—157.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 154—157.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 154—157.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 159—161.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 150—153.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 150—153.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 190—193.
(l) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 100—103.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1899-1900.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of— Officers.	Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
Sea-going Vessels.							
Steamer "Guide" ...	817·88	400	5	47	52,235	Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
"Alice," P. V. ...	319·31	...	3	38	30,847	"	} Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," P. V. ...	320	...	3	38	29,136	"	
"Sarsuti," P. V. ...	375	...	3	38	30,837	"	
Inland Vessels.							
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	1,629	"	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," S. L. ...	14	5	...	5	3,041	"	Used by the Surveyors of the Port of Calcutta.
"Clytie," S. L. ...	18·2	20	...	5	3,154	"	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required.
Yacht "Rhotas" ...	90	...	...	10 }	7,151	"	
Bholio*	...	...	...	16 }			* Sold in June 1895, but crew retained under order of the Government of Bengal letter No. 65T.—Marine, dated the 24th May 1895.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1899-1900.

Description of Establishment.	Number of— Officers.	Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	2	26*	28,627	Nil	* Including wreck chart and banking clerks.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	3(a)	...	36,000	"	(a) Three Licensed Branch Pilots in command.
Ditto free	45(b)	...	4,50,780	"	(b) One died 26th June 1899 and one died 8th July 1899.
Ditto licensed ...	5	...	60,066	"	
Leadsmen Apprentices' pay and lead-money.	11	...	9,609	"	
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	185	"	Contingencies.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	6 }				
Examiners for Inland Masters and Serangs.	}	...	2,241	"	Employed as required.
Examiners for 1st-class Masters' certificate.	3 }				
Examiners for 2nd class Masters and Serangs.	2 }				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	...	"	
Leadsmen's quarters	...	8	1,020	"	
Postmaster, Diamond Harbour ...	...	1	240	"	For doing duties in connection with the Marine Department.
Clerk, Dockyard ...	...	1	60	"	Ditto ditto ditto examination of Engineers and Engine-drivers.
Marine Surgeon's establishment ...	...	1	84	"	
Engineer-Surveyors and establishment.	2	...	21,392	"	Including pay of the banking clerk at Rs. 18 per month.

H.—TRADE.

—*Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.*

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	172	23,462	795	21,475
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	1	55	28	1,317
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	5,112	...	4,833
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	206	2,344	549	4,065
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	697,458	10,98,802	619,010	9,57,013
Spirits and liqueurs ...	"	261,532	19,96,096	273,568	20,10,783
Wines	"	69,336	8,33,959	65,562	7,80,137
Other sorts	"	2,138	14,946	2,488	11,695
Provisions	Value	...	21,79,646	...	20,89,148
Salt	Tons	237,309	37,57,066	229,272	34,06,430
Spices	lbs.	824	91	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	3,036	1,70,179	3,335	1,83,929
Tea	lbs.	13,181	5,880	8,043	4,102
Other articles	Value	...	66,612	...	39,631
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	43,12,557	...	50,61,197
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	1,869	1,10,526	2,069	1,36,708
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	9,805	4,31,203	2,174	1,29,951
Wrought ...	"	32,511	13,70,750	25,760	13,14,628
Other sorts ...	"	5	225	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	956,428	80,75,572	999,166	94,55,207
Other sorts ...	"	142,508	3,80,948	134,824	4,35,477
Lead	"	72,321	10,02,652	74,217	11,57,119
Steel	"	357,864	23,80,655	406,492	29,62,000
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	663	41,539	673	63,916
Other sorts ...	"	9	364	12	583
Zinc or spelter ...	"	33,472	4,78,163	34,318	5,40,781
All other kinds, unenumerated	"	2,891	2,76,276	4,364	2,97,498
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	93,95,074	...	94,12,086
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	"	...	1,03,30,656	...	1,00,20,697
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	16,28,919	...	15,55,147
Drugs and Medicines ...	"	...	12,65,517	...	14,02,371
Opium	Chests Cwt.	... 2	2,380	... 2	3,167
Tobacco	lbs.	525,563	7,08,146	632,174	7,66,642
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1,358	1,40,512	1,095	1,07,926
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	50	30	2,952	1,825
Other kinds	" Cwt.	1,781,156 27	9,19,746	1,106,832 109	6,61,799
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	300,565	3,39,031	329,813	3,93,554
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	3,126	74,497	3,886	92,528
Coke	"	2,374	79,603	2,092	75,210
Patent Fuel	"	1	275	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	2,685	57,650	7,147	1,86,695
Gums and Resins	"	16,707	87,179	16,704	76,171
Hides and Skins	" No.	506 2,690	16,140	... ...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	94	1,600
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	16,790	...	14,215
Seeds	Cwt.	578	34,584	362	26,594
Shells and Cowries	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900.

Austria—Hungary.				Belgium.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	6,092	90	3,360	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
277	3,662	181	2,133	...	...	..	...
7	14	133	317	2,140	7,336	1,953	4,916
1,712	6,500	6,560	13,934	4,437	11,980	1,155	15,745
411	3,233	307	2,121	2,823	53,996	1,867	29,556
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,442	...	3,062	...	5,363	...	6,571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303,174	31,21,906	175,146	18,96,248	4,756	49,124	20	235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32,020	...	8,206	...	1,580	...	3,233
..	2,43,312	...	3,87,414	...	2,01,494	...	1,85,682
107	11,267	30	4,101	169	14,089	22	1,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,613	2,15,298	1,788	3,00,326	9,281	4,42,360	1,995	1,17,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,240	30,352	9,297	76,654	367,037	20,66,751	283,498	18,00,506
...	...	...	...	42	99	11	24
...	...	...	...	212	2,835	650	7,695
...	...	11,971	60,456	385,435	20,10,979	304,797	17,82,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,488	86,855	4,898	1,17,0[illegible]1
5,829	5,29,448	5,850	5,63,021	2,594	2,20,214	595	50,305
...	464	...	4,023	...	19,237	...	66,611
...	...	...	...	...	10,846	...	43,258
...	22,523	...	33,851	...	31,358	...	56,766
...	1,175	...	1,438	...	16,580	...	27,415
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,379	8,312	38	116	6,292	21,557	8,908	30,191
28	3,897	8	753	3,853	3,93,081	3,171	3,14,810
...	...	...	...	60	200	...	...
2,579	2,579	67,739	38,852	1,926	1,224	307	305
...		...		...		...	
98	2,634	46	1,540	7	121	166	1,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...
258	6,878	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,288		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53,050	...	800	...	...	...	...
2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...		...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of
years 1898-99

Articles.		France.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	125
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	8	24
Spirits and liqueurs	"	10,436	91,452	16,952	1,63,251
Wines ...	"	23,186	1,17,426	24,100	1,23,993
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions ...	Value	...	32,980	...	36,309
Salt	Tons	1	73	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	1	155	5	859
Tea ...	lbs.	...	...	8,280	4,650
Other articles ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	6,318	...	6,083
B.—Metals—					
Brass ...	Cwt.	1	38	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	"	294	43,815	183	28,261
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	569	3,150	20	510
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Lead ...	"	562	9,845	632	10,760
Steel ...	"	21	890	49	6,007
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ...	"	8	2,263	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	2,003
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock ...	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations ...	Value	...	957	...	5,257
Drugs and Medicines ...	"	...	972	...	785
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...			
Tobacco	lbs.	176	481	265	705
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1	2,200	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	"	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	75	485	178	3,217
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke ...	"	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel ...	"	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ...	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins ...	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ...	Value	...	1,600	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	1	185	...	115
Shells and Cowries ...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Germany.				Holland.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	10	320	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	137	...	...	...	...	...	...
74,286	2,10,186	75,941	2,11,591	...	...	...	...
84,478	2,08,662	56,485	1,34,914	118	525	143	345
2,398	14,414	480	1,577	64	882	65	604
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,339	...	18,839	...	754	...	2,012
18,300	3,07,323	51,870	7,26,098	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201,509	21,16,990	20,993	1,86,651	...	...	...	...
100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,18,770	...	4,48,355	...	...	...	...
74	6,201	70	8,563	...	...	...	...
200	9,262	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	802	130	5,234	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,763	94,612	3,773	39,983	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	51	870	...	...	...	...
2,855	29,693	2,785	30,110	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,629	33,653	5,297	1,24,792	...	...	...	...
374	31,459	3,127	2,63,740	...	...	...	...
...	24,865	...	22,028	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,400	...	...	...	...
...	45,441	...	73,580	...	53	...	1,395
...	40,673	...	39,074	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
5,269	16,589	4,594	20,973	312	1,049	1,392	3,658
221	17,653	47	3,883	1,670	84,597	2,973	1, 2,279
...	...	4,466	2,870	...	...	...	...
...	...	361,569	153,782	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	...
1,402	4,670	321	3,525	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,872	1,26,210	5,119	23,071	...	...	...	...
285	7,908	168	8,207	...	...	...	...
1,594		2,414		...	...	...	...
56	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Italy. 1898-99. Quantity.	Italy. 1898-99. Value.	Italy. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Italy. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	20
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	„	64	731	25	330
Wines	„	2,891	16,399	3,234	15,269
Other sorts	„	...	...	23	205
Provisions	Value	...	1,01,617	...	1,17,076
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	27	2,399	33	3,280
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	356	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	1,420	...	2,118
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	„	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	„	...	733	33	6,600
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	2,083	...	3,826
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	81,839	...	81,611
Drugs and Medicines ...	„	...	211	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	..	...	24,900	18,675
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1,004	1,30,304	652	75,918
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	9,895	6,184
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	...	...	20	630
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	„	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	„	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	5	...	15
Shells and Cowries	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	961	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	62	60	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,[illegible]69,280	79,26,532	33,504,867	1,25,88,103	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	...
20	15	27	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Zanzibar. 1898-99. Quantity.	Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	"	...	...	...	...
Wines	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	265,399	67,797	705,424	1,33,804
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Steel	"	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	"	...	...	...	300
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	71	353
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	"	18	1,362	8	675
Hides and Skins	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	"	831	2,332	3,134	8,133

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	6,997	...	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	31	262	...	...	19	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	84
25	393	52	323	...	...	5	124
265	1,458	42	178	18	115	36	595
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1,076	...	2,499	...	167	...	636
30,464	4,14,647	25,578	3,45,195	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	2,464	660	...	...
500	4,943	402	3,582	553,343	33,82,949	552,638	29,64,329
...	...	50	31	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
...	...	...	...	470	11,408	537	14,043
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40
...	...	...	...	89	2,831	198	6,595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	246	614	800	2,000
...	...	...	...	324	2,426	479	3,873
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	193	70	566
...	...	...	...	...	...	168	3,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,316	...	...	...	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,211	1,50,595	26,947	1,71,397	...	...	35	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,300	540	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
33	39	20	15	8	6	16	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,699	1,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	196

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		South America.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink —					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	"	...	...	...	...
Wines	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Steel	"	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	"	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	51	38	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

United States.				Aden.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	52	3,418	53	3,108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	25	260
22	63	23	54	...	...	...	...
2,831	54,953	3,219	71,079	2	29	60	658
1	11	...	...	...	4	104	422
2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,662	...	6,266	...	880	...	4,629
...	51	...	...	29,321	3,95,975	39,251	5,33,559
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,731	349
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	52
...	...	...	...	31	15	131	67
...	...	...	4,335	...	...	...	...
...	1,00,253	...	1,19,670	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,100	28,112	4,538	39,376	...	...	...	...
3,000	7,700	3,630	9,645	...	...	9	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36
10,829	49,738	55,669	2,70,895	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	140	...	...	...	...
10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	47,105	...	1,07,238	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,74,687	...	...	...	...
...	7,646	...	16,618	...	...	...	24
...	14,222	...	23,313	...	27	...	114
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
356,285	3,79,037	448,509	4,62,753	922	2,865	458	656
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,647,661	57,96,802	8,834,473	34,89,287	80	48	...	...
1,944,526	7,37,448	1,459,476	5,61,496	192	170	...	15
...		...		...		3	
707	680	834	1,000	309	597	415	368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,247	11,961	7,735	35,698	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of *years 1898-99*

Articles.		Arabia. 1898-99. Quantity.	Arabia. 1898-99. Value.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	5	440	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	4	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	9	85	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	8	24
Spirits and liqueurs ...	"	1	19	2	33
Wines	"	...	...	2	36
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,18,818	...	1,75,779
Salt	Tons	32,761	4,39,562	25,339	3,29,362
Spices	lbs.	...	...	2,122	530
Sugar	Cwt.	7	52	4	40
Tea	lbs.	236	128	72	38
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	50	...	310
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	107	3,780	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	91	3,008
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Steel	"	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	40	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	"	...	25	...	61
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	15	9	...	...
Other kinds	"	175	89	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	27	32	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	5	42	...	...
Shells and Cowries	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Ceylon. 1898-99. Quantity.	Ceylon. 1898-99. Value.	Ceylon. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Ceylon. 1899-1900. Value.	China. 1898-99. Quantity.	China. 1898-99. Value.	China. 1899-1900. Quantity.	China. 1899-1900. Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6	4,700	8	17,000	3	590	...	...
74	4,519	79	4,532	...	...	...	...
...	1,51,674	...	78,550	...	105	...	20
77	414	130	683	2,399	25,037	1,929	23,438
24	44	3,154	2,442	181	403	177	476
803	7,899	170	1,906	285	2,217	486	2,300
2,348	7,401	772	4,643	101	653	513	375
7	30	7	40	...	...	...	...
...	17,055	...	18,115	...	32,492	...	30,337
...	5	...	30	...	...	...	39
1,745,983	1,89,042	1,902,660	2,02,650	214,143	6,313	415,351	15,466
1,341	14,973	16,613	1,88,597	63,814	5,65,084	124,518	13,71,069
87,846	40,930	101,248	46,487	8,774	2,158	1,198	669
...	...	...	...	...	69,997	...	6,838
...	3,889	...	4,526	...	1,371	...	1,112
83	3,040	...	...	1	63	1	134
...	...	4,200	2,19,718	6,445	2,81,455	...	...
...	...	91	1,304	...	36	...	48
27	880	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	219	170	1,101	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	697	10	96	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	199	2	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	262
...	2,167	...	29,683	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	116	...	548	...	5,420	...	2,385
...	122	...	1,869	...	3,93,553	...	3,14,728
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
2,103	4,521	3,709	8,209	23,323	51,043	23,085	38,940
1	150	3	120	6,257	52,402	4,110	36,147
171	71	280	165	...	...	...	...
46	23	1,050	633	10	5	...	
...		...		...		...	...
1,166,857	16,71,804	780,716	11,18,852	14,346	13,846	1,683	1,679
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	751	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
3	257	...	12	...	5	...	14
8,680	91,367	10,962	85,460	2	30	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of ... *years 1898-99*

Articles.		Japan. 1898-99. Quantity.	Japan. 1898-99. Value.	Japan. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Japan. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	10,818	1,446	1,200	150
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	2,308	...	901
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	13,015	5,46,111	2,800	1,52,457
Wrought	,,	...	15	4	718
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	926	...	112
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	233	...	5,716
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	,,	...	,,
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	12,224	8,085
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	9	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	1,218	406	...	...
	Cwt.	...	,,	...	,,
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	4	3	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	5	200
	No.	...	,,	40	,,
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	1	60
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

***Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900*—continued.**

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	3	1,509	10	41,250
...	...	...	...	600	29,255	28	822
...	...	...	...	...	26,730	...	10,448
...	...	...	...	768	6,220	3,467	24,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	143	460
...	...	1	2	19,909	30,778	15,212	23,057
156	845	24	93	130	455	860	3,375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,082	...	421	...	3,29,715	...	3,63,158
11,875	1,50,266	9,858	1,17,177	...	10	...	1
...	...	...	...	44,005,387	30,81,597	57,585,405	37,83,599
...	18	...	...	14,668	1,50,661	20,454	2,03,791
...	...	...	...	7,729	3,982	7,052	3,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	144	...	95	...	2,842	...	2,127
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	50	1,950	...	20
...	...	...	12	1	147	4	586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	235	122	255	...	...	63	550
6	15	6	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	17,538	9,82,876	8,640	6,01,214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,515	...	4,310
...	...	...	15	...	1,47,847	...	1,57,335
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	150	40	11,568	14,096	15,765	21,551
...	...	...	...	19,531	3,08,219	22,877	3,46,843
...	...	...	...	350	128	...	...
...	...	...	...	617	344	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	30	...	...	3,059	27,594	3,497	29,945
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,825	34,497	1,300	28,907
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	100	1,850	36	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	153	52	717
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of ... *years 1898-99*

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus...	
		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-1899.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	3,683	13,82,760
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	16	27	51	367
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	„	65	260	45	235	1,085	13,202
Wines	„	140	410	403	1,600	4,153	12,424
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	145	...	1,053	...	26,323
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	10
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	19
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	150	75
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,723
B.—Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—							
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—							
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	50	...	...	...	1,110
Drugs and Medicines ...	„	...	20	...	1,145	...	1,112
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...		...	
Tobacco... ...	lbs.	99	406	...	...	40	80
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	16	7
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...	136	94
	Cwt.	...		...		...	
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...	138	137
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Coal—							
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	100	1,000
Coke	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	„	...	...	...	...	20	60
Hides and Skins	„	...	...	...	...	3	147
	No.	...		...		50	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—							
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	1	19	...	...	3	280
Shells and Cowries ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official *and 1899-1900*—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,346	10,45,550	...	...	...	...	3,872	14,13,452	3,169	11,25,595
...	...	1	67	...	...	964	50,361	278	13,156
...	...	...	54,631	...	53,743	...	2,38,252	...	1,47,739
142,856	7,44,412	...	...	...	...	3,793	38,268	150,206	8,00,350
9	33	...	...	128	520	774,118	13,16,848	700,701	11,77,944
1,005	12,527	...	...	110	1,508	387,783	24,25,586	375,208	24,53,078
2,893	10,169	1,294	8,626	2,124	13,583	109,715	10,72,711	103,389	9,88,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,147	15,017	2,518	11,940
...	27,896	...	1,383	...	1,578	...	28,76,934	...	29,06,375
...	1	1,753	23,854	...	...	361,784	54,88,842	381,168	54.57,886
336	50	...	...	...	...	46,245,018	33,46,946	60,614,229	41,36,598
3	40	162,500	17,02,398	190,362	18,52,232	1,298,678	1,12,81,850	1,104,524	88,54,937
38	19	...	...	9	4	113,047	53,218	126,154	59,575
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,565	...	62,243
...	235	...	12,281	...	15,954	...	53,08,754	...	62,35,858
...	...	10	275	67	2,369	2,891	1,60,687	2,796	1,67,561
...	...	...	...	...	...	29,515	12,69,981	9,174	5,02,146
...	...	...	...	98	3,529	43,718	20,73,223	30,054	17,72,178
...	...	106	2,942	26	1,125	227	6,878	315	10,723
...	...	1,345	11,666	277	2,105	1,344,606	1,03,10.669	1,300,950	1,14,16,282
...	...	1,600	3,200	...	...	147,402	3,92,576	140,442	4,47,242
1	10	209	2,214	...	...	73,713	10,20,669	76,042	11,80,459
...	...	375	3,947	200	2,123	757,379	44,75,902	781,963	51,14,291
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,201	10,24,415	9,313	6,65,130
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	699	12	583
...	...	...	...	...	...	39,633	5,99,063	44,595	7,83,310
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,706	10,60,847	14,138	11,84,794
...	...	...	254	...	...	...	99,91,249	...	96,97,528
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,41,502	...	1,02,50,042
...	120	...	...	...	2,208	...	18,28,913	...	18,33,952
...	188	...	107	...	...	...	18,82,396	...	19,78,898
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 2,391	{ ...	} 3,172
...		...		...		2		2	
126	27	3,108	4,955	7,721	14,981	966,640	13,63,732	1,211,000	15,67,634
...	...	...	...	...	...	33,924	11,33,024	35,008	10,19,032
150	95	3,495,349	9,97,818	...	...	39,513,032	1,47,21,645	48,347,188	1,60,82,345
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 87,259	} 31,360	{ 3,732,581	} 16,62,128	{ 3,095,477	} 14,55,016
...		...		...		27		112	
84	25	310	255	194	144	1,487,056	20,61,717	1,117,980	15,55,091
150	1,800	210	4,090	96	1,837	3,436	79,587	4,135	96,213
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,374	79,603	2,092	75,210
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,685	57,650	7,147	1,86,695
...	...	...	...	...	...	46,712	2,62,036	30,866	1,64,522
{ 30	} 2,227	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 1,080	} 32,923	{ 217	} 12,001
2,227		...		...		5,722		7,416	
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	260	94	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,540	...	16,715
2	343	...	...	15	82	597	36,740	432	28,038
...	...	582	3,229	291	1,750	10,095	96,973	14,452	95,539

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of
years 1898-99

Articles.		United Kingdom. 1898-99. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1898-99. Value.	United Kingdom. 1899-1900. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	1,47,592	...	81,263
Wool	lbs.	35,263	22,655	5,040	1,441
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	3,45,932	...	3,65,226
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	12,522,973	68,13,200	10,728,933	60,92,248
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	920,425,498	9,83,04,928	928,061,640	10,22,41,273
White ...	"	158,744,135	1,91,49,025	168,098,129	2,07,38,445
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	121,856,403	1,57,69,187	154,471,374	2,05,61,442
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	" / No.	... / 3,260,522	5,06,039	... / 4,192,782	10,65,820
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	302,506	6,55,193	396,807	7,73,278
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	8,55,061	...	13,21,439
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	228,702	92,398	239,680	1,03,216
Canvas	"	715,321	4,65,502	1,028,249	6,34,655
Other sorts	lbs.	93,493	71,102	109,418	74,674
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	368,904	3,98,972	427,763	4,74,415
Other sorts	lbs.	1,896	13,337	1,035	6,268
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,688,514	23,68,463	3,352,382	29,27,522
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	438,069 / 285,223	12,00,128	427,518 / 610,805	20,95,150
All other sorts, unenumerated ..	Value	...	83,666	...	1,12,885
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c).—					
Apparel	Value	...	23,78,634	...	25,09,935
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	237,825	5,87,249	301,085	7,87,976
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	6,41,378	...	4,56,093
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	5,064	7,12,445	9,628	8,27,005
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	261,747	6,00,212	275,537	5,95,682
Other sorts ...	Value	...	1,60,153	...	1,39,984
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	96,402	...	1,15,221
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	454,597	1,23,484	453,483	1,31,872
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	8,40,995	...	5,25,840
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	21,236	1,42,277	20,605	1,23,902
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	5	40
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	3,20,054	...	3,59,793
Fireworks	"	...	590	...	655
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	430	56,912	381	58,918
Other ware ...	Value	...	6,84,949	...	7,41,169
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	10,32,950	...	12,98,311
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	333	...	1,194
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	"	...	2,83,886	...	4,73,530

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Austria—Hungary.				Belgium.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,235	...	24,960	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	235	...	1,998	...	37,352	...	38,095
310,110	1,90,081	249,920	1,49,000	602,476	3,84,998	555,279	3,56,196
...	...	...	...	30,315	4,253	6,000	750
149,971	35,027	422,299	112,199	41,901	6,334	98,576	14,666
491,304	1,68,416	611,578	1,57,414	106,217	27,538	172,304	54,569
...	27,858	...	24,896	...	13,963	...	34,487
22,490		19,106		17,929		44,077	
42,822	66,429	41,018	72,514	...	...	6,560	9,787
...	7,45,148	...	10,16,242	...	1,07,870	...	1,86,969
...	...	...	...	1,639	1,012	43,099	20,983
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
850	385	3,370	2,462	1,775	1,410	805	625
23,308	19,802	12,045	12,060	47,806	38,436	82,720	78,277
40	295	573	4,152	...	...	8	330
510,559	2,61,542	626,026	2,90,540	67,896	69,581	80,207	68,407
205,793	5,74,895	183,739	4,19,215	5,971	10,751	5,325	25,083
93,187		57,128		1,368		9,851	
...	...	...	394	...	1,113	...	1,444
...	5,58,736	...	8,12,150	...	36,710	...	31,794
2,414	3,115	5,150	6,698	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,136	...	...	...	6,405	...	85,782
10	2,055	4	770	28	1,285	20	1,406
911	1,912	571	1,288	120,131	1,88,336	102,375	1,55,896
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2
...	22,916	...	15,886	...	4,537	...	8,933
40	20	80	61	117,967	29,818	93,978	27,083
...	4,323	...	648	...	39,096	...	76,040
10,390	22,621	11,587	37,250	...	...	24	396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,086	...	1,063	...	1,75,426	...	2,54,480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
508	1,22,561	1,085	2,43,835	183	29,890	160	34,189
...	4,22,456	...	4,87,002	...	4,06,139	...	4,92,894
...	16,808	...	20,438	...	9,965	...	16,677
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,388	...	17,891	...	236	...	1,367

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of *years 1898-99*

Articles.		France. 1898-99. Quantity.	France. 1898-99. Value.	France. 1899-1900. Quantity.	France. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	220	...	1,362
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	6,900	3,462
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	26,420	11,313	19,933	6,781
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	92,730	44,776	67,872	27,922
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	{ "	...	} ...	{ ...	} 1,961
	{ No.	...		2,018	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	71,568	...	2,83,486
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	796,339	4,19,984	601,426	3,46,970
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	4	82
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,829	3,582	17,474	16,317
Other sorts	{ lbs.	7,280	} 2,423	{ 25,106	} 9,485
	{ No.	...		1,872	
All other sorts, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	79,708	...	1,65,754
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	449	...	182
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	33	511	19	582
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture	"	...	1,289	...	3,342
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	10,075	...	6,274
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	38,658	1,58,284	20,221	1,20,686
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	421	...	395
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	109	17,159	51	4,737
Other ware ...	Value	...	4,873	...	9,651
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	6,255	...	8,388
Ivory, manufactured	"	...	108	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	"	...	13,789	...	9,736

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Germany.				Holland.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	...	4,695	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,891	...	6,200	...	...	...	50
36	15	...	...	3,680	1,900	19,320	10,750
390	164	21,783	3,865	...	...	...	...
62,820	10,034	42,332	8,142	...	...	79,447	13,170
85,366	34,931	293,015	1,15,753	...	...	6,710	3,053
{ ...	} 17,998	{ ...	} 83,006	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ 14,210		{ 66,649		{ ...		{ ...	
6,422	9,904	6,261	11,868	...	...	...	...
...	95,723	...	3,57,559	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,292	767	525	700	...	...	...	...
5,541	6,988	26,081	23,076	...	...	739	543
443	2,475	477	3,307	...	...	...	...
252,406	1,96,520	397,244	2,73,342	...	...	4,614	8,727
{ 72,054	} 6,03,830	{ 75,181	} 12,41,731	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ 169,334		{ 407,687		{ ...		{ ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	85,155	...	92,660	...	...	...	...
14,621	17,242	23,152	26,578	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,064	...	5,889	...	...	...	...
22	2,114	101	8,116	...	...	...	...
58	86	127	268	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	447	...	...	...	...
...	37,661	...	46,895	...	...	...	48
50	20	280	135	...	...	...	...
...	6,345	...	24,058	...	...	...	...
7,752	16,709	9,878	20,964	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,511	3,126	...	...	...	...
...	13,374	...	24,425	...	...	...	...
...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	6,293	168	27,758	60	1,870	12	575
...	2,61,650	...	3,06,686	...	...	...	661
...	89,139	...	85,411	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,385	...	15,321	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of *years 1898-99*

Articles.		Italy.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	880	5,773	3,088	6,040
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	57,580	...	61,403
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	172,925	88,133	228,000	1,15,071
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	460,296	1,22,085	554,413	1,61,623
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	556,725	1,84,211	720,538	3,08,998
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	" No.	... 12,240	11,081	... 87,811	25,821
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	1,41,581	...	4,80,944
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	112	80	1,250	505
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	81,666	65,393	163,195	1,39,718
Other sorts	lbs.	3,857	22,162	848	4,455
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	17,024	8,348	20,781	10,882
Other sorts	lbs. No.	... 1,206	1,934	... 1,734	3,625
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	Value	...	200	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	44,003	...	77,064
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	6	40	1,264	4,078
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	1	252	3	710
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	421	649	200	325
Other sorts... ...	Value	...	1,294	...	90
Cabinetware and Furniture...	"	...	1,217	...	150
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	3,312	765
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	2	64	843	4,037
Corals, real	lbs.	164,275	6,21,013	135,253	6,08,964
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	486	...	600
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	4,578	1,49,722	6,887	2,54,269
Other ware ...	Value	...	1,875	...	164
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	1,181	...	1,420
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	"	...	209	...	218

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	210	...	155	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of ... *years 1898-99*

Articles.		Zanzibar. 1898-99. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1898-99. Value.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	..	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	13	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	160	...	965
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	14,044	...	9,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	} ...	..	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	112	56	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	88	66	...	...
...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	1,160	...	...	...	7,044	...	10,679
...	980	...	320	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	120	...	20	...	...
3	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	303	...	45	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	27	...	17
...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	35	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		South America. 1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)		...	36	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and Pearls, unset) ...	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

United States.				Aden.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,388	...	1,30,979	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,259	...	2,227	...	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,730,600	4,10,783	282,000	47,712	...	...	...	...
420	161	300	166	...	...	...	...
59,893	4,596	...	...	...	...	310	310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,250	...	28	...	600	...	33,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	751	464	...	...	...	...
...	...	257	180	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	50	224	160	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	...
...	192	...	650	...	...	...	...
...	1,858	...	2,239	...	127	...	779
1,053	6,508	1,544	9,076	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,334	...	4,803	...	143	...	...
186	5,202	157	16,682	...	45	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,148	...	6,762	...	160	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,44,972	...	91,262	...	375	...	280
18,967	64,244	19,762	65,422	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	442	...	348	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,723	...	11,054	...	26	...	...
...	18,849	...	54,116	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	95	...	268	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Arabia. 1898-99. Quantity.	Arabia. 1898-99. Value.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	170	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	112	12	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	3,326	...	4,483
B.—*Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)*—					
Apparel	Value	...	60	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	„	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	38	...	15
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	„	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	„	...	2,400	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Ceylon.				China.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	292	438
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	...	148	...	6,516	...	971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,684	...	16,715	...	1,77,780	...	109,975
22,000	6,373	...	...	...	...	37,200	14,350
16,800	2,755	62,327	10,000	...	...	48	12
...	...	...	...	133,972	16,754	1,040	160
14,861	2,659	1,819	1,040	14,586	1,525	19,212	2,620
...	575	...	11	...	...	...	...
400		120		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,936	...	1,33,584	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
697	503	381	186	...	...	...	...
...	...	560	50	...	...	...	...
7,612	7,187	4,556	4,545	59,638	33,691	63,089	36,553
441	2,536	...	...	...	...	32	264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,080	1,807	167	376	17	38
...		...		...		...	
...	1,616	...	...	...	30	...	2,360
...	7,293	...	5,667	...	36,514	...	32,631
...	...	...	...	1,957	1,631	1,450	671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	115	...	465	...	5	...	51
9	873	14	1,902	11	1,243	64	1,573
60	123	...	...	...	...	1,786	2,950
...	24	...	590	...	...	...	...
...	4,729	...	1,243	...	4,241	...	2,180
...	...	28	14	...	...	...	...
...	316	...	1,100	...	410	...	665
150	2,107	12	135	9	361	45	391
76,409	2,25,851	67,370	1,46,876	...	...	...	...
...	636	...	403	...	1,945	...	3,056
...	...	...	...	...	14,602	...	14,298
...	...	...	...	16	268	58	976
...	174	...	1,440	...	22,419	...	10,761
...	540	...	422	...	1,154	...	634
...	...	...	...	...	127	...	205
...	3,878	...	...	...	39,149	...	47,647

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Japan. 1898-99. Quantity.	Japan. 1898-99. Value.	Japan. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Japan. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	37,746	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	1,394	...	2,879
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	„	...	...	880	190
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	„	...	...	96	18
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	{ „ / No. }	... / ...	} ...	{ ... / ...	} ...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	4,643
Flax—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	6,515	3,763	9,118	8,823
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	{ lbs. / No. }	... / ...	} ...	{ 140 / ...	} 105
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	548
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	3,442	...	8,541
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	110	30	64	35
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	25
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	„	...	192	...	1,760
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ...	Value	...	74	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	1	10
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	13,467	...	9,681
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	120	...	1,697
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	24	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	95
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	„	...	776	...	70

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	783	1,203	2,577	2,777
...	...	...	...	50	3,500	13	1,339
...	...	...	...	...	38,255	...	45,084
...	...	...	...	2,744	480	3,078	350
...	610	...	...	...	2,58,296	...	2,33,768
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,521	648	5,930	870
...	...	...	...	20,470	2,872	39,689	7,670
...	...	...	...	...	387	...	...
...	...	...	...	400		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	246	...	626
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	672	60	1,120	90
...	...	...	...	17,208	13,059	1,728	1,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	829	800
...	...	...	...	74	80	313	98
...	...	...	...	2,005	947	44	82
...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	246	...	1,147
...	...	...	...	...	14,003	...	10,617
...	...	...	...	1,615	1,237	1,302	1,090
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	735	...	285
...	...	...	...	4	480	5	463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	5,895	...	7,015
...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,804	...	9,090
4	286	3	280	7	103	13	215
...	...	...	...	235	446	77	457
...	...	...	...	...	13,518	...	16,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	44	997	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,22,639	...	1,63,586
...	15	...	115	...	386	...	1,224
...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,301	...	5,470

n

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.							
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—							
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	25
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	67,620
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—							
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—							
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	40	8	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...	...	366
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—							
Apparel	Value	...	1,025	...	35	...	1,157
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—							
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	30
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	20	979
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	202
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	9	2
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	5,385
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	200
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	320
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,589
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (including Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	"	...	...	...	...	...	40

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,663	6,976	5,967	9,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3,500	13	1,339
...	348	...	760	...	2,64,580	...	2,47,958	...	5,54,148
643	465	...	...	...	...	38,007	23,135	8,761	2,256
...	44,229	...	3,253	...	94,221	...	9,94,330	...	9,87,665
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,634,200	74,84,700	11,825,552	67,41,137
...	...	...	...	...	...	923,203,603	9,87,22,883	928,433,798	10,23,03,618
...	...	...	...	...	...	159,624,456	1,93,51,381	169,323,279	2,10,56,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	123,298,555	1,63,40,711	156,404,517	2,12,40,809
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 5,77,901	{ ...	} 12,36,002
...		...		...		3,328,191		4,412,563	
...	...	...	...	...	...	411,750	7,31,526	450,646	8,67,447
...	...	...	2,499	...	4,767	...	20,36,482	...	38,23,523
...	...	...	...	...	...	230,341	93,410	282,779	1,24,199
2,505	2,310	...	...	...	...	716,018	4,60,005	1,031,886	6,37,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	98,418	73,872	117,305	79,286
24	90	...	...	1,065	460	1,411,537	10,07,276	1,393,549	11,26,619
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,677	40,805	3,806	19,658
...	...	...	...	466	890	3,539,430	29,08,190	4,499,507	35,96,725
{ 12	} 15	{ ...	} ...	{ 896	} 510	{ 731,379	} 23,95,334	{ 722,282	} 37,97,006
...		...		...		551,318		1,089,077	
...	231	...	105	...	125	...	99,054	...	1,34,896
...	1,209	...	1,705	...	1,959	...	32,51,099	...	37,53,354
102	155	1	3	3	7	259,602	6,17,085	335,116	8,36,364
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	45	...	70	...	...	...	6,58,884	...	5,53,665
5	94	...	...	1	152	5,341	7,28,534	10,015	8,59,553
...	...	...	...	...	...	383,328	7,91,318	380,596	7,56,409
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,493	...	1,41,113
...	42	...	18	...	...	...	1,84,900	...	2,09,530
...	...	75	19	...	...	573,048	1,53,366	551,201	1,59,940
...	1,380	...	200	...	123	...	10,55,370	...	7,36,760
...	...	1	30	7	141	97,176	4,07,036	83,002	3,73,939
...	...	...	...	...	...	240,919	8,47,310	205,216	7,59,463
...	...	...	10	...	20	...	5,41,059	...	6,70,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,661	...	14,953
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,047	3,86,672	8,802	6,25,257
...	138	...	530	...	602	...	19,39,007	...	22,27,537
...	...	...	76	...	718	...	11,29,023	...	14,87,874
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	1,494
...	...	...	292	...	5,221	...	3,70,852	...	5,76,974

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.					
C.—Other articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	889	1,26,372	920	1,37,925
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	1,97,641	...	1,86,281
Other sorts	"	...	1,92,176	...	2,00,205
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	7,763	...	4,202
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	"	...	8,70,929	...	10,40,018
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	4,44,327	...	5,43,069
Soap	Cwt.	15,801	3,20,377	18,275	3,67,248
Stationery	Value	...	7,25,386	...	7,31,544
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	3,45,191	...	4,53,374
Umbrellas	No.	636,389	5,77,259	678,206	6,54,830
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	20,678	...	47,861
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	26,57,420	...	31,95,443
Merchandise ... Free ...	"	...	3,10,31,555	...	3,05,54,847
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	"	...	18,59,91,656	...	20,16,92,076
Total		...	21,70,23,211	...	23,22,46,923
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	71,19,980	...	59,54,440
Silver	"	...	67,25,962	...	1,64,11,402
Total		..	1,38,45,942	...	2,23,65,842
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	23,08,69,153	...	25,46,12,765
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	1,76,76,386	...	2,43,58,802
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	1,76,76,386	...	2,43,58,802

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Austria—Hungary.				Belgium.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	10	...	...	...	...	5	1,508
...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...
...	2,274	...	6,661	...	12,396	...	10,341
...	2,858	...	8,218	...	5,49,524	...	5,00,534
				...			
...	3,347	...	2,793	...	1,74,145	...	1,14,745
...	1,66,849	...	1,99,549	...	79,902	...	66,097
195	10,592	549	24,792	...	50	3	157
...	61,297	...	65,987	...	19,938	...	19,565
...	20,159	...	38,704	...	70,415	...	73,564
15	14	8	15	...	...	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63,573	...	90,656	...	27,160	...	40,486
...	3,51,137	...	2,32,762	...	4,32,043	...	5,17,046
...	75,86,270	...	75,40,705	...	78,03,226	...	70,51,350
...	79,37,407	...	77,73,467	...	82,35,269	...	75,68,396
...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31,915	...	...	...	...
...	503	...	31,915	...	...	...	...
...	79,37,910	...	78,05,382	...	82,35,269	...	75,68,396
...	2,200	...	1,655	...	1,76,293	...	3,46,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,200	...	1,655	...	1,76,293	...	3,46,851

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		France. 1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	7	1,519	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	1,309	...	5
Matches, lucifer and other ...	„	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	28,931	...	13,698
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	75	...	40
Soap	Cwt.	35	440	30	625
Stationery	Value	...	1,247	...	3,172
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	11,032	...	21,396
Umbrellas	No.	4	33	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	44	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	13,366	...	17,695
Merchandise— Free ...	„	...	3,121	...	10,934
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	„	...	12,16,947	...	14,66,066
Total		...	12,20,068	...	14,77,000
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	12,20,068	...	14,77,000
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	245	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	245	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Germany.				Holland.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	250	2	608	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,775	...	9,193	...	...	...	...
...	2,67,072	...	2,86,297	...	...	...	...
...	71,219	...	60,725	...	...	...	...
...	1,08,925	...	71,482	...	519	...	...
1	103	7	492	...	...	...	...
...	26,438	...	35,135	...	...	...	1,056
...	1,08,285	...	1,50,516	...	...	...	...
167	279	613	263	...	...	...	...
...	14,682	...	6,646	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,02,927	...	2,61,606	...	...	...	...
...	1,86,958	...	2,29,032	...	1,900	...	10,800
...	58,85,661	...	60,89,998	...	90,249	...	1,68,126
...	60,72,619	...	63,19,030	...	92,149	...	1,78,926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60,72,619	...	63,19,030	...	92,149	...	1,78,926
...	1,416	...	835	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,416	...	835	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Italy.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	200	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	"	...	546	...	679
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	1,130	...	3,492
Soap	Cwt.	...	15	180	7,646
Stationery	Value	...	1,784	...	3,420
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	19,110	...	1,409
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	24	...	88
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	6,847	...	16,815
Merchandise— Free ...	"	...	89,039	...	1,15,461
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	"	...	18,09,280	...	25,21,684
Total ...	...	...	18,98,319	...	26,37,145
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	18,98,319	...	26,37,145
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	615	...	2,050
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	615	...	2,050

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	79,26,802	...	1,25,89,900	...	...	...	...
...	79,26,802	...	1,25,91,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	79,26,802	...	1,25,91,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Zanzibar. 1898-99. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1898-99. Value.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ..	„	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	600
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	8
Merchandise— Free ...	„	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	„	...	71,604	...	1,43,873
Total ...	...	...	71,604	...	1,43,873
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	71,604	...	1,43,873
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900 —continued.

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	65	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	...	1,600	...	15	...	...
...	3,160	...	1,350	...	7,144	...	18,612
...	5,80,993	...	5,29,411	...	34,16,717	...	30,00,780
...	5,84,153	...	5,30,761	...	34,22,861	...	30,19,392
...	3,02,920	...	1,74,757	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,12,300	...	...
...	3,02,920	...	1,74,757	...	5,12,300	...	...
...	8,87,073	...	7,05,518	...	39,35,161	...	30,19,392
...	2,579	...	600	...	45	...	186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,579	...	600	...	45	...	186

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		South America.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	"	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	"	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
Merchandise—Free ...	"	...	...	...	...
Merchandise—Dutiable ...	"	...	74	...	...
Total ...	...	...	74	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	74	...	...
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

United States.				Aden.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12	1,027	7	837	...	...	...	...
...	108	...	354	...	...	...	...
...	274	...	1,076	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875
...	29,407	...	66,461	...	582	...	413
...	1,240	...	924	...	...	...	...
343	19,863	202	16,001	...	15	1	11
...	19,687	...	35,763	...	...	...	...
...	3,740	...	6,661	...	...	...	...
34	40	216	320	...	...	...	...
...	3,705	...	5,941	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,022	...	25,758	...	...	...	113
...	61,460	...	2,64,041	...	384	...	49
...	79,66,541	...	57,34,103	...	4,05,777	...	5,81,213
...	80,28,001	...	59,98,144	...	4,06,161	...	5,81,262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,572
...	11,271	...	...	...	...	...	53,552
...	11,271	...	...	...	...	...	73,124
...	80,39,272	...	59,98,144	...	4,06,161	...	6,54,386
...	407	...	6,10,174	...	1,350	...	78,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	407	...	6,10,174	...	1,350	...	78,230

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.					
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	"	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	"	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	"	...	46	...	192
Merchandise ... Free ...	"	...	3,766	...	7,436
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	"	...	5,65,446	...	5,06,420
Total ...	...	...	5,69,212	...	5,13,856
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	26,534	...	71,898
Silver	"	...	2,205	...	4,082
Total ...	...	...	28,739	...	75,980
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	5,97,951	...	5,89,836
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

Trade—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—continued.

Ceylon.				China.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	76	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	100	...	100	...	1,480	...	100
...	207	...	15	...	35	...	442
...	2,488	...	6,269	...	...	...	...
...	1,672	...	2,906	...	1,38,783	...	1,58,771
...	196	...	50	...	8,161	...	2,089
7	104	23	1,119	1	44	...	...
...	1,316	...	984	...	874	...	1,407
...	313	...	271	...	1,184	...	334
...	...	3	18	...	...	36	101
...	...	...	501	...	1,725	...	396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34,793	...	53,886	...	1,66,084	...	90,313
...	27,408	...	74,802	...	1,99,285	...	1,08,797
...	25,43,233	...	23,57,327	...	19,84,138	...	22,78,068
...	25,70,641	...	24,32,129	...	21,83,423	...	23,86,865
...	23,04,611	...	54,17,753	...	58,70,039	...	52,78,781
...	17,98,662	...	4,79,017	...	10,89,562	...	...
...	41,03,273	...	58,96,770	...	69,59,601	...	52,78,781
...	66,73,914	...	83,28,899	...	91,43,024	...	76,65,646
...	6,788	...	50,498	...	2,640	...	5,868
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	a.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,788	...	50,498	...	2,640	...	5,868

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Japan. 1898-99. Quantity.	Japan. 1898-99. Value.	Japan. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Japan. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	16
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	1,62,857	...	26,013
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	"	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	82	...	134
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	171	...	100
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	92	...	965
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	44	69
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	350
Articles imported by post (not specified)	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	17,430	...	32,512
Merchandise ... Free ...	"	...	194	...	3,636
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	"	...	7,92,923	...	2,63,031
Total ...	...	...	7,93,117	...	2,66,667
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	30,000	...	22,58,000
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	30,000	...	22,58,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	8,23,117	...	25,24,667
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	100	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	100	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official year 1899-1900—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	83	...	360
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	526
...	...	...	...	...	1,02,013	...	1,76,204
...	...	...	24	...	3,132	...	3,456
...	...	...	...	...	28,464	...	31,531
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	841	...	564
...	...	...	...	...	886	...	4,599
...	...	...	...	289	290	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	664	...	694
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	297	...	64	...	82,156	...	70,330
...	2,000	...	12	...	8,853	...	72,383
...	1,55,203	...	1,18,597	...	68,83,582	...	63,78,942
...	1,57,203	...	1,18,609	...	68,92,435	...	64,51,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,618	...	4,48,692	...	4,000
...	...	...	3,618	...	4,48,692	...	4,000
...	1,57,203	...	1,22,227	...	63,41,127	...	64,55,325
...	...	...	529	...	1,035	...	14,202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	529	...	1,035	...	14,202

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1898-99

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.							
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather—							
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	154	12,830
Manufactures—							
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...	...	868
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	"	...	...	...	36	...	25
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	1	30	...	...	5	270
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	...	...	...	...	16
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,040
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	50	...	1,853
Merchandise— Free ...	"	...	...	...	15	...	14,50,479
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	"	...	2,363	...	4,066	...	85,282
Total ...	...	...	2,363	...	4,081	...	15,35,761
Treasure—							
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...	...	77,13,763
Silver	"	...	...	...	...	...	22,49,203
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,62,966
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	2,363	...	4,081	...	1,14,98,727
Government—							
Stores	Value	...	...	...	1,50,652	...	2,05,818
Treasure—							
Gold	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	1,50,652	...	2,05,818

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1899-1900—concluded.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
137	12,383	...	...	...	...	1,065	1,42,083	1,071	1,52,681
...	715	...	394	...	...	...	2,00,624	...	1,88,180
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2,16,663	...	2,28,475
...	...	...	18,412	...	22,130	...	11,12,987	...	10,30,342
...	240	...	32	...	...	...	13,22,650	...	14,65,815
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	8,39,930	...	9,18,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,391	3,51,911	19,279	4,17,991
...	75	...	48	...	60	...	8,58,937	...	8,98,887
...	165	...	83	...	200	...	5,80,605	...	7,52,058
...	...	...	...	...	...	636,898	5,77,915	679,139	6,65,643
...	940	...	...	...	300	...	42,518	...	64,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29,878	...	562	...	8,642	...	32,96,958	...	39,35,937
...	18,64,865	...	4,295	...	14,127	...	3,38,61,181	...	3,41,02,207
...	76,080	...	28,63,008	...	23,94,437	...	24,56,25,875	...	26,34,86,253
...	19,40,945	...	28,67,303	...	24,08,564	...	27,94,90,056	...	29,75,88,460
...	1,10,69,728	...	14,684	...	68,25,000	...	2,33,83,034	...	3,70,69,929
...	19,98,947	...	...	...	2	...	1,28,37,857	...	1,89,86,535
...	1,30,68,675	...	14,684	...	68,25,002	...	3,62,20,891	...	5,60,56,464
...	1,50,09,620	...	28,81,987	...	92,33,566	...	31,57,10,947	...	35,36,44,924
...	57	...	30	...	100	...	1,80,77,447	...	2,55,21,289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	57	...	30	...	100	...	1,80,77,447	...	2,55,21,289

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	7	4,460	2	11,500
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	3	187	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	711	...	-1,936
Spices	lbs.	1,640	220	384	1,030
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	7,316	...	9,587
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery—...	Value	...	68,517	...	64,511
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	6,170	2,47,635	4,330	2,04,775
Iron	,,	73	1,146	70,029	99,488
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	4,562	21,586	1,677	61,296
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	47,776	...	42,198
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	10	...	38
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	4,418	...	4,068
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	100
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosene	Gals.	...	...	48	24
Other kinds of oils	,,	1	5	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	..	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	..	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	3,385	...	4,370
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	12,656	...	21,460
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	527	257	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	18,931	1,919	26,875	2,963
White	,,	1,055	93	502	118
Coloured	,,	25,184	2,436	4,160	1,342
Other sorts of piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	144	...	6,295
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	1,339	335	533	387
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	101	...	2,921
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel ...	,,	...	1,59,522	...	1,43,236
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	17	205	472	2,520
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ..	Value	...	8,333	...	8,094
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	2,53,518	...	2,35,061
Total		...	8,46,391	...	9,20,508
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	10	3,100	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	16	16	1,315
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	47

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	225	...	...	...	500
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29,640	36,641	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	39	474	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	309	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	850	...	...	...	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,019	...	...	...	25	...	2,620
...	3,678	...	36,871	...	499	...	3,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian ... *Presidency of Bengal during the* ...

Articles.		France.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	„	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	3,618	...	1,040
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	725	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	„	...	...	...	...
Tin	„	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	„	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	„	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	1,820	..	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...
Coloured	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	..	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	68	51	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	300
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	„	...	10,152	...	4,640
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	4	180
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated.	„	...	10,132	...	5,766
Total		...	26,498	...	11,926
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	35	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Germany.				Holland.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	783	...	...	...	...
...	...	320	960	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	603	...	2,000	...	15	...	...
...	1,731	...	2,400	...	...	...	...
200	8,002	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	900	...	500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,032	...	19	...	...	...	...
...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,734	...	5,105	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,704	...	1,255	...	...	...	...
...	4,067	...	7,421	...	...	...	...
...	23,879	...	20,459	...	15	...	...
...	...	711	33,852	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Italy. 1898-99. Quantity.	Italy. 1898-99. Value.	Italy. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Italy. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	"	...	..	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	13,964	13,943	11,114	11,114
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	62	19	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	"	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	1,384	16,045	3,409	24,272
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	825	...	10
Total		...	31,732	...	35,396
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

***Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900*—continued.**

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	591	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,199	19,616	683	4,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,207	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar. 1898-99. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1898-99. Value.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	36	1	96
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	64	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ..	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	10
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	543	3,637	166	994
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	..	...	...	300
Total		...	3,737	...	1,400
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	1	48
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2	1,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	680	...	280
...	...	...	...	3,411	563	8,153	1,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	700	554
...	...	...	...	...	485	...	1,276
...	...	...	...	...	701	...	840
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40	...	...	525	5,450	333	3,981
...	...	...	...	7	480	147	12,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
...	...	...	2,032	...	9,006	...	10,420
...	...	...	...	1	30	44	540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,521	4,274	22,782	21,857
...	...	...	...	7	212	26	1,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	41	62	180	275
...	...	...	...	...	3,222	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,113,583	1,21,366	1,341,957	1,35,073
...	...	...	...	172,162	15,783	122,966	10,496
...	...	...	...	52,777	7,857	80,122	12,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	503	...	348
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	350	126	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	2,270	...	6,940	...	7,263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	712	...	...	22	175	...	...
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	866
...	651	...	875	...	1,584	...	4,991
...	2,403	...	5,377	...	1,80,939	...	2,27,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	708	...	150

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America. 1898-99. Quantity.	South America. 1898-99. Value.	South America. 1899-1900. Quantity.	South America. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	2,302	...	4,150
Spices	lbs.	123	18	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	1,794	...	1,908
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	37
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	100
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	4,186	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	7,988
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	349	...	...
Total		...	8,649	...	14,183
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

United States.				Aden.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	280	...	174	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	20	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,225	...	...	...	1,668	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	250
...	...	...	...	260	49	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,750	...	5,056	...	...	...	1,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
...	1,400	...	4,551	...	1,122	...	880
...	16,813	...	9,856	...	2,839	...	1,765
54	3,505	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Arabia. 1898-99. Quantity.	Arabia. 1898-99. Value.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions ...	Value	...	20	...	170
Spices	lbs.	5,174	1,286	164	36
Sugar—Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	293	3,200	15	160
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	5,940	1,980	...	...
Other articles ...	Value	...	30	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	225	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	,,	13	830	10	100
Tin ...	,,	10	494	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	20	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	45	...	14
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—Kerosine ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	180	62	...	...
Coloured ...	,,	...	...	53,500	9,600
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value	...	...	...	25
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel ...	Value	...	1,196	...	1,100
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	2,240	...	485
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	1,148	...	50
Total ...	...	...	12,276	...	11,640
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living ...	No.	2	140	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	...	...	...	20

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
4	40,000	11	10,000	1	2,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	619	...	22	...	14,465	...	16,432
336	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	4,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,398	...	441	...	...	...	1,092
...	1,768	...	1,872	...	2,356	...	245
...	...	8	430	...	...	...	...
2,144	11,968	639	5,288	...	...	1,116	5,399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	200	350	2,893	...	...	...	8
...	25,605	...	12,454	...	250	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	270	...	75	...	...	...	...
...	17,923	...	11,049	...	1,123	...	3,874
...	...	3	80	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
3,621	3,148	6,014	8,724	931	859	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	65	...	800	...	862	...	295
3,170	3,170	2,850	2,630	...	...	...	...
33,000	5,600	33,000	7,000	30,400	3,775	...	...
75,200	13,262	85,920	14,994	58,000	43,500	...	...
4,000	800	...	...	3,000	2,250	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	40	...	1,805	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	324	180
...	67	...	325	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...
...	14,318	...	19,622	...	2,110	...	2,586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	468	...	100	...	460	...	4,459
...	6,199	...	10,441	...	8,484	...	7,104
...	1,61,169	...	1,08,905	...	84,489	...	41,974
1	550	61	775	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...
...	4,700	...	8,078	...	...	...	30

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	35
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	200	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	20
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	250	...	1,300
Total		...	450	...	1,355
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

***Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900*—continued.**

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	6	5,200	14	38,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	60	...	4,282	...	2,749
...	...	...	...	8,101	2,525	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,252	782	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	351	...	41
...	35	...	45	...	3,122	...	4,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80
...	...	...	...	4	258	129	866
...	...	...	...	...	23,635	...	13,235
...	...	...	...	...	20,883	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	946	...	276
...	700	...	655	...	6,097	...	9,213
...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	600	600	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	401	15	1,575
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,419
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,300	700	4,131	1,082
...	...	...	...	59,805	12,054	30,886	4,955
...	...	...	...	2,210	620	1,50,740	24,139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	..	124
...	...	...	...	125	300	...	...
...	...	...	48	...	1,527	...	4,449
...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...
...	1,285	...	1,820	...	63,688	...	49,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	267	425
...	...	...	...	83,440	2,79,931	32,534	1,91,711
...	300	...	26	...	1,000	...	1,116
...	460	...	1,115	...	20,995	...	14,781
...	2,780	...	4,551	...	4,49,513	...	3,64,900
...	...	...	...	36,233	2,76,270	31,564	2,53,725
...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8,421	...	3,624

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce and during the official years 1898-99

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	33	35,400
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	50	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—							
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...	...	109
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	110	...	50	...	600
B.—Metals—							
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	23	2,564	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	...	...	...	...	88
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	1,680	...	575	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...	720	100
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...	600	900
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	273
B.—Apparel—							
Apparel	Value	...	1,288	...	174	...	5,118
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—							
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	1,630	...	1,478	...	3,860
Total ...	...	...	4,758	...	4,841	...	46,448
Indian Produce and Manufactures.							
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	10	4,800
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	75
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...

Trade—*continued.*

Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Benga
and 1899-1900—continued.

...tralia.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	500	...	...	3	2,500	53	88,460	31	63,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	223	...	96
...	27	...	725	...	2,701	...	23,844	...	29,355
808	2,116	2,609	602	9,440	2,105	21,394	5,282	19,271	6,178
...	...	304	4,036	...	...	970	11,489	15	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30	30	45	45	5,970	2,010	1,997	1,383
...	767	...	2,546	...	5,241	...	1,8485	...	23,393
...	50	...	1,090	...	813	...	81,710	...	66,081
...	...	12	720	...	...	6,382	2,56,357	4,338	2,05,205
...	...	258	2,506	110	1,152	16,979	35,438	112,911	1,63,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	974	171	14,740
...	...	...	28	50	342	4,608	22,576	2,216	65,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,266	...	68,392
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	20,883	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	...	426
...	528	...	18,100	...	10,475	...	60,393	...	52,928
...	...	5	140	15	400	7	360	62	1,120
...	...	32	16	40	16	32	16	93	45
...	...	492	695	6	12	9,154	9,757	28,802	30,593
...	...	2	37	23	1,710	15	650	65	5,025
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	284	...	5,085	...	5,329
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	62	180	275
...	2,275	...	421	...	1,007	...	19,056	...	26,776
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,697	3,427	2,850	2,630
...	...	40,900	5,969	9,680	1,298	1,241,114	1,39,329	1,417,643	1,47,666
...	...	6,856	1,888	3,080	1,242	378,300	86,901	243,344	31,812
...	...	450	100	10,080	1,738	87,671	14,063	298,602	48,999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,101	...	905	...	8,098	...	7,791
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,132	1,586	857	1,167
...	595	...	...	...	464	...	4,077	...	17,535
...	...	...	310	...	...	...	1,578	...	120
...	7,418	...	13,640	...	28,392	...	2,97,591	...	2,79,580
...	...	50	250	4	75	67	455	747	3,200
...	...	68	1,300	422	2,348	38,776	3,22,316	37,164	2,23,820
...	100	...	418	...	183	...	17,073	...	16,934
...	2,821	...	4,114	...	43,696	...	3,21,832	...	3,44,711
...	15,297	...	60,282	...	1,10,139	...	19,80,944	...	19,56,553
15	5,000	...	...	1	500	36,310	2,87,865	32,369	2,93,867
1	70	...	...	6	160	...	[illegible]	25	1,691
...	7	...	1,478	...	2,925	...	15,303	...	14,756

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	4,040	13,278
Rice in the husk ...	"	522	1,424	27	72
Rice not in the husk ...	"	988,678	54,47,891	1,133,151	65,65,134
Wheat	"	2,878,052	1,34,53,570	1,952,846	71,66,996
Pulse	"	335,615	9,76,839	794,012	19,96,241
Jawari and bajri ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	6,622	11,988	1	5
Provisions	Value	...	1,22,159	...	85,352
Spices	lbs.	14,250	2,450	86,655	12,029
Sugar	Cwt.	...	20	1	35
Tea	lbs.	135,482,405	7,05,45,181	149,449,991	7,94,33,528
Other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	6
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	33,075	...	40,027
B.—Metals	"	...	24,949	...	43,390
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	"	...	8,100	...	1,478
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock.	"	...	...	...	25
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	9,96,462	...	9,13,310
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	...	1,9549	...	62,596
Opium	Chests	201	2,23,790	478	6,84,615
	Cwt.	293		701	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	22,400	672	...	...
Manufactured	"	29,065	27,447	36,731	36,077
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	22,972	54,43,138	13,215	36,34,868
Myrabolams	"	27,880	88,828	21,672	71,045
Turmeric	"	4,575	36,859	1,761	23,034
Other kinds	"	311	3,961	36	4,598
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	...	...	1	20
Mineral	"	332	367	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	"	457,585	5,81,551	233,752	2,93,885
All other sorts	"	...	...	3	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	944	1,61,375	771	1,24,444
Cotton	"	10,560	2,45,805	8,169	1,85,933
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	"	...	...	1,097	31,661
Hemp	"	57,356	3,66,323	61,759	4,63,660
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	49,234	21,92,761	44,696	20,20,279
	No.	700,329		635,174	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	9,818	9,86,775	12,159	9,62,066
	No.	949,164		883,033	
Horns	Cwt.	17,669	4,86,783	15,650	3,85,755
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	4,200	...	10,800
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	4,961,748	3,76,35,334	4,496,881	3,92,99,568
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	8,237	4,71,245	7,483	4,06,299
Other kinds	"	12	457	13	456
Mica or talc	Cwt.	5,998	3,42,408	11,793	3,83,374
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	122	1,224	279	3,010
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	"	...	...	...	...
Linseed	"	3,382,257	1,90,72,182	2,696,186	1,67,19,804
Mowa or mowra	"	...	...	...	...
Mustard	"	37	224	111	612
Poppy	"	500	3,069	4,995	34,050
Rape	"	93,483	4,95,927	104,234	5,93,336
Til or Jinjili	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	15	626	4	188

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,002	13,650	...	...	4,505	27,641	2,606	15,776
...	...	...	...	152,321	7,32,922	372,472	13,82.231
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,466	...	16,763	...	150	...	1,042
64,400	5,367	...	...	4,480	540	15,680	1,330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,145	3,018	14,905	7,844	...	...	1,940	672
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9,693	...	8,757
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ ...		{ ...		{ ...		{ ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	56,620	1,987
...	...	142	168	...	...	...	...
9,732	24,67,616	6,755	19,95,584	1,418	3,02,153	480	1,42,995
4,402	20,887	6,168	21,550	500	1,500	...	...
100	886	200	1,909	550	4,314	275	2,625
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,620	3,89,477	10,611	2,29,544	36,072	7,25,690	16,015	2,94,139
...	...	90	9,000	...	...	190	6,800
...	...	...	...	714	4,000	1,336	6,600
{ 62,222	} 27,00,125	{ 68,072	} 29,83,432	{ 1,930	} 74,556	{ 439	} 18,870
{ 790,564		{ 858,630		{ 24,672		{ 6,110	
{ 62	} 2,187	{ ...	} ...	{ 47	} 5,500	{ 13	} 1,875
{ 2,000		{ ...		{ 5,000		{ 1,600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
319,782	24,82,236	420,547	38,23,548	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	10,000	220	12,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,724	56,026	40,902	3,30,542	90,523	5,85,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	200,879	13,35,201	204,797	13,00,95[illegible]
...	...	...	...	387,682	20,83,893	183,820	9,77,41[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian ... *Presidency of Bengal during the*

Articles.	France. 1898-99. Quantity.	France. 1898-99. Value.	France. 1899-1900. Quantity.	France. 1899-1900. Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... "	...	...	...	2
Rice not in the husk ... "	440	2,250	1	10
Wheat ... ... "	281,142	13,06,979	49,048	1,90,409
Pulse ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	61	...	1,404
Spices ... ... lbs.	40,320	5,156	56,000	5,452
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	26,240	10,845	13,596	6,985
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	655	...	650
B.—Metals ... ... "	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... "	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock "	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	1,05,921	...	3,51,949
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	..	...
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	19,742	639	...	...
Manufactured ... "	140	150	..	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	8,360	19,75,312	9,497	27,79,687
Myrabolams ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... "	1,651	13,954	1,932	19,630
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	1,500	29,350
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... "	29	190	...	...
All other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... "	10,003	2,03,576	2,689	47,860
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ... "	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	23,548	13,67,326	90,291	46,07,707
Hides, raw ... ... No.	494,003		1,510,779	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	2,022	1,68,028	3,117	2,58,871
Skins, raw ... ... No.	148,337		203,402	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	3,902	77,201
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	22,780	...	13,960
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	454,151	33,08,438	641,412	58,79,028
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	66	4,320	33	7,300
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... "	415,341	22,81,674	735,274	40,10,682
Mowa or mowra ... ... "	939	3,200	8,989	33,716
Mustard ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... "	91,091	5,61,000	93,079	5,75,265
Rape ... ... "	155,015	8,15,212	12,012	57,330
Til or Jinjili ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	23	144	10	112

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Germany.				Holland.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
318,019	18,83,627	297,959	17,77,064	8,073	48,168	8,057	54,938
88,208	4,33,814	101	440	60,077	2,39,006	...	...
...	...	500	1,025	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52,686	..	22,238	...	3,300	...	9,451
1,064	200	22,400	2,182	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
518,133	2,17,305	766,746	3,09,472	3,001	1,103	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	333	...	1,419	..	...	...	100
...	120	...	37,132	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	850	...	2,024	...	...	...	...
...	2,979	...	10,634	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	
2,016	75	9,800	677	976,186	26,491	908,750	21,437
22	55	40	69	...	...	5	15
7,785	17,36,350	5,494	14,78,401	3,713	8,07,864	1,467	4,05,831
11,948	42,262	35,425	1,04,626	...	...	...	...
900	7,432	500	6,682	...	...	...	...
6	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,932	11,561	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	13,650	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,882	18,80,730	63,672	13,60,478	...	...	...	...
73	1,355	598	12,175	...	...	...	...
36	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
278,702	1,20,86,658	309,603	1,35,28,515	4,092	1,65,994	4,981	1,95,146
3,893,892		4,110,422		49,648		51,249	
234	17,134	1,470	94,233	79	12,625	48	3,300
14,797		84,292		9,000		2,600	
6,188	1,03,960	8,432	1,40,558	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,234,810	1,62,42,899	1,883,859	1,63,30,586	...	...	...	...
3,900	2,32,920	7,048	4,13,620	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	3,025	...	...	...	...
289	46,057	250	30,270	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,946,609	1,11,96,750	1,748,394	1,08,53,361	160,821	9,07,501	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56,171	4,22,668	74,360	4,77,061	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	5,15,641	153,156	7,97,165	...	...	22,008	1,20,178
1,000	6,820	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian ... Presidency of Bengal during the ...

Articles.		Italy.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ...	"	3	6	...	...
Rice, not in the husk ...	"	...	...	...	...
Wheat	"	...	...	...	...
Pulse	"	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	22,902	...	44,719
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	1,205	765	1,896	1,423
Other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals	"	...	...	...	1,998
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	"	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	6,175	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Opium	{ Chests Cwt.	... ...	} ...	{	} ...
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	...	...	800	25
Manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	2,600	6,20,301	1,862	5,42,915
Myrabolams	"	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral	"	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	"	36,134	7,22,940	29,990	6,01,740
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Hemp	"	54	401	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	{ Cwt. No.	88,872 1,392,314	} 40,49,909	{ 110,323 1,597,354	} 50,61,353
Skins, raw	{ Cwt. No.	485 23,250	} 29,195	{ 606 32,710	} 42,337
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	315,604	24,28,224	360,808	33,14,728
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	"	...	...	...	...
Linseed	"	3,826	23,481	1,000	6,138
Mowa or mowra ...	"	...	...	20	20
Mustard	"	...	...	...	...
Poppy	"	...	...	...	...
Rape	"	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...

Trade—*continued.*

***Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900*—continued.**

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,720	900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,708	16,926	40,423	14,543	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,002	2,64,449	758	2,46,881	...	...	...	...
...	...	147	600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,031	20,500	41	921	...	...	...	...
...	...	60	2,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...	...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar. 1898-99. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1898-99. Value.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Zanzibar. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ...	"	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	"	19,837	98,600	10,679	61,179
Wheat	"	...	...	...	...
Pulse	"	...	...	73	400
Jawari and bajri ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	6,996	2,826	14,157	6,546
Other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	45	...	180
B.—Metals	"	...	560	...	10,515
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	"	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	...	200	...	444
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams	"	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	97	677	74	540
Mineral	"	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	"	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	"	...	...	...	...
Hemp	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	..		...	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	9	63	...	...
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	"	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	29	480	...	...
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	"	...	...	...	...
Linseed	"	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra	"	...	...	...	...
Mustard	"	...	...	...	...
Poppy	"	...	...	...	...
Rape	"	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

***Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900*—continued.**

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	135,963	5,63,273	143,479	5,21,996
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40
147	900	477	2,278	1,431,338	70,91,842	1,029,646	50,83,720
...	...	50	300	2,875	12,354	6,075	26,710
...	...	...	...	76,707	3,85,983	59,372	2,66,012
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	96,595	5,51,499	94,451	4,47,850
...	210	.	687	..	1,83,745	...	1,69,687
336	99	1,642	170	249,213	39,208	218,888	39,621
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
124,663	50,924	92,754	34,304	643	401	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,224	...	585
...	...	...	...	...	12,410	..	18,909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,62,395	...	2,38,051
...	2,250	...	11,750	...	42,814	...	44,315
...	...	...	...	20	20,650	30	33,400
..	...	...		30		45	
...	..	...	..	98,563	18,473	86,592	13,753
...	...	5	6	6,568	960	87	27
367	88,819	289	80,619	2	296	...	...
...	...	...	...	86	684	59	528
25	136	...	...	1,251	16,378	1,099	16,194
...	...	...	...	57	931	134	2,386
22	108	54	900	...	...	25	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,916	2,351	952	1,137	220,418	2,98,062	201,668	2,62,168
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	111	1,059	44	880
...	...	..	...	41	572	12	448
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	3,147	65	1,500	...	...	...	...
340		160		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98,839	2,87,101	85,286	7,16,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	350	19,083	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,007	20,764	1,164	14,654
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	300
...	...	3,32,349	22,66,010	266	1,712	110	894
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	603	4,666	526	3,995
...	...	...	...	73	686	54	516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	68	...	...
...	...	...	...	157	1,696	56	152

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America. 1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	10	56	37	137
Rice in the husk ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... "	220,295	11,36,310	144,674	6,69,867
Wheat ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... "	3,850	16,234	4,183	18,595
Jawari and bajri ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	1	4	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value.	...	2,430	...	3,020
Spices ... ... lbs.	6,570	1,706	2,963	606
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,015	511	4,000	2,234
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... "	...	2,440	...	859
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... "	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock "	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	..	24	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value.	...	200	...	870
Opium ... ... { Chests	...	...	...	..
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	...	...	20	20
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... "	3	20	1	5
Turmeric ... ... "	55	750	122	1,809
Other kinds ... ... "	3	72	6	166
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... "	4,788	5,523	1,050	1,372
All other sorts ...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... "	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... "	...	...	...	..
Hides, and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...
{ No.	...		...	
Skins, raw ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...
{ No.	...		...	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	139	1,621	98	905
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... "	...	...	72,224	4,38,306
Mowa or mowra ... "	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... "	44	310	18	100
Poppy ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

United States.				Aden.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	255	1,530	249	1,020
79,041	2,15,560	1,976	5,400	...	...	...	...
6,982	46,917	...	...	257,727	14,30,083	373,993	18,61,306
...	...	...	...	...	...	147	800
...	...	...	...	513	3,175	783	3,880
...	...	...	...	2,601	8,277	745	2,190
...	...	...	...	825	3,821	1,536	4,958
...	2,264	...	3,355	...	60	...	130
56,000	5,795	123,200	13,600	...	...	12,936	1,890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,411,724	5,33,817	2,744,788	9,79,137	108,929	36,413	76,711	25,970
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,269	...	2,475	...	...	...	45
...	7,579	...	602	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,27,841	...	9,44,582	...	...	...	...
...	7,440	...	20,161	...	3,545	...	1,252
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
...	...	...		...	...	...	
8,000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	50	...	...	8,633	1,150	12,581	1,554
17,922	36,56,853	10,405	28,26,760	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,596	24,360	829	10,239	...	...	...	...
10	250	1	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	65	60	4	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,825	2,500	912	1,150	456	522	912	984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
924	1,45,970	1,572	2,47,830	...	...	...	...
134	3,509	762	19,796	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
893	7,000	18	160	...	...	20	200
{ 96,057	} 35,51,616	{ 288,012	} 1,11,48,268	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
655,716		2,001,429		...		...	
{ 95,728	} 1,02,67,392	{ 178,786	} 1,64,49,976	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
9,058,281		14,172,832		...		...	
...	...	10	160	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,300,930	59,41,603	1,714,231	1,07,56,294	...	...	...	...
1,198	59,900	890	48,749	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,067	85,824	3,367	2,87,364	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,848	94,600	10,010	54,600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	11,810
...	...	...	...	...	...	250	510

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Arabia. 1898-99. Quantity.	Arabia. 1898-99. Value.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ...	"	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	"	1,028,287	52,20,281	594,570	28,21,650
Wheat	"	2,089	10,293	...	...
Pulse	"	2,591	14,252	554	2,400
Jawari and bajri ...	"	2,922	9,178	757	1,549
Other sorts	"	9,019	58,824	6,731	42,084
Provisions	Value	...	638	...	640
Spices	lbs.	36,048	5,850	4,925	434
Sugar	Cwt.	12	170	11	130
Tea	lbs.	220,724	73,429	155,567	52,510
Other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	635	...	...
B.—Metals	"	...	380	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	"	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	...	1,745	...	1,250
Opium	Chests	...	} ...	...	} ...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ...	"	1[illegible],636	1,685	5,211	450
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	6	1,080	16	3,041
Myrabolams	"	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	"	...	...	3	28
Other kinds	"	1	20	...	50
V.—Oils					
Essential	Gals.	335	930	120	500
Mineral	"	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	"	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier).	"	...	...	...	...
Hemp	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	} ...	...	} ...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	} ...	...	} ...
	No.	...		...	
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	2	35
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	2	28
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	"	...	...	...	...
Linseed	"	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra	"	...	...	...	...
Mustard	"	...	...	1	12
Poppy	"	...	...	...	...
Rape	"	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

***Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900*—continued.**

Ceylon.				China.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20,678	85,484	24,806	93,000	127	565	31	118
14,973	42,938	46,367	1,34,505	6,010	18,438	...	...
3,173,129	1,78,14,399	3,241,214	1,71,56,162	430	3,243	423	2,960
11	61	29	163	726	3,595	1,457	7,043
22,296	1,08,553	29,960	1,37,056	189	1,214	153	921
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,837	47,594	3,048	16,323	45	240	37	184
...	9,905	...	62,483	...	93,252	...	1,39,788
36,726	10,452	69,055	17,038	1,914	242	3,292	435
260	3,711	182	2,721	1	18	...	...
264	274	1,010	302	883,295	4,45,180	1,248,787	5,85,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150
...	2,167	...	3,446	...	365	...	60
...	12,955	...	14,793	...	20	...	130
...	10	...	1,050	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	62,723	...	1,21,971	...	11,11,608	...	11,01,276
...	4,203	...	4,117	...	2,77,068	...	3,49,229
155	} 1,58,065	{ 170	} 2,05,655	24,284	} 2,55,47,785	{ 24,547	} 2,99,67,525
227		249		35,616		36,001	
74,082	14,942	51,536	10,775	2,216	190	...	...
29,?20	3,686	38,980	5,674	14,288	2,176	19,040	2,308
...	...	...	...	...	...	903	1,79,156
...	...	...	...	1,478	4,431	1,758	5,089
9	94	1	15	2	18	1	15
40	1,075	38	256	1,561	17,100	1,424	23,166
58	676	45	410	...	...	...	...
...	...	210	815	...	...	...	...
9,813	13,376	11,371	17,906	58,168	76,571	45,803	59,822
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	83,065	18,78,794	38,894	9,67,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	211
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	93
...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 2	} 180	{ 453	} 19,013
...		...		20		2,700	
...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 29	} 9,000	{ 40	} 1,501
...		...		5,600		680	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	40,612	2,85,504	35,088	2,74,762
72	3,910	1	20	...	...	...	...
60	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30	200	300	700	...	...
9,582	82,307	8,528	75,917	24	320	23	311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	257	28	185	51	301	29	244
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	60	...	...	...	...
149	750	196	1,608	...	...	...	...
...	...	73	400	...	...	...	...
558	84,815	710	89,740	23	290	8	80

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan. 1898-99. Quantity.	Japan. 1898-99. Value.	Japan. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Japan. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk	"	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	"	...	...	7	50
Wheat	"	...	...	...	...
Pulse	"	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,220	...	1,030
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	110	110	100	62
Other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	"	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	91,683	...	51,669
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	...	980	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	1,115	2,10,563	5,557	14,22,898
Myrabolams	"	159	477	...	...
Turmeric	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	162	3,072	140	4,307
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral	"	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	"	4,359	4,876	532	776
All other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	"	30,364	6,14,797	51,806	12,66,724
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	"	...	...	...	...
Hemp	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	3	228	58	2,659
	No.	51		784	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	7	603	28	1,560
	No.	661		2,426	
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	4,634	34,180	3,890	31,471
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	3	120	...	5
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	"	...	...	...	...
Linseed	"	1	8	...	...
Mowa or mowra ...	"	...	...	...	...
Mustard	"	...	...	91	732
Poppy	"	...	...	...	...
Rape	"	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Persia. 1898-99. Quantity.	Persia. 1898-99. Value.	Persia. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Persia. 1899-1900. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1898-99. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1898-99. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1899-1900. Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	1,594	9,386	7,511	28,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152,661	7,95,718	62,727	2,96,582	886	5,797	478	3,529
...	...	...	...	2,597	16,628	2,262	10,251
...	...	...	...	8,820	56,882	16,868	76,861
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,482	14,810	3,115	17,311
...	24	...	30	...	3,57,407	...	3,02,025
...	...	...	...	12,208	1,315	3,229	885
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
456,613	1,42,470	437,555	1,44,448	34,287	18,671	37,084	24,379
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	20	...	2,928	...	8,111
...	...	...	...	...	26,097	...	22,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,85,079	...	1,51,930
...	2,200	...	1,020	...	12,286	...	4,369
...	...	...	...	14,577	1,51,83,740	15,592	1,88,18,535
...		...		21,355		22,868	
...	...	...	...	39,424	3,520	580	72
328	60	...	...	68,204	9,117	49,426	6,070
205	61,231	42	10,663	...	...	12	3,600
...	..	...	...	111	590	436	2,787
...	...	...	...	100	1,176	81	881
...	...	...	...	952	12,706	495	7,459
9	121	9	44	86	885	80	726
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	247,328	2,82,945	217,814	2,58,271
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	152	4,042	...	...
...		...		400			
...	...	...	...	2	150	14	218
...		...		120		4,610	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,600
...	...	...	...	727	5,319	972	8,777
...	...	...	...	219	17,061	184	9.187
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24,861	2,02,208	25,196	1,91,711
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	70	511	42	357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	91	700	104	740
...	...	...	...	128	1,099	133	1,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	536	3,722
...	...	...	...	68	9,490	14	1,850

R.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bengal during the official years

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*						
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—						
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...		
Rice in the husk ... ... "	...	...	...	...	437	1,802
Rice not in the husk ... "	3,249	16,818	1,645	8,445	...	...
Wheat ... ... "	...	...	...	...	28,732	1,35,327
Pulse ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... "	...	...	...	...	3,141	14,255
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	21	...	1,409	55	187
Spices ... ... lbs.	1,818	3,531	1,230	1,484	...	35,789
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	12,630	2,294
Tea ... ... lbs.	2,169,667	8,11,503	1,929,037	7,28,685	1	6
Other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	6,301,960	21,10,026
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					...	...
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	300	...	...		
B.—Metals ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... "	...	...	...	...	...	895
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling stock "	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	13,280
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	108	...	...	...	236
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...		...		...	
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	112	40	...	...	593	992
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	4,167	10,56,357	2,210	5,59,040	6	1,100
Myrabolams ... ... "	...	..	...	...	5,816	22,393
Turmeric ... ... "	...	...	...	...	138	1,705
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	...	...	4	63
V.—Oils—						
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... "	...	...	43	73	879,019	12,12,778
All other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—						
Caoutchouc—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... "	...	...	3	24	3,049	76,265
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). "	...	...	61	1,798	3	330
Hemp ... ... "	...	...	...	...	235	3,750
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	80	2,800	122	4,818	3	147
Hides, raw ... ... No.	640		1,606		50	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	75
Skins, raw ... ... No.	...		...		39	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—						
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	11,018	54,836
Manures—						
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	2,400	1,29,727
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	881	4,548
Other than essential—						
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... "	...	...	...	...	30,331	1,19,896
Mowa or mowra ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... "	...	...	...	...	4	36
Poppy ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... "	...	...	...	...	768	4,738
Til or Jinjili ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	58	490

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
748	3,092	16,918	77,190	1,028	4,189	175,982	7,39,286	180,929	6,64,912
...	...	1	2	48	176	100,550	2,78,368	48,427	1,40,195
21,416	1,26,975	995,294	54,85,836	949,070	49,07,695	8,636,201	4,67,04,993	7,872,799	4,14,13,315
1	10	281	1,532	216	855	3,458,879	1,62,00,154	2,384,704	87,86,208
5,858	24,523	50,306	2,63,951	83,587	1,67,345	504,061	18,41,388	945,853	26,95,259
...	...	780	3,192	...	...	6,303	20,647	1,502	3,739
...	...	17,526	1,33,062	19,017	84,907	189,707	8,22,029	127,936	6,14,122
...	55,281	...	3,16,837	...	2,44 167	...	12,18,526	...	12,24,651
17,625	2,988	68,828	11,893	109,876	17,587	591,805	96,098	758,316	1,18,626
...	...	90	1,260	577	7,179	364	5,185	773	10,075
8,350,184	29,70,717	1,646,370	6,78,917	2,554,921	9,84,845	149,452,097	7,57,00,616	167,936,152	8,63,14,168
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	192
...	705	...	1,006	...	965	...	49,988	...	53,788
...	1,537	...	13,019	...	14,769	...	1,01,474	...	1,67,006
...	180	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	...	2,708
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	25,259	...	21,680	...	1,768	...	35,85,721	...	39,03,819
...	190	...	7,164	...	9,220	...	3,94,660	...	5 80,174
...	...	1,932	20,47,455	1,610	19,43,825	41,169	4,31,81,485	42,427	5,15,53,555
...		2,830		2,362		60,381		62,226	
...	...	13,670	1,590	29 617	4,774	1,256,299	66,892	1,147,295	53,600
890	1,605	60,902	9,185	85,638	10,852	237,449	56,778	248,796	64,895
2	584	417	1,12,048	115	37,456	81,779	1,87,05,530	59,078	1,63,50 979
5,306	19,906	102	449	173	700	52,485	1,82,504	71,195	2,26,836
202	2,701	920	11,680	519	7,476	12,872	1,19,742	7,525	93,238
12	138	30	191	86	1,609	3,137	39,644	3,872	73,515
...	...	60	1,742	50	210	722	5,200	462	3,515
...	...	53	16	...	...	385	383	210	815
769,096	11,20,370	311,452	4,41,656	330,445	4,17,183	2,206,088	29,34,462	1,814,350	24,35,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	3,20,995	2,343	3,72,274
2,771	75,152	376	6,773	27	744	314,401	67,69,914	225,494	50,51,459
35	3,245	15	433	4	64	132	2,690	2,180	67,955
289	3,800	...	...	...	...	59,287	3,81,774	63,433	4,66,503
...	...	10,918	5,10,064	5,103	2,36,810	615,933	2,67,09,553	922,218	3,98,28,370
...		161,502		73,264		8,163,041		10,866,661	
...	...	157	12,450	29	1,237	108,672	1,15,11,114	196,310	1,78,17,664
...		7,120		300		10,223,379		15,388,385	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,857	5,90,743	27,996	6,03,709
...	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	36,430	...	30,860
5,263	40,726	115,042	7,24,032	68,207	6,68,43.	9,857,856	6,93,74,269	9,716,244	8,06,60,377
780	42,855	...	...	...	...	16,529	9,36,971	16,606	9,31,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	8,557	68	8,271
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,720	4,79,309	15,473	7,08,508
489	4,925	776	11,373	755	9,812	37,921	3,24,740	[illegible]	3,01,273
...	...	40	220	1	5	40	220	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	55	300
5,122	31,422	22,311	1,22,072	77,043	4,37,433	6,010,161	3,40,50,286	5,761,058	3,49,10,812
...	...	...	...	...	...	939	3,200	9,009	33,796
23	236	199	1,510	68	570	978	7,446	940	7,195
...	7	18	158	3	152	356,860	23,24,501	377,923	23,89,240
421	2,567	27	196	7	50	789,614	42,16,352	475,352	25,49,644
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	[illegible]	2,342	15,932
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,409	1,15,839	912	1,23,309	2,277	2,15,318	2,016	2,14,916

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk ...	lbs.	553,984	15,63,540	691,642	28,22,527
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt	931	81,054	4,378	1,16,319
Wood—Teak and other kinds	C Tons	410	46,290	334	53,335
Wool	lbs	2,478,259	6,52,834	2,450,370	6,30,569
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	5,69,276	...	6,81,869
II.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs	800	337	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds	2,983	798	535	394
Other sorts ...	Value	...	1,318	..	254
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ..	No	38,488,995	71,57,360	32,101,030	67,86,802
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	20,414,900	18,38,510	29,242,100	28,47,113
Other kinds .	Cwt	9,057	51 270	12,021	90,466
Silk goods ..	Value	..	6,24,981	...	6,69,499
Woollen goods .	"	...	8,52,737	.	9,85,426
Other articles unenumerated ...	"	...	1,84,656	...	17,000
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	"	.	1,36,402	..	93,599
Boots and shoes ...	Prs	.	..	17	179
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	27,020	...	81,888
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt		...	...	..
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	{ Cwt No	305 4,255	30,765	318 4,625	41,625
Skins, dressed or tanned	{ Cwt. No	40 5,600	2,700	35 2,260	5,014
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value		60,938	...	42,405
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	44,094	21,04,339	59,683	28,18,029
Button	"	23,492	11,46,809	28,581	14,02,405
Other kinds ...	"	86	4,400	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post	Value	...	..	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	.	4,05,018	...	6,04,389
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	"	...	17,26,22,174	...	17,67,78,374
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Dutiable	"	.	54,50,315	...	65,65,206
Total	...	.	17,80,72,489	...	18,33,43,580
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	17,89,19,880	...	18,42,64,088
Treasure—					
Gold	...	...	800	...	...
Silver	...	...	450	...	7,157
Total	..	.	1,250		7,157
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	17,89,20,630	...	18,42,71,245
Government—					
Stores	...	..	2,00,960	...	1,54,086
Treasure—					
Gold	...	...	..	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure*	..	...	2,00,960	...	1,54,086

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	480	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	44,850	...	35,325	...	982	...	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	288	...	...	...	3,263	...	23,242
455,200	79,491	105,000	19,975	3,815,000	6,74,798	3,707,800	6,73,918
50,100	5,913	70,400	10,744	481,700	36,929	165,000	26,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	500	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	8,330	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	57	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...
...		...		200		...	
...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...
4,033	1,81,506	5,478	2,55,432	292	14,000	517	24,570
113	4,905	363	17,565	...	...	319	15,226
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,900	...	600	...	650	...	150
...	83,61,924	...	94,85,809	...	62,61,011	...	54,62,578
...	13,650	...	...	...	27,641	...	15,776
...	83,75,574	...	94,85,809	...	62,88,652	...	54,78,354
...	83,79,252	...	95,22,680	...	62,89,151	...	54,81,724
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	83,79,252	...	95,22,680	...	62,89,151	...	54,81,724
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France. 1898-99. Quantity.	France. 1898-99. Value.	France. 1899-1900. Quantity.	France. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	664,698	25,76,764	848,491	35,28,578
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	313	25,879
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	600	...	1,544
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	2,000	600	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	40	80	1,619	1,559
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	430,750	86,377	526,700	1,18,779
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ...	Value	...	1,01,633	...	1,55,634
Woollen goods ...	"	...	2,018	...	2,082
Other articles unenumerated ..	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	7,969	...	13,566
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	685	...	50
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	1,600	...	...
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	8,491	3,95,795	9,769	4,54,640
Button	"	1,272	59,865	1,177	50,785
Other kinds ...	"	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	5,071	...	10,592
Indian Produce and Manufactures — Free	"	...	1,53,94,551	...	2,28,18,238
Indian Produce and Manufactures — Dutiable	"	...	2,250	...	12
Total	...	...	1,53,96,801	...	2,28,18,250
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	1,54,23,299	...	2,28,30,176
Treasure —					
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	...	...	1,54,23,299	...	2,28,30,176
Government—					
Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Germany.				Holland.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	8,389	213	16,839	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
2,823	756	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,73,727	...	2,07,430	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54,746	...	1,06,689	...	...	...	...
6,852,175	11,43,843	2,786,538	5,47,752	422,100	76,077	30,200	7,248
3,590,900	3,43,190	2,111,779	2,10,419	724,100	65,973	...	...
293	3,113	1,145	9,339	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	970	...	...	...	...
...	5,444	...	10,049	...	...	...	...
...	5,412	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,135	...	2,955	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	20	...	...	...	...
482	12,788	166	2,563	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
4	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
650		...		...		...	
...	20	...	2,450	...	...	...	
19,587	8,96,721	26,812	12,51,021	5,863	2,59,795	8,[illegible]	3,72,865
5,857	2,98,132	7,726	3,92,981	253	11,535	1,495	70,995
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,449	...	50,330	...	25	...	25
...	4,85,30,079	...	4,83,67,777	...	25,77,289	...	12,06,591
...	18,83,627	...	17,77,064	...	48,163	...	54,933
...	5,04,13,706	...	5,01,44,841	...	26,25,452	...	12,61,524
...	5,04,37,585	...	5,01,65,300	...	26,25,467	...	12,61,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,04,37,585	...	5,01,65,300	...	26,25,467	...	12,61,524
...	1,850	...	850	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,850	...	850	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Italy.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	31,494	2,45,800	36,720	3,32,194
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	78	6,150
Wood—Teak and other kinds...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	290	...	1,200
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	65	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	„	...	550	...	800
Other articles unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	580
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	853	39,370	1,481	64,517
Button	„	245	13,735	181	8,820
Other kinds ...	„	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	„	...	17,552	...	4,364
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free „	...	82,16,645	...	1,00,36,630
	Dutiable „	...	6	...	...
Total ...		...	82,16,651	...	1,00,36,630
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	82,48,383	...	1,00,72,026
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	82,48,383	...	1,00,72,026
Government—					
Stores		...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20,200	4,244	45,200	9,696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,01,875	...	2,66,245	...	4,244	...	9,696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,01,875	...	2,66,245	...	4,244	...	9,696
...	3,22,082	...	2,70,745	...	4,244	...	9,696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,22,082	...	2,70,745	...	4,244	...	9,696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar. 1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	125	125	6,459	5,933
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	73,600	13,178	24,800	5,278
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	19	235	13	405
Silk goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	2,276	...	2,444
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	..	...	57	50
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	"	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	9,159	...	7,728
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free "	...	29,824	...	40,506
	Dutiable "	...	98,600	...	61,179
Total ...		...	1,28,424	...	1,01,685
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	1,32,161	...	1,03,085
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	1,32,161	...	1,03,085
Government—					
Stores		...	2,000	...	416
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	2,000	...	416

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
36,382	35,328	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	120	...	40	83	5,900	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	960	...	80,544	...	2,25,249
...	...	...	...	1,194	478	8,000	2,225
4,851	6,327	2,164	3,949	...	...	600	45
...	...	...	...	...	690	...	200
8,874,750	28,22,286	5,697,750	19,08,725	1,506,000	2,19,363	2,585,625	4,51,703
84,000	9,560	93,000	12,810	...	...	...	...
8	92	...	...	143	1,535	366	5,264
...	23,710	...	8,855	...	8,600	...	2,010
...	...	...	...	...	6,872	...	812
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	672	...	1,815	...	16,115	...	39,509
...	...	26,480	1,07,750	8,225	9,522	13,902	22,783
...	150	...	72	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	268	3,246	141	1,848
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	174	...	100	...	...	...	300
512	24,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	548	...	910	...	2,16,670	...	1,46,872
...	33,58,992	...	51,59,769	...	30,33,333	...	30,22,969
...	900	...	2,278	...	70,91,542	...	50,83,760
...	33,59,892	...	51,62,047	...	1,01,24,875	...	81,06,729
...	33,62,295	...	51,67,424	...	1,03,05,814	...	83,34,079
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	31,73,500	...	17,652
...	...	...	...	...	31,73,500	...	17,652
...	33,62,295	...	51,67,424	...	1,34,79,314	...	83,51,731
...	480	...	...	...	37,566	...	16,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	480	...	...	...	37,566	...	16,136

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America.			
		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	314	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	15,273,218	22,05,292	18,675,250	31,13,520
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	48,484,800	41,61,316	56,801,300	50,82,924
Other kinds ..	Cwt.	2,469	27,640	1,433	9,288
Silk goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	"	...	...	...	18,208
Other articles, unenumerated ...	"	...	7,115	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	5,200	...	3,645
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	300	450	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	79
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	...	...	500
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds... ...	"	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	"	...	1,237	...	144
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	"	...	64,40,365	...	86,97,312
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Dutiable	"	...	11,36,310	...	6,69,867
Total ...		...	75,76,675	...	93,67,179
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	75,85,324	...	93,81,362
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total ..		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	75,85,324	...	93,81,362
Government— Stores		...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
149	1,080	7,008	56,024	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	1,140	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,800	4,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,828	...	1,02,903	...	1,43,837	...	40,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,144	2,007	742	324
...	5,073	...	1,151	...	...	...	...
23,793,050	24,99,616	15,075,400	19,04,461	69,300	14,428	83,700	19,570
195,657,400	1,60,15,826	194,539,749	1,64,44,237	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	280	8	125
...	3,547	...	3,243	...	4,317	...	1,383
...	3,409	...	3,198	...	600	...	820
...	...	...	...	...	275	...	..
...	3,777	...	8,678	...	5,842	...	14,014
...	...	2	18	...	...	...	..
...	609	...	1,740	...	4,100	...	...
48	1,359	44	1,275	...	...	...	...
...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ..	} ...	{ ...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	800	...	4,324	...	...	...	85
59,556	29,29,842	79,615	38,31,153	...	...	...	...
224	9,787	283	14,134	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,531	...	18,507	...	3,655	...	10,587
...	4,66,14,975	...	6,62,11,559	...	2,37,894	...	1,44,160
...	2,62,477	...	5,400	..	14,30,083	...	18,61,306
...	4,68,77,452	...	6,62,16,959	...	16,67,977	...	20,05,466
...	4,68,94,365	...	6,62,26,815	...	16,70,816	...	20,07,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,68,94,365	...	6,62,26,815	...	16,70,816	...	20,07,221
...	...	...	...	...	26,018	...	64,330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	26,018	...	64,330

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian ... Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia. 1898-99. Quantity	Arabia. 1898-99. Value.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Arabia. 1899-1900. Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	946	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	163,993	80,207	203,264	75,278
Other sorts ... Value	...	500	...	5,813
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	425	85	...	...
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	1,388	...	44,296
Woollen goods ... "	...	5,080	...	5,010
Other articles, unenumerated ... "	...	300	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	10,880	...	3,660
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	260	420	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	125	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... "	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. "	...	2,329	...	332
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free "	...	2,81,559	...	2,39,545
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable "	...	52,20,281	...	28,21,650
Total ...	...	55,01,840	...	30,61,195
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	55,14,116	...	30,72,835
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	55,14,116	...	30,72,835
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

Trade—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Ceylon.				China.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	845	6,210	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,01,482	...	19,54,589	...	85,463	...	1,06,818
...	...	...	...	16,083,372	49,39,016	16,501,620	47,73,277
41,391	16,444	52,003	22,171	78,550	68,516	40	30
...	205	...	687	...	1,541	...	549
525,108	99,280	336,925	67,553	4,693,100	6,52,155	10,272,700	13,81,615
1,623,800	1,65,752	1,823,300	1,45,529	3,985,000	3,62,788	14,122,886	14,22,717
405	8,436	575	6,774	222	2,559	109	631
...	4,236	...	5,089	...	3,312	...	29
...	480	...	1,236	...	5,550	...	550
...	...	...	545	...	101	...	...
...	28,504	...	27,230	...	12,675	...	35,605
320	800	71	148	1,404	3,730	1,059	5,748
...	555	...	4,857	...	...	...	909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3,075
...		...		...		2,300	
...	3,200	...	3,000	...	...	...	1,680
23	950	...	...	972	55,414	1,103	68,860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,02,023	...	1,55,166	...	15,117	...	36,626
...	34,57,940	...	32,94,261	...	3,59,59,667	...	4,15,24,466
...	1,78,57,337	...	1,72,89,667	...	21,681	...	2,960
...	2,13,15,277	...	2,05,83,928	...	3,59,81,348	...	4,15,27,426
...	2,14,66,446	...	2,06,92,833	...	3,60,65,837	...	4,15,69,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40,25,000	...	32,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	40,25,000	...	32,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	2,54,91,446	...	2,39,42,833	...	3,60,65,837	...	4,15,69,400
...	16,329	...	706	...	1,901	...	11,430
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,329	...	706	...	1,901	...	11,430

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian ... Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan. 1898-99. Quantity.	Japan. 1898-99. Value.	Japan. 1899-1900. Quantity.	Japan. 1899-1900. Value.
1		2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	270,900	68,811	201,250	48,000
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	6,385	...	2,597
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ..	No.	215,200	37,396	355,500	65,342
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	366,600	36,618	1,138,600	1,18,698
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	5	56	17	286
Silk goods	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	"	...	...	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated	"	...	12,995	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,989	...	386
Boots and shoes .	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	..	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	1	80	...	...
	No.	100		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	550	...	...
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	350	16,054	486	22,386
Button	"	22	1,200	...	...
Other kinds	"	..	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	945	...	6,143
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	"	...	11,45,996	...	30,47,681
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Dutiable	"	...	...	...	50
Total	...	...	11,45,996	...	30,47,731
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	11,46,446	...	30,49,086
Treasure—					
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total	..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	11,46,446	...	30,49,086
Government—					
Stores	...	...	174	...	264
Treasure—					
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	174	...	264

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—continued.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,447	1,93,851	1,467	1,16,564
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	164	16
...	820	...	...	...	11,72,929	...	11,24,391
...	...	...	...	790,800	2,80,292	1,149,600	4,01,050
...	...	2,345	1,147	13,381	7,932	13,135	8,609
...	...	...	...	...	1,801	...	5,114
18,100	3,950	11,100	3,141	24,231,100	46,09,980	21,336,786	41,08,603
56,000	5,570	...	...	181,600	19,432	121,000	14,765
...	...	...	...	8,101	1,36,961	10,629	2,04,821
...	...	...	400	...	13,990	...	11,583
...	150	...	1,020	...	25,399	...	26,177
...	...	...	...	...	1,225	...	3,563
...	500	...	1,890	...	75,799	...	59,302
...	...	...	..	4,453	18,464	2,718	11,701
...	...		...	...	1,590	...	2,725
...	...		...	39	1,074	15	500
...	...	...	...	20	1,604	42	2,999
...		...		295		500	
...	...	...	...	...	30	1	74
...		...		24		36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	100	393	18,826	523	24,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	376	...	526	...	3,19,496	...	3,19,834
...	2,17,502	...	1,64,449	...	2,36,24,029	...	2,67,32,356
...	7,95,718	...	2,96,582	...	5,797	...	3,529
...	10,13,220	...	4,61,031	...	2,36,29,826	...	2,67,35,885
...	10,16,000	...	4,65,582	...	2,40,79,339	...	2,71,00,785
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
...	...	...	...	...	2,906	...	719
...	...	...	...	...	2,906	...	5,219
...	10,16,000	...	4,65,582	...	2,40,82,245	...	2,71,06,004
...	...	...	150	...	20,734	...	59,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	150	...	20,734	...	59,200

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1898-99		1899-1900.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Produce and Manufactures—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.							
Silk ...	lbs.	1,663	7,755	5,148	17,790	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds	C.Tons	...	...	...	...	992	1,38,809
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	326	...	835	...	2,655
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	224	84
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods ...	Yds	18,171	21,133	9,938	12,408	1,972	463
Other sorts ...	Value	...	1,040	...	1,340	...	35,271
Jute—							
Manufactures of—							
Gunny-bags ...	No.	3,015,454	6,57,921	1,804,350	4,51,631	31,724,685	75,68,542
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	246,000	19,315	390,440	37,317	3,541,900	3,95,599
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	5	212	...	...	377	4,258
Silk goods	Value	...	11,145	...	13,041	...	59,051
Woollen goods	"	...	...	...	19	...	7,069
Other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—							
Apparel	Value	...	3,283	...	429	...	32,854
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...	61	67
C.—Other Articles—							
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	300	...	...	...	522
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,333	29,444
Hides and skins—							
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	52	1,246	...	...	...	...
	No.	424		...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	275
Lac—							
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	20	966	411	18,725
Button	"	...	...	...	...	124	6,822
Other kinds ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	5,284	...	11,850	...	30,614
Indian Produce and Manufactures — Free	"	...	26,03,620	...	18,44,950	...	1,21,41,877
Indian Produce and Manufactures — Dutiable	"	...	16,818	...	8,445	...	1,35,327
Total ...		...	26,20,438	...	18,53,395	...	1,22,77,204
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	26,25,196	...	18,58,236	...	1,23,23,652
Treasure—							
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	26,25,196	...	18,58,236	...	1,23,23,652
Government—							
Stores		...	...	...	120	...	1,406
Treasure—							
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	120	...	1,406

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900—concluded.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	26	146	1,520	12,170	1,288,396	44,30,412	1,591,364	67,75,493
...	...	...	...	...	..	3,495	2,83,774	3,463	2,81,891
247	87,488	857	70,991	77	16,352	1,845	2,62,300	658	1,07,220
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,768,782	7,27,105	2,651,784	6,78,585
...	3,121	...	1,11,921	...	2,24,730	...	46,93,425	...	47,14,001
5,600	2,520	82	20	...	...	16,878,472	52,20,827	17,664,820	51,79,072
40	11	37,971	30,005	48,656	52,537	366,572	2,24,037	341,530	1,84,385
...	28,155	...	3,968	...	6,000	...	1,09,789	...	1,78,194
35,795,315	97,83,443	14,790,860	29,36,353	14,796,712	32,49,544	179,318,370	3,35,62,035	166,154,381	3,46,77,799
5,535,350	6,01,921	757,400	59,851	605,900	51,008	280,246,200	2,35,41,642	306,263,804	2,70,26,602
201	2,448	2,738	33,096	85	890	23,864	2,69,743	26,602	3,30,687
...	58,014	...	22,477	...	10,922	...	8,82,537	...	10,14,968
...	7,725	...	2,279	...	1,472	...	9,18,437	...	10,65,499
...	15,056	...	5,462	...	6,088	...	2,26,071	...	42,252
...	36,352	...	93,721	...	83,462	...	4,41,593	...	4,29,146
100	100	741	1,454	565	1,501	15,765	39,912	44,971	1,49,978
...	1,539	...	563	...	1,233	...	36,281	...	45,199
1,740	36,271	394	8,931	370	5,547	2,564	56,842	2,476	48,004
...	...	2	120	...	...	379	33,735	360	44,624
...		24		...		4,998		5,215	
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	3,760	65	8,163
...		...		...		6,574		4,596	
...	150	...	960	...	440	...	77,642	...	55,334
1,097	49,442	1	30	8	528	145,431	69,55,296	194,618	92,38,754
195	9,417	...	...	...	...	31,602	15,62,740	40,319	19,82,327
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	4,400	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	65,506	...	98,903	...	1,83,856	...	13,60,552	...	16,35,032
...	1,52,08,514	...	91,45,800	...	93,51,405	...	41,05,63,165	...	45,91,15,840
...	1,25,975	...	54,85,838	...	49,07,871	...	4,69,84,361	...	4,15,53,510
...	1,53,34,489	...	1,46,31,638	...	1,42,59,276	...	45,75,47,526	...	50,06,69,350
...	1,53,49,786	...	1,46,91,920	...	1,43,69,415	...	45,95,28,470	...	50,26,25,903
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	4,500
...	...	...	4,01,849	...	6,87,356	...	76,03,705	...	39,62,884
...	...	...	4,01,849	...	6,87,356	...	76,04,505	...	39,67,384
...	1,53,49,786	...	1,50,93,769	...	1,50,56,771	...	46,71,32,975	...	50,65,93,287
...	180	...	1,022	...	2,75,559	...	3,10,440	...	5,83,477
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	180	...	1,022	...	2,75,559	...	3,10,440	...	5,83,477

H.—Trade—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected. 1898-99. Gross.	1898-99. Net.	1899-1900. Gross.	1899-1900. Net.
1	2	3	4	5
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Rates of Duty—				
Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores ...	1,73,784	67,838	1,64,008	48,516
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	48,444	48,306	43,779	43,690
Spirits and liqueurs	18,17,323	18,00,601	18,71,908	18,52,518
Wines	1,30,071	1,29,489	1,16,258	1,15,762
Other sorts	1,759	1,759	1,664	1,664
Opium	2,099	2,099	2,627	2,624
Salt	2,45,93,923	2,43,61,475	2,54,95,837	2,53,47,198
Salted fish	63	63	34	34
General Duties—				
Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	2,429	2,401	618	599
Fruits and Vegetables	20,911	20,832	16,717	16,378
Mineral and ærated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	525	525	1,002	1,002
Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Groceries ...	1,44,776	1,43,880	1,43,097	1,42,071
Spices	1,70,628	1,66,944	2,13,118	2,06,975
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	5,82,504	5,80,547	6,76,248	6,59,520
Tea	2,899	2,894	2,775	2,740
Chemical Products and Preparations	95,936	95,813	94,704	94,641
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	1,47,043	1,45,755	1,53,252	1,51,965
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	57,665	57,653	46,635	46,326
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
Hardware and Cutlery	2,74,860	2,73,105	3,26,559	3,26,250
Metals—				
Copper	1,01,598	95,878	42,028	26,925
Iron	1,18,273	1,17,078	1,21,682	1,20,677
Silver bullion and coin	6,16,855	6,16,519	9,43,184	9,41,572
Steel	47,167	44,170	52,682	52,381
Tin	49,918	48,305	33,380	31,090
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof)	1,81,828	1,80,350	1,71,192	1,67,108
Oils—				
Petroleum	23,79,804	23,79,561	26,41,761	26,40,928
Other sorts	1,06,085	1,06,117	81,626	80,526
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured—				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements)	1,88,982	1,88,306	2,43,425	2,42,207
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	33,80,515	33,77,530	34,99,890	34,94,312
White	6,64,934	6,63,885	7,22,633	7,21,343
Coloured, printed or dyed	5,63,830	5,61,206	7,37,542	7,36,973
Other goods	71,736	71,179	1,35,091	1,34,426
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals	73,570	73,395	82,539	82,396
Paper and Pasteboard	47,806	47,629	51,510	50,873
Silk, raw and manufactured	53,403	52,932	59,326	58,606
Stationery	39,802	39,669	40,101	39,961
Umbrellas	27,744	27,744	31,974	31,947
Wood and timber and articles made of wood ...	14,243	14,166	31,234	30,589
Woollen goods	2,66,032	2,64,068	3,69,505	3,68,394
Imports by post	......	......	......	......
All other articles not enumerated	7,66,075	7,54,902	8,68,777	8,38,868
Total Duty on Imports ...	3,80,27,842	3,76,25,563	4,02,07,700	3,98,51,817
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk	4,875	3,519	13,184	11,835
Rice not in the husk	22,75,822	21,83,957	21,15,566	20,25,074
Rice flour	154	154	......	......
Total Duty on Exports ...	22,80,851	21,87,630	21,28,750	20,36,909

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,38,13,417	1,16,16,020	18,90,408	29,37,295	1,57,03,825	1,45,53,315	...	...
" Sind	4,227	5,443	22,283	14,315	26,510	19,768	...	...
" Madras	96,87,076	97,82,139	3,94,499	3,17,206	1,00,81,575	1,00,99,345	17,250	...
" Burma	1,14,15,461	1,14,80,821	10,75,338	9,14,007	1,24,90,799	1,23,99,828	5,41,387	13,75,932
From British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	3,49,20,181	3,28,84,423	33,82,528	41,82,823	3,83,02,709	3,70,67,246	5,58,637	13,75,932
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,30,14,259	1,34,08,699	76,76,215	51,97,627	2,06,90,474	1,86,06,326	18,64,988	28,10,414
From Goa	...	...	...	96	...	96	...	...
" Pondicherry	2,585	35,334	4,263	3,022	6,848	38,356	...	...
" Cochin—Narrakal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Maliyapuram	22,179	...	...	...	22,179	...	...	...
" Cutch—Mandvi ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Travancore { Allepey ...	6,37,684	6,76,495	3,000	...	6,40,684	6,76,495	..	...
" Travancore { Kolachel ...	427	...	...	...	427	...	...	...
" Travancore { Quilon ...	20	...	3,157	...	3,177	...	...	...
" Kattywar { Junagarh ...	1,094	584	...	...	1,094	584	...	...
" Kattywar { Mangrol ...	2,160	...	...	...	2,160	...	...	...
" Kattywar { Porbandar ...	...	18,317	...	...	...	18,317	...	...
" Kattywar { Verawal ...	1,185	...	...	...	1,185	...	..	...
From Indian Ports, not British— Total ...	6,67,334	7,30,730	10,420	3,118	6,77,754	7,33,848	...	...
From All Ports— Total ...	4,86,01,774	4,70,23,852	1,10,69,163	93,83,568	5,96,70,937	5,64,07,420	24,23,625	41,86,346
Government Stores and Treasure	5,72,606	5,35,602	8,42,122	6,19,246	14,14,728	11,54,848	1,85,267	45,00,000
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,33,30,686	2,16,26,650	90,388	3,15,566	1,34,21,074	2,19,42,216	...	...
" Sind	8,83,076	5,90,688	22,056	29,185	9,05,132	6,19,873	...	...
" Madras	1,37,75,673	1,64,34,553	12,06,709	13,85,221	1,49,82,382	1,78,19,774	4,650	40,370
" Burma	2,04,27,423	2,21,72,083	41,23,582	37,29,830	2,45,51,005	2,59,01,913	64,14,594	1,53,89,330
To British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	4,84,16,858	6,08,23,974	54,42,735	54,59,802	5,38,59,593	6,62,83,776	64,19,244	1,54,29,700
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,34,57,854	1,32,12,859	72,19,299	51,86,355	2,06,77,153	1,83,99,214	20,16,271	8,75,428
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pondicherry	28,701	1,34,836	4,177	2,181	32,878	1,37,017	...	...
" Karikal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cochin—Narrakal ...	14,654	9,216	1,017	320	15,671	9,536	...	...
" Cutch	1,196	47,902	100	35	1,296	47,937	...	...
" Kattywar { Bhownagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kattywar { Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kattywar { Junagarh ...	...	8,670	...	...	...	8,670	...	...
" Kattywar { Mangrol ...	150	1,075	...	20	150	1,095	...	...
" Kattywar { Porbandar ...	208	6,618	...	900	208	7,518	...	...
" Kattywar { Verawal ...	382	92,729	...	...	382	92,729	...	...
" Travancore { Allepey ...	1,59,010	2,71,077	2,140	3,366	1,61,150	2,74,443	...	...
" Travancore { Kolachel ...	4,150	...	...	...	4,150	...	...	...
" Travancore { Quilon ...	6,605	1,450	300	...	6,905	1,450	...	...
" Travancore { Trevandrum ...	4,420	15,000	...	...	4,420	15,000	...	...
" Travancore { Poracand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Indian Ports, not British— Total ...	2,19,476	5,88,573	7,734	6,822	2,27,210	5,95,395	...	...
To All Ports— Total ...	6,20,94,188	7,46,25,406	1,26,69,768	1,06,52,979	7,47,63,956	8,52,78,385	84,35,515	1,63,05,128
Government Stores and Treasure	22,35,081	18,87,799	6,72,191	8,66,569	29,07,272	27,54,368	21,182	20,65,282

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1899-1900,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	108	324,617	169	484,900	...	...
	Sailing	30	60,718	21	43,367	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	1	2,621	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	10	23,349	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	8	17,840	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	4	10,219	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	11	28,651	...	...
	Sailing	7	13,604	6	11,875	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	4	9,226	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	25	55,521	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	1	1,439	19	22,700	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	4	12,480	9	15,241	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	8	17,067	3	5,773	...	...
	Sailing	4	3,869	10	15,722	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	1	1,329	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	1	1,314	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	16	21,307	...	...
United States	Steam	1	1,331	13	30,587	...	...
	Sailing	12	22,842	8	17,876	...	...
Aden	Steam	9	16,899	4	7,320	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	9	18,655	10	15,378	...	...
	Sailing	1	847	2	1,756	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	15	20,121	58	1,12,625	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	361	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	43	85,403	41	81,109	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	3	5,108	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	1	2,161	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	14	29,044	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	7	17,694	18	24,980	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	7,131	...	...
Other countries	Steam	21	32,770	9	15,593	...	...
	Sailing	2	3,968	5	8,168	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	255	611,266	398	929,580	...	...
	Sailing	56	105,848	78	137,782	...	...
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	260	597,205	405	927,352	...	...
	Sailing	76	144,124	105	185,726	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of compared with the totals of the year 1898-99.

Indian.		Austrian.				French.				German.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,747	...	...
...	...	5	12,500	6	13,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1,693	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	99,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,251	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	5,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,864	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	8,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2,268	1	2,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	750
...	...	11	28,019	7	15,687	...	...	1	1,693	1	1,864	36	99,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,251	1	1,747	1	750
...	...	5	9,163	4	7,831	1	1,264	...	...	2	3,634	85	87,078
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,020	3	2,926	1	1,789	4	5,569

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1899-1900, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Italian.				Amer	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,026
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,026
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

***Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1898-99*—continued.**

ICAN.		ARAB.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,418
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,613	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,026	...	...	...	...	1	803	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,367
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,494
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	2,585	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2,585	...	...	2	1,759
...	...	1	372	...	...	...	...	1	1,235
...	...	1	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	848	1	848	1	1,061	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,235	4	5,161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,235	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	415	1	499
...	...	1	372	...	...	3	4,083	8	11,181
1	1,026	5	3,806	4	3,433	3	2,279	5	3,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,456	9	13,676
...	...	3	2,585	4	3,433	3	2,054	7	4,772

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1899-1900, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,747	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	5	12,500	6	13,319	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	3	5,111	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	36	99,792	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	1	1,613	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,829	2	2,277	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	1	1,367	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,494	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,585	5	4,344	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	4	7,376	1	1,235	...	...
	Sailing	1	373	...	...	1	186
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	3	8,111	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	4	621
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,909	1	848	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	2	3,503	5	7,429	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	415	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	1	1,235	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,249	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	16	34,338	52	128,263	...	...
	Sailing	10	8,858	12	10,212	5	807
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	9	15,517	48	108,605	...	...
	Sailing	9	8,448	18	16,690	12	1,825

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and, Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1898-99—concluded.

Craft.		Grand Total, 1899-1900.				Grand Total, 1898-99.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	108	324,617	169	484,900	107	307,583	173	474,057
...	...	31	62,465	21	48,367	45	86,188	35	72,620
...	....	5	12,500	7	15,940	3	5,723	2	4,411
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	23,349	...	...	7	16,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	22,951	...	...	12	27,777
...	...	...	...	4	10,219	...	...	5	7,853
...	...	...	..	47	128,443	1	1,662	52	129,683
...	...	7	13,604	6	18,875	5	11,389	21	41,306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,582
...	...	...	...	4	9,226	...	...	6	15,607
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	57,134	...	...	17	37,917	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,439	19	22,700	4	8,797	15	17,117
1	100	..	...	1	100	...	...	2	280
...	...	4	12,480	9	15,241	6	13,985	2	4,597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	17,067	3	5,773	5	11,449	10	21,714
...	...	6	5,698	12	17,999	9	8,354	8	7,082
...	...	...	...	1	1,329	1	2,985	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	2	2,681	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	22,801	...	...	19	20,255
...	...	1	1,331	13	30,687	...	...	18	40,436
...	...	12	22,842	8	17,876	19	39,104	15	31,881
...	...	9	16,899	4	7,320	6	13,098	1	1,982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	18,655	10	15,378	7	14,598	15	20,697
1	125	4	3,432	8	6,225	8	4,222	8	6,009
...	...	19	27,497	59	113,860	19	29,196	60	118,050
3	363	2	559	4	724	3	473	5	859
...	...	43	85,403	41	81,109	43	77,284	43	77,798
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	8,111	...	...	3	8,499	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5,108	...	...	3	5,263	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	954	4	621	7	954	5	776	8	1,144
...	...	1	2,161	...	...	2	3,560	...	...
...	...	2	1,909	1	848	1	698	1	848
...	...	2	3,503	19	36,473	12	23,860	18	31,146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	972
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	17,694	13	24,980	11	24,339	13	22,636
...	...	1	416	5	7,131	...	...	1	1,528
...	...	22	34,006	9	15,593	10	22,724	4	7,351
...	...	2	3,968	7	9,417	2	3,193	9	10,627
...	...	271	645,604	460	1,057,833	...	...	...	...
12	1,542	71	115,518	102	149,536	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	269	612,722	458	1,035,957
16	2,480	...	...	...	...	97	154,397	139	204,846

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1899-1900, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				Aust	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom ...	Steam	1	3,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,268
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	1	3,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	16	35,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	1	2,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	4	8,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	8	21,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	7	12,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	59	127,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	2	5,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	1	1,639	1	2,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	12	27,187	2	4,677	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	1	1,588	1	1,854	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,833	5	12,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	30	70,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	9	14,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	143	321,771	4	8,821	...	...	...	...	1	2,268
	Sailing	14	20,471	5	12,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	155	333,282	3	4,242	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	24	35,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared in Ballast from, and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1898-99—continued.

RIAN.		GERMAN.				FRENCH.				ITALIAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	8,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	11,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	750	...	...	1	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	8,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

VI.—Number and tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1899-1900, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		American.				Other Nationalities.				Total	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,268
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	2,370	...	...	1	2,370
	Sailing		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	760
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,893
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,210
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	415	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy).	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	3	4,545	...	...	4	7,871
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,367	...	...	1	1,367
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,456	...	...	1	1,456
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	6	9,738	...	...	10	23,542
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	415	2	2,443
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	6	9,894	...	...	9	17,972
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	3,299	...	...	6	4,151

TRADE—*continued.*

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1898-99—concluded.

Foreign.		Native Craft.				Grand total, 1899-1900.				Grand total, 1898-99.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,382	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,268	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,634	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,488
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	37,873	...	...	23	53,847	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	750	...	...	3	1,965	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,832	...	...	2	3,595	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8,488	...	...	3	5,402	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,135	...	...	2	958	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,614	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21,372	...	...	6	15,900	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12,901	...	...	4	4,485	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	135,661	...	...	69	142,860	...	...
...	...	4	569	...	...	4	569	...	...	8	2,153	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,507	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,150	...	...	4	13,511	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,400	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,639	1	2,290	...	...	...	...
1	415	...	...	...	...	1	1,008	1	415	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	35,008	2	4,677	26	56,596	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9,955	1	1,854	1	1,393	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,838	5	12,411	2	2,407	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	72,150	...	...	25	51,158	2	2,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14,495	...	...	18	26,060	...	...
1	415	4	569	...	...	153	345,813	4	8,821	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	23,488	6	12,826	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	351,254	3	4,242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	40,547	...	...

H.—

VII.—Number and tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	42	107,501	53	129,952	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sind	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	94,462
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras	Steam	141	340,640	123	261,282	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Burma	Steam	280	308,284	317	407,787	...	...	...	...	5	9,097
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	463	756,425	493	798,421	...	...	...	...	45	103,559
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British ports within the province.	Steam	687	303,489	816	650,613	...	...	...	...	1	2,311
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	145
" Indian ports not British.	Steam	8	16,006	1	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	909	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,307
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	1,158	1,075 920	1,310	1,450,750	...	...	...	...	46	105,870
	Sailing	1	909	1	2,009	...	...	...	...	3	1,452
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	1,236	1,104,807	1,406	1,520,880	...	...	...	...	47	94,932
	Sailing	4	4,528	5	5,875	...	...	...	...	2	1,457
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	128	307,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,960
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sind	Steam	4	9,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras	Steam	57	112,460	5	10,272	...	...	...	...	10	20,293
	Sailing	2	2,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Burma	Steam	5	5,855	22	48,234	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	194	435,047	27	58,506	...	...	...	...	13	26,253
	Sailing	2	2,940	1	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British ports within the province.	Steam	30	31,755	18	7,988	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	6,858	3	4,186	...	...	...	...	2	2,277
" Indian ports not British.	Steam	1	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1899-1900 ...	Steam	225	468,518	45	66,494	...	...	...	...	13	26,253
	Sailing	7	9,798	4	4,409	...	...	...	...	2	2,277
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	191	421,679	26	36,973	...	...	...	...	1	761
	Sailing	8	3,090	2	2,118	...	...	...	...	1	1,251

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1899-1900, totals of the year 1898-99.

...EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1899-1900.				TOTAL, 1898-99.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7	16,268	...	...	...	...	42	1,07,601	60	145,610	50	121,773	42	98,036
...	...	...	...	1	129	...	...	1	129	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	94,462	...	...	...	...	3	5,522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	34,092	...	...	...	...	141	340,640	146	295,364	183	416,856	145	291,718
1	145	13	2,205	12	1,141	13	2,205	13	1,286	8	1,376	13	2,074
3	8,352	...	...	...	...	285	317,381	320	416,139	272	317,230	325	428,365
...	...	19	1,595	16	1,661	19	1,595	17	3,670	27	3,287	2	101
33	58,682	...	...	...	...	508	859,984	526	857,103	505	855,858	515	823,641
1	145	32	3,800	29	2,931	32	3,800	31	5,085	35	4,663	20	2,175
...	...	...	...	...	...	688	305,800	816	650,613	775	336,851	913	726,523
1	1,026	386	40,466	362	32,520	387	40,611	363	33,546	522	54,672	515	56,254
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16,006	1	1,716	3	7,030	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	749	3	2,216	8	749	4	3,213	1	847
33	58,682	...	...	...	...	1,204	1,181,790	1,343	1,509,432	...	...	...	...
2	1,171	418	44,266	399	36,200	422	46,027	402	39,380	...	...	...	...
22	29,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	1,199,739	1,428	1,550,164
1	1,251	555	56,563	530	52,150	...	...	...	...	561	62,548	536	59,276
...	...	...	...	...	...	131	313,257	...	...	82	218,853	1	2,612
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9,435	...	...	4	7,721	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	132,753	5	10,272	56	110,016	...	...
...	...	8	847	4	270	10	3,787	4	270	10	1,211	5	601
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5,855	22	48,234	9	14,723	18	29,183
...	...	...	...	20	2,899	...	...	21	3,122	1	170	13	2,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	207	461,300	27	58,506	151	351,313	14	31,795
...	...	8	847	24	3,169	10	3,787	25	3,392	11	1,381	18	3,027
1	2,310	...	...	...	...	30	31,755	19	10,298	41	71,127	12	5,178
...	...	140	16,070	160	18,659	147	25,205	163	22,745	157	22,156	178	32,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,310	...	...	...	...	238	494,771	46	68,804	...	...	...	...
...	...	148	16,917	184	21,728	157	28,992	188	36,137	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	428,440	26	36,973
...	...	164	19,196	194	23,358	...	...	...	...	168	23,587	196	25,476

I.—COINAGE AND

1.—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1899-1900.						Coined during				
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.						
Private.	By State.	By State.	Private.	Private.	By State.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
39,06,467	Nil	Bullion 1,18,19,995	Nil	Nil	2,45,812	Nil	13,018,078	6,893,047	Nil	Nil
						Value in	Value in	Value in		
		Uncurrent coins Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
		79,52,237				...	1,30,18,078	34,46,523 8 0		

2—Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper

	Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year on 31st March 1899.					Notes in circulation of the year on 31st	
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pieces	3,224,303	298,902	49,244	...	...	3,744,363	373,107
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value	3,24,74,350	2,72,42,900	5,94,24,600	62,11,04,865	62,97,51,600	3,76,80,905	3,46,08,300

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1899-1900.						Sovereigns received during the year 1899-1900.	Estimated Value of Coins in Circulation.			
							Gold.		Silver.	
Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Straits ½ cent.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tale. 36,896,000	Tale. 7,936,000	Tale. 10,056,000	Tale. 2,036,000	Tale. 2,400,000	Tale. 79,285,125	Tale. 1,152,239 current weight sovereigns. 888 short-weight and reduced sovereigns.	Not known.			
Value in Rs. A. P. 5,76,500 0 0	Value in Rs. A. P. 62,000 0 0	Value in Rs. A. P. 52,375 0 0	Value in Rs. A. P. 46,935 0 0	Value in Rs. 13,500	Value in Rs. A. P. 1,72,15,911 8 0					

Currency for the year 1899-1900.

At the end March 1900.	Reserve at the end of the year on 31st March 1900 stated in Rupees.									
	Coin.		Bullion.		Gold held in England under Act II of 1898.	Securities.	Notes.			
Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Other circles.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
56,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rs. 5,67,12,500	Rs. 6,61,52,500	Rs. A. P. 5,28,72,122 6 0	Rs. 4,63,47,687	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,25,00,000	Rs. A. P. 9,09,99,945 10 0	Rs. 2,39,295	Rs. 7,27,285	Rs. 19,98,425	

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1899.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowment. In land.	Income— From endowment. In money.	Income— Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	4*	716·36	56,301	1,58,595 4 8	...	5,662 11 2	29,521 8 6	4	3	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans ...	1	174·01	4,111	5,00,915 12 10	..	1,331 14 7	67,764 13 7	1	1	
Campbell Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	558·02	27,111	53,651 2 3	...	59 6 10	37,824 14 2	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5†	873·07	118,326	34,000 0 0	...	17,703 15 6	7,140 0 0	2	5	
Police Hospital for Natives	1	118·96	2,996	21,148 14 4	...	...	45 7 0	1	...	
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital for Natives ...	1	180·45	16,614	9,586 7 3	...	...	5,053 0 0	1	1	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	149·43	13,748	7,400 3 8	...	1,177 6 2	26,890 0 9	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	36·49	54	5,867 0 0	...	...	14,585 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5‡	902·84	1,131	90,805 11 8	...	...	2,530 8 9	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries	514	24,607·25	3,295,484	1,07,876 10 0	(a) 6,655 0 0	40,522 5 7	7,78,978 11 2	209	514	
Total ...	534	28,316·88	3,635,876	9,89,847 2 8	6,655 0 0	66,457 11 10	9,69,828 15 11	226	526	

* 1. Medical College Hospital proper.
2. Eden Hospital.
3. Ezra „
4. Shama Charan Law Eye Hospital.

† 1. Mayo Native Hospital.
2. Chandney „
3. Park Street Dispensary.
4. Chitpur „
5. Sukea's Street „

‡ 1. Dullanda.
2. Dacca.
3. Patna.
4. Cuttack.
5. Berhampore.

(a) Of this, Rs 4,811-9-1 was included under the head "Local Funds" in Statement V, Part I of the Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1899.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1899-1900.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta. Natives and others.	Number of persons outside Calcutta. Natives.	Number of persons outside Calcutta. Others.	Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Church of England ...	8,526	29,019	6,955	140	260	1,59,669 12 2	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,686	1,067	534	30	37	20,370 9 1	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,170	65,164	1,117	191	347	...	
Roman Catholics ...	9,384	73,960	5,254	149	257	6,330 11 0	
Greek Church	150	3	27	1	2	...	
Armenians	230	81	52	3	4	...	
Christians (sects not stated)	5,851	21,757	663	26	94	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,399	5,934	33	...	...	..	
Parsees	166	5	5	...	...	...	
Hindus	444,137	44,765,178	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	208,173	28,234,072	6	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	186,818	...	...	...	...	
Jains	494	6,191	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	287	101	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	708	2,266,083	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,665,433	14,646	...	...	1,86,371 0 3	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1899-1900.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.									
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.	Colleges, schools and scholars.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Institutions—For males ...	41	19	2,466	46,118	10	456	51,119	2,633	3,918	3,761	128	61,559	Institutions to number of towns and villages.* 25·7	
											10,440 (12–15)						
			Institutions—For females ...	3	...	56	2,703	10	...	2,772	...	17	299	6	3,094	1·2	
											322 (12–15)						
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Total ...	44	19	2,522	50,821	29	456	53,891	2,633	3,935	4,060	134	64,653	27·0	
											10,762 (12–15)						
			Scholars—Males ...	7,822	2,036	234,294	1,208,865	813	12,561	1,466,411	28,327	31,414	51,316	2,724	1,580,192	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 28·9	
											113,781 (12–15)						
			Scholars—Females ...	46	12	5,214	93,589	701	45	93,607	371	547	6,531	347	107,403	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·9	
											7,796 (12–15)						
			Total ...	7,868	2,048	239,508	1,[illegible],454	1,514	12,626	1,566,018	28,698	31,961	57,847	3,071	1,687,595	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 15·4	
											121,577 (12–15)						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions { For males ...	7,31,472	3,82,720	34,45,585	30,06,087	1,04,930	4,24,579	80,95,373	5,51,965	63,644	6,15,609	1,83,111	62,195	6,73,033	2,31,694	8,28,067	25,93,709	1,06,89,082	
1.—Institutions { " females ...	12,070	...	3,84,746	2,58,969	49,691	...	7,05,476	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7,05,476	
Total ...	7,43,542	3,82,720	38,30,331	32,65,056	1,54,621	4,24,579	88,00,849	5,51,965	63,644	6,15,609	1,83,111	62,195	6,73,033	2,31,694	8,28,067	25,93,709	1,13,94,558	
2.—(a) Percentage of provincial expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	8·2	11·1	21·9	9·4	4·2	9·2	64	7·7	·5	8·2	...	2·6	15·9	6·8	2·5	36·0	100·	
(b) Percentage of district fund expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	18·7	47·1	·03	1·5	67·3	·4	·2	·6	...	...	24·1	2·6	5·3	32·6	100·	
(c) Percentage of municipal expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	18·8	64·5	...	3·6	86·9	3·3	·5	3·8	...	...	3·7	·4	5·1	13·0	100·	

(4) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...	6·5	3·3	33·6	28·7	1·4	3·7	77·2	4·3	·6	5·4	1·6	·5	5·9	2·0	7·3	22·7	100·

3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions ... Cost to provincial revenues	33 11 3	246 6 7	13 8 4	3 5 3	153 0 7	58 3 1	37 9 6
Government institutions ... Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	0 0 7	...	0 10 11	...	0 0 8
Total cost from all sources ...	177 5 9	313 13 6	33 4 5	3 5 3	154 1 6	79 6 5	64 10 7
Municipal and District Board institutions ... Cost to provincial revenues	13 9 3	...	0 1 10	...	...	5 7 4	0 5 0
Municipal and District Board institutions ... Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	3 14 8	2 8 10	...	37 6 2	4 11 11
Total cost from all sources ...	88 8 8	73 5 4	11 3 8	4 0 4	...	81 8 6	13 2 5
Aided institutions ... Cost to provincial revenues	16 2 11	...	2 5 0	0 3 8	19 9 8	6 4 8	0 8 6
Aided institutions ... Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	1 8 1	0 10 0	...	1 14 5	0 11 8
Total cost from all sources ...	108 11 4	...	15 12 5	2 14 0	76 8 4	19 1 8	4 9 10
Unaided institutions—Total cost from all sources.	48 4 9	43 14 6	15 14 8	2 1 1	...	12 7 11	6 3 6
Cost to provincial revenues	24 13 6	131 5 10	2 5 7	0 3 0	96 11 4	18 9 0	1 1 1
Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	1 0 8	0 8 2	0 4 1	1 13 6	0 9 7
Total cost from all sources ...	93 9 9	187 8 3	16 15 3	2 11 8	105 12 1	35 7 10	6 1 6

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Schools and Scholars in the Lower

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions. Under Public Management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by District or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Education.												
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English ...	11	1,893	2,094	1,840	1	48	57	44	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law ...	7	230	230	136	1	10	12	9	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	1	502	535	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	1	286	323	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education ...	20	2,911	3,182	2,778	2	58	69	53	...	...	...	...
School Education—General.												
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English ...	49	14,836	14,029	11,384	5	2,405	2,284	1,791	2	289	296	182
Middle ... English ...	7	758	737	618	25	1,840	1,800	1,408	10	709	716	454
Middle ... Vernacular ...	58	2,758	2,578	2,000	142	8,190	7,645	6,219	14	771	735	465
For Girls—												
High schools ... English ...	2	245	251	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... English ...	1	76	76	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary Schools ...	97	18,668	17,671	14,267	172	12,435	11,729	9,418	26	1,769	1,737	1,101
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	10	360	346	197	11	370	346	246	60	2,219	2,060	1,360
For boys ... Lower Primary ...	13	405	378	194	8	398	382	298	896	11,091	9,000	8,200
For girls ... Upper Primary ...	2	98	93	55	1	57	42	30	2	92	103	54
For girls ... Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	125	124	74
Total, Primary Schools	25	869	817	446	20	825	770	574	964	13,527	12,187	9,688
School Education—Special.												
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
Schools of Art ...	1	272	237	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	11	531	540	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	4	637	666	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools ...	4	316	348	294	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	5
Industrial schools ...	1	41	43	39	6	358	359	277	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs ...	6	1,605	1,529	1,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	3	451	470	449	...	...	...	...	7	107	96	67
Total, Special Schools ...	30	3,853	3,842	3,191	6	358	359	277	8	115	102	72
TOTAL SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	172	26,301	25,512	20,682	200	13,676	12,927	10,322	998	15,411	14,026	10,861

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...
1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

(a) Besides these, 12 learn French.
(b) " " 48 girls attend

[GENE]RAL TABLE III.

[...] Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

	Under private management — Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards — Number of institutions	Aided — Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Aided — Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Aided — Average daily attendance	Unaided — Number of institutions	Unaided — Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Unaided — Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Unaided — Average daily attendance	Grand total of public institutions	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning — English	A classical language	A vernacular language	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed — Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians (non-aboriginal)	Hindus	Brahmos	Muhammadans	Aborigines — Christians	Aborigines — Non-Christians	Others	Number of girls in boys' schools	Number of boys in girls' schools
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	7	1,555	1,446	1,248	25	4,372	4,346	2,849	44	7,868	(a) 7,823	6,502	17	53	65	7,106	85	449	5	2	13	(b) 4	
	...	...	...	...	9	1,020	941	460	17	1,260	1,260	...	...	2	1	1,173	5	76	...	...	3	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	502	502	...	...	39	2	448	1	10	...	...	2	12	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	286	286	...	...	25	...	254	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
	7	1,555	1,446	1,248	34	5,392	5,287	3,302	63	9,916	9,871	6,502	17	110	68	9,071	92	541	5	2	18	16	...
	211	40,407	37,712	29,444	204	49,985	46,807	35,971	471	107,922	105,862	52,400	62,729	1,690	906	91,995	280	12,297	324	120	310	23	...
	658	49,009	47,009	37,238	250	16,867	15,980	12,502	950	69,293	49,158	906	66,924	1,761	564	55,921	28	10,240	311	362	106	376	...
	742	38,868	37,009	29,498	100	6,467	6,126	4,824	1,045	57,030	12,260	100	56,885	...	97	46,378	14	9,857	39	433	231	354	...
	8	1,085	926	806	3	436	403	271	13	1,716	1,580	682	540	1,081	173	190	258	3	1	...	10	...	233
	20	2,141	2,109	1,764	3	179	181	149	24	2,396	2,396	511	7	2,291	13	6	2	2	..	...	82	...	440
	18	1,089	981	755	1	53	62	54	10	1,142	100	...	1,142	...	354	712	23	11	41	1	...	...	130
	1,657	132,629	125,782	99,505	570	74,007	69,059	53,871	2,522	239,508	171,356	54,689	188,236	6,823	2,107	195,202	605	32,410	716	916	729	753	793
	4,071	168,008	158,447	134,710	157	6,295	5,867	4,683	4,200	177,253	1,493	1,064	176,823	285	436	131,272	4	41,905	402	2,366	583	3,650	...
	30,715	880,080	762,703	628,888	12,177	225,955	200,269	165,438	43,809	1,067,879	710	47,968	1,064,306	43	2,658	734,167	65	209,941	4,306	24,464	2,232	34,877	...
	172	7,424	6,999	5,319	4	147	147	90	181	7,818	964	...	7,126	670	619	5,687	39	170	578	10	27	...	477
	2,108	42,708	39,726	29,608	408	6,671	6,202	4,892	2,522	49,504	171	2,489	49,403	34	1,759	39,699	55	6,900	675	308	74	...	1,763
	37,066	1,048,165	967,875	798,523	12,746	239,068	212,485	175,108	50,821	1,302,454	3,338	51,521	1,297,658	1,032	5,472	910,825	163	348,928	5,961	27,157	2,910	38,527	2,260
	...	...	...	...	2	71	70	54	3	343	...	...	...	3	8	310	7	14	1	...	...	...	...
	8	314	309	260	...	...	...	...	19	845	84	364	818	...	81	515	...	22	146	79	2	55	..
	10	669	611	546	...	...	...	...	10	669	121	6	665	...	542	100	...	1	25	1	...	...	23
	...	...	...	...	4	448	348	352	8	1,080	152	...	928	3	26	916	14	120	...	...	1	37	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	324	152	...	172	...	...	286	3	34	...	...	...	...	...
	16	314	298	242	2	84	80	55	25	797	125	...	505	...	94	474	...	143	50	28	8	...	...
	7	447	370	259	11	927	886	659	24	2,979	1,208	2,685	1,114	...	...	25	...	2,954	...	..	...	1	...
	222	4,056	3,367	3,066	159	3,469	2,290	1,838	391	7,103	61	6,336	883	2	14	6,840	1	224	9	7	...	7	...
	266	5,800	5,448	4,404	178	4,014	3,674	2,958	485	14,140	1,903	9,391	5,140	8	765	9,472	24	3,514	231	115	11	100	23
	38,996	1,189,169	1,150,601	892,686	13,528	322,481	290,465	285,234	53,891	1,566,018	186,468	122,168	1,401,051	7,982	8,412	1,124,570	884	385,393	6,913	28,190	3,674	39,396	3,076
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	16,439	50	16,398	412	...	...	2,192	...	14,247	...	...	...	371	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	12,259	...	12,259	16	...	...	12,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	11,244	10	1,152	11,087	...	31	8,444	2	2,091	...	76	...	146	...
" girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	152	...	...	152	...	...	140	...	12	...	...	...	...	4
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,215	20,510	21	296	20,379	...	37	17,322	...	2,846	23	77	5	203	...
" girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	55	...	...	55	...	8	36	...	11	...	...	...	...	5
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,761	55,820	...	55,755	799	...	...	19	...	55,799	...	2	...	4,794	...
" girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	2,027	...	2,027	85	...	...	...	...	2,027	...	...	...	...	290
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	2,766	692	120	2,594	...	23	1,265	...	374	331	...	873	42	...
" girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	305	...	...	305	...	8	254	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...								...	10,762	121,577	773	88,010	35,764	...	107	42,131	2	77,950	354	155	878	5,556	299
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900								...	64,653	1,687,595	187,241	210,173	1,526,815	7,982	8,519	1,166,701	886	463,343	7,267	28,345	4,552	44,952	3,375

[...]one Hebrew, and two Armenian
[...]three Colleges for girls.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC																	
	Under Public Management.														Maintained by			
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.										
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.																		
Arts Colleges.																		
English	1,73,187	...	...	1,85,397	...	12,817	3,71,401	774	...	...	2,424	...	1,849	5,047	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.																		
Law	−5,487	...	...	16,018	...	...	10,531	...	...	...	880	...	...	880	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,49,056	...	...	35,269	...	...	1,84,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,24,527	...	...	22,079	...	...	1,46,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education	4,41,283	...	...	2,58,703	...	12,817	7,12,863	774	...	...	3,304	...	1,849	5,927	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
High schools ... English	1,52,589	...	...	3,10,284	2,696	4,906	4,70,475	1,826	1,200	145	42,805	500	1,445	47,421	6,487	...	...	168
Middle " ... { English	32,858	...	...	12,187	...	2	45,047	...	6,784	1,653	8,685	2,508	813	19,988	6,648	...	...	50
Middle " ... { Vernacular	15,979	...	708	8,657	1,402	8	26,754	30	35,968	200	24,439	3,646	72	64,355	4,467	...	...	226
For Girls—																		
High schools ... English	21,346	...	...	3,531	309	116	26,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " .. { English	15,156	...	...	4,289	...	...	19,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " .. { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	2,38,028	...	708	3,38,948	4,407	5,032	5,86,023	1,856	43,952	1,998	75,929	6,649	1,880	1,31,714	17,602	...	...	441
Primary Schools (Vernacular).																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	...	542	714	191	...	2	1,449	5,970	...	...	1,179
Lower "	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	224	287	910	...	...	1,421	6,343	...	...	32,880
For Girls—																		
Upper primary	487	...	...	...	...	...	487	...	...	201	27	...	...	228	775	...	...	...
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	...	...	24
Total Primary Schools	2,720	...	...	...	...	...	2,720	...	766	1,202	1,128	...	2	3,098	13,078	...	...	34,083
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
Schools of Art	38,615	...	...	4,677	...	53	43,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	84,018	377	...	158	...	45	84,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	90,976	...	...	18,892	360	1,383	1,11,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	31,159	...	...	5,436	...	2,776	39,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,857	...	...	...	...	899	2,756	1,900	13,182	240	5,598	2,000	6,290	29,370	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs	27,123	...	...	8,046	...	25,988	62,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,901	...	...	...	...	437	2,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	...	...	...
Total Special Schools	2,75,649	377	...	38,109	360	31,581	3,46,076	1,960	13,182	240	5,598	2,000	6,290	29,370	1,641	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	9,58,580	377	708	6,35,820	4,767	40,430	16,49,682	4,090	57,900	3,440	85,959	8,649	9,971	1,70,009	33,321	...	...	34,524
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																		
Buildings (see note VII)	1,50,412	...	20	...	88,681	230	2,39,343	...	1,208	1,524	78	423	9,443	12,676	284	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	7,189	...	...	...	...	300	7,489	...	983	198	...	9	2,155	3,345	483	...	...	...
Total	1,57,601	...	20	...	88,681	530	2,46,832	...	2,191	1,722	78	432	11,598	16,021	767	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special " (vide note VI)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—																		
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktābs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	1,57,601	...	20	...	88,681	530	2,46,832	...	2,191	1,722	78	432	11,598	16,021	767	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1899-1900	11,16,181	377	728	6,35,820	93,448	40,960	18,96,514	4,090	60,091	5,162	86,037	9,081	21,569	1,86,030	33,078	...	...	34,524

* Includes Rs. 19 paid to an unaided school in the
(a) Shown as [illegible]
(b) Excludes Assam scholarship of Rs. [illegible], Burma scholarship of
(c) Excludes Assam scholarship of

ERAL TABLE IV.

Province of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

INSTITUTIONS—

Under Private Management.														Total Expenditure from—						
Native States.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	23,400	...	...	65,877	21,128	46,794	1,57,199	1,27,997	5,698	76,200	2,09,895	1,97,361	...	...	3,81,695	1,04,486	7,43,542	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,332	...	1,046	40,378	—5,487	...	...	56,230	1,046	51,789	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,056	...	...	35,269	...	1,84,325	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,527	...	..	22,079	...	1,46,606	
...	...	...	23,400	...	...	65,877	21,128	46,794	1,57,199	1,67,329	5,698	77,246	2,50,273	4,65,457	...	...	4,95,273	1,65,532	11,26,262	
...	...	6,652	1,01,464	6,108	6,661	4,78,014	86,643	66,962	7,45,850	6,02,911	70,012	2,24,226	8,97,149	2,55,379	7,306	6,806	14,34,179	4,63,877	21,67,547	
564	5	7,267	67,078	1,10,304	4,000	2,57,544	1,50,289	50,030	6,39,245	60,229	55,481	15,662	1,31,372	99,936	1,17,098	5,653	8,38,695	2,81,497	8,42,869	
245	...	4,936	48,138	58,306	2,722	1,30,526	61,742	7,009	3,02,533	17,036	14,241	5,312	36,589	58,147	94,364	3,630	1,80,884	98,144	4,35,169	
...	...	...	25,679	...	290	60,745	5,042	33,520	1,25,274	17,259	3,309	1,843	22,501	48,025	...	290	81,533	44,229	1,74,077	
...	...	...	48,757	...	...	51,378	20,166	31,524	1,51,854	4,114	8,063	7,125	19,902	63,913	...	..	59,781	67,507	1,91,201	
...	...	...	6,647	...	958	1,344	10,829	90	18,868	...	600	...	600	5,647	...	958	1,344	11,519	19,468	
809	5	18,857	2,90,763	1,74,806	14,631	9,79,549	3,34,740	1,89,135	19,83,624	7,01,549	1,52,396	2,54,168	11,08,113	5,31,047	2,18,758	17,337	20,98,416	9,66,778	38,30,331	
1,079	271	7,899	47,380	1,57,864	15,898	2,70,222	49,170	21,455	5,61,434	11,818	6,042	1,565	19,425	48,506	1,57,906	16,607	2,83,410	84,654	5,91,083	
165	636	39,914	1,16,067	3,55,588	34,671	11,93,523	1,34,729	1,89,225	19,73,803	3,07,099	43,430	48,280	3,98,809	1,17,124	3,55,812	34,958	15,34,412	3,72,698	24,15,004	
...	...	775	31,887	2,876	3,784	13,998	40,421	9,880	1,02,846	...	418	1,263	1,681	32,374	2,876	3,985	14,025	52,757	1,06,017	
...	17	1,031	29,176	34,952	4,145	7,268	49,880	19,767	1,45,188	715	3,542	2,478	6,733	29,176	34,952	4,145	8,007	76,672	1,52,952	
1,244	914	49,819	2,24,460	5,50,780	58,498	14,85,011	2,74,200	1,90,327	27,83,271	3,19,632	53,432	53,584	4,26,648	2,27,180	5,51,546	59,695	18,39,854	5,86,781	32,65,056	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132	2,145	265	3,542	38,615	...	...	5,800	2,463	46,887	
...	...	...	5,227	...	...	144	11,339	3,522	20,332	...	...	...	...	89,345	377	...	302	14,906	1,04,930	
...	...	...	12,572	...	...	1,945	16,868	18,306	49,691	...	...	...	...	12,572	...	...	1,945	35,174	49,691	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,520	140	...	12,660	90,976	...	...	31,412	1,883	1,24,271	
...	...	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,159	...	...	5,430	3,056	39,651	
...	...	...	2,752	1,461	144	1,565	2,352	2,636	12,612	...	120	33	153	6,571	14,643	384	7,163	10,030	44,791	
...	...	...	489	925	240	1,269	288	39	3,245	1,466	7,549	7,341	16,366	27,612	925	240	11,671	41,220	81,668	
...	...	1,361	[illegible]	3,128	2,728	1,394	14,013	23,628	70,782	1,358	6,134	5,338	12,830	27,192	3,128	2,728	2,752	51,511	87,311	
...	...	1,651	46,489	5,514	3,112	6,217	46,955	48,331	1,36,662	16,466	16,168	12,977	45,551	3,24,042	19,073	3,352	66,490	1,06,243	5,79,200	
2,059	919	69,317	5,85,058	7,31,100	76,236	25,38,754	6,77,023	4,74,587	50,80,756	12,04,276	2,27,634	3,97,975	18,30,585	15,47,726	7,89,377	80,384	44,98,033	18,85,339	88,00,849	
...	403	727	45,300	3,429	1,559	151	17,108	1,86,480	2,44,036	1,426	2,440	51,317	55,183	1,85,712	4,637	3,103	1,655	3,56,858	5,51,965	
...	...	433	4,747	1,069	212	100	1,194	30,709	38,031	226	640	13,480	14,346	11,936	2,052	420	326	48,910	63,644	
...	403	1,160	46,047	4,498	1,771	251	18,302	2,17,198	2,82,067	1,652	3,080	64,797	69,520	1,07,648	6,689	3,523	1,981	4,05,768	6,15,609	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,111	...	(a)1,83,111	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,195	...	...	...	...	62,195	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,82,483	2,82,818	3,499	...	4,233	6,73,033	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,44,678	2,82,818	3,499	1,83,111	4,233	9,13,339	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)74,888	...	...	...	20,480	95,368	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)12,920	2,274	60	...	4,604	19,858	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,955	12,728	89	...	4,607	83,379	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,649	11,832	24	...	611	19,116	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,799	4,066	154	84	3,870	13,973	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,211	30,900	327	84	34,172	2,31,694	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,292	525	...	5,17,041	1,59,102	6,92,960	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,321	17,066	909	...	24	22,320	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,986	18,889	14	19,503	1,430	51,822	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	283	383	106	116	972	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	62	626	...	1,702	2,845	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,121	25,252	2,775	...	1,300	57,648	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,288	61,596	4,707	5,36,652	1,63,874	8,28,067	
...	403	1,160	46,047	4,498	1,771	251	18,302	2,17,198	2,82,067	1,652	3,080	64,797	69,520	8,69,775	3,82,003	12,056	7,21,828	6,08,047	25,93,709	
2,059	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78,007	26,57,005	6,95,325	6,91,785	53,62,823	12,05,928	2,30,714	4,62,770	[illegible]	24,17,501	11,71,380	,440	52,19,861	24,93,876	1.13.94,558	

Dacca Division from Municipal Funds.
account of Rs. 69,[illegible]
Rs. [illegible] Central [illegible] scholarship of Rs. 160.
Rs. 13,[illegible] and [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1899-1900.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. (1)			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. (2)			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. (3)			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage— Reading printed books. (4)			Lower Primary Stage. Not reading printed books. (5)			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English—Government ...	49	14,836	5,426	...	5,426	4,339	...	4,339	3,425	...	3,425	1,631	...	1,631	15	...	15	14,836	...	14,836
High English—District Fund ...	3	1,706	681	...	681	452	...	452	439	...	439	134	...	134	...	...	...	1,706	...	1,706
High English—Municipal ...	2	699	234	...	234	234	...	234	155	...	155	76	...	76	...	...	...	699	...	699
High English—Native States ...	2	289	90	...	90	88	...	88	45	...	45	66	...	66	...	...	...	289	...	289
High English—Aided ...	211	40,407	9,943	1	9,944	10,897	...	10,897	11,981	...	11,981	7,475	1	7,476	109	...	109	40,405	2	40,407
High English—Unaided ...	204	49,985	13,621	...	13,621	13,008	...	13,008	12,923	1	12,924	10,296	20	10,316	116	...	116	49,964	21	49,985
Middle English—Government ...	7	758	...	...	...	161	...	161	249	...	249	348	...	348	...	...	...	758	...	758
Middle English—District Fund ...	21	1,415	...	...	...	260	...	260	376	...	376	632	4	636	139	4	143	1,407	8	1,415
Middle English—Municipal ...	4	425	...	...	...	90	...	90	147	...	147	181	...	181	7	...	7	425	...	425
Middle English—Native States ...	10	709	...	...	...	69	...	69	166	...	166	305	12	317	151	6	157	691	18	709
Middle English—Aided ...	658	49,099	...	...	...	7,830	32	7,862	13,633	63	13,696	25,182	144	25,326	2,140	75	2,215	48,785	314	49,099
Middle English—Unaided ...	250	16,887	...	...	...	2,324	...	2,324	4,086	1	4,087	9,485	29	9,514	956	6	962	16,851	36	16,887
Middle Vernacular—Government ...	38	2,753	...	...	...	383	...	383	556	...	556	1,317	1	1,318	496	...	496	2,752	1	2,753
Middle Vernacular—District Fund *a* ...	141	8,123	...	...	...	1,251	...	1,251	2,009	3	2,012	3,904	21	3,925	934	1	935	8,098	25	8,123
Middle Vernacular—Municipal ...	1	67	...	...	...	24	...	24	31	...	31	12	...	12	...	...	...	67	...	67
Middle Vernacular—Native States ...	14	771	...	...	...	115	...	115	196	...	196	328	1	329	130	1	131	769	2	771
Middle Vernacular—Aided ...	742	38,858	...	...	...	5,103	3	5,106	9,406	14	9,420	21,128	196	21,324	2,934	74	3,008	38,571	287	38,858
Middle Vernacular—Unaided ...	169	6,467	...	...	...	805	1	806	1,525	3	1,528	3,626	21	3,647	472	14	486	6,428	39	6,467
Total ...	3,466	234,254	29,995	1	29,996	47,433	36	47,469	61,348	85	61,433	86,126	450	86,576	8,599	181	8,780	233,501	753	234,254
Girls' Schools.																				
High English—Government ...	2	245	...	26	26	...	30	30	...	48	48	...	141	142	...	...	...	...	245	245
High English—District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English—Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English—Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English—Aided ...	8	1,035	...	140	140	3	230	233	8	262	270	30	203	233	52	108	160	93	942	1,035
High English—Unaided ...	3	436	1	24	25	3	61	64	15	80	95	49	71	120	62	70	132	130	306	436

Middle English ... Government ...	1	76	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	34	34	...	19	19	...	6	6	...	76	76
District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	33	2,141	...	...	...	27	326	353	54	464	518	83	467	550	240	480	730	404	1,787	2,141
Unaided ...	3	179	...	...	...	...	32	32	1	48	49	13	38	51	22	25	47	36	143	179
Middle Vernacular ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	18	1,089	...	1	1	8	58	66	22	112	135	91	597	688	9	190	199	130	959	1,089
Unaided ...	1	53	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	17	17	...	15	15	...	13	13	...	53	53
Total ...	56	5,254	1	191	1[illegible]2	41	763	804	100	1,066	1,166	266	1,550	1,818	385	891	1,276	793	4,461	5,254
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	2,522	239,508	29,296	192	30,188	47,474	799	48,273	61,448	1,151	62,599	86,392	2,000	88,392	8,984	1,072	10,056	234,394	5,214	239,508
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ... Government ...	10	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63	145	2	147	156	...	156	364	2	366
District Fund ...	6	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	93	...	93	35	1	36	149	1	150
Municipal ...	5	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	121	2	123	81	2	83	215	5	220
Native States ...	60	2,219	...	...	...	5	...	5	288	3	291	1,219	23	1,242	651	30	681	2,163	56	2,219
Aided ...	4,071	168,003	...	...	...	330	...	330	24,441	97	24,538	112,909	2,109	115,018	26,883	1,234	28,117	164,563	8,440	168,003
Unaided ...	157	6,295	...	...	...	53	...	53	895	3	898	4,224	75	4,299	977	68	1,045	6,149	146	6,295
Lower Primary ... Government ...	13	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	3	129	267	9	276	393	12	405
District Fund ...	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	44	...	...	...	39	5	44
Municipal ...	6	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	324	30	...	30	354	...	354
Native States ...	896	11,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	6,794	175	6,959	3,952	115	4,067	10,801	290	11,091
Aided ...	30,715	830,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,189	33	4,222	599,429	17,217	616,646	198,103	11,059	309,162	801,721	28,309	830,030
Unaided ...	12,177	225,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	201	137,341	2,695	140,036	82,152	3,566	85,718	219,694	6,261	225,955
Total ...	48,118	1,245,132	...	...	...	388	...	388	30,176	137	30,313	862,754	22,306	885,060	313,867	16,084	329,371	1,206,605	38,527	1,245,132
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ... Government ...	2	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	56	56	...	31	31	...	98	98
District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ...	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	18	33	51	...	...	...	18	39	57
Native States ...	2	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	45	45	...	35	35	...	92	92
Aided ...	172	7,424	...	...	...	...	13	13	44	596	640	163	4,522	4,685	250	1,836	2,036	457	6,967	7,424
Unaided ...	4	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	135	137	...	3	3	2	145	147
Lower Primary ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ...	6	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	72	77	4	41	45	9	116	125
Aided ...	2,108	42,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	101	1,040	27,094	28,134	373	14,100	14,473	1,414	41,294	42,708
Unaided ...	408	6,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	193	3,377	3,570	167	2,928	3,095	360	6,311	6,671
Total ...	2,703	57,322	...	...	...	...	13	13	45	741	786	1,421	35,334	36,755	794	18,974	19,768	2,260	65,062	57,322
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	50,821	1,302,454	...	...	...	388	13	401	30,221	878	31,099	864,175	57,640	921,815	314,061	35,058	349,139	1,208,865	93,559	1,302,454
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).	53,843	1,541,962	29,296	192	30,188	47,862	812	48,674	91,669	2,029	93,698	950,567	59,640	1,010,207	323,065	36,130	359,195	1,443,159	98,803	1,541,962

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees: Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Number of Examinees: Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Number Passed: Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Race or Creed of Passed Scholars: Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races: Christians.	Aboriginal races: Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	5	3	3	11	114	39	5	...	158*	58	12	3	...	73*	...	2	69	1	1	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	4	12	24	515	367	785	...	1,667	157	110	194	...	461	2	4	422	8	24	...	...	1
3. First Examination in Arts	12	6	23	41	669	432	1,936	...	3,037	334	155	659	...	1,148	7	18	1,048	13	59	1	...	2
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	9	16	84	...	367	...	451	20	...	82	...	102	...	...	94	2	6	...	...	...
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	81	...	...	...	81	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	143	...	...	...	143	70	...	...	...	70	2	...	67	...	1	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	79	...	...	...	79	35	...	...	...	35	...	1	32	...	2	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	78	...	...	...	78	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9. Honours in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	29	...	1	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation — For boys	56	195	157	408	1,637	1,421	2,072	9	5,139	704	989	1,385	8	3,181	10	23	2,871	20	253	1	...	3
1. Matriculation — " girls	2	5	...	7	6	16	...	...	22	6	12	...	...	18	1	8	1	8	...	...	...	...
2. High School examination for Europeans — " boys	...	8	3	11	...	51	29	3	83	...	19	21	...	40	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. High School examination for Europeans — " girls	...	6	3	9	...	26	16	1	43	...	17	15	...	32	28	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English examination — " boys	31	590	148	769	101	1,605	361	275	2,342	75	1,060	234	181	1,550	63	7	1,368	3	103	1	1	4
3. Middle English examination — " girls	1	18	5	24	3	83	18	3	107	1	47	15	2	65	62	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Middle Vernacular examination — " boys	187	995	231	1,413	611	2,829	645	432	4,517	386	1,710	332	100	2,528	...	5	2,105	...	404	6	3	[illegible]
4. Middle Vernacular examination — " girls	...	20	1	21	...	83	2	1	86	...	57	2	...	59	...	41	13	1	...	4	...	...
5. Upper Primary examination — " boys	154	3,532	290	3,976	534	9,187	848	252	10,821	362	6,090	524	118	7,094	159	20	5,491	1	1,338	25	40	20
5. Upper Primary examination — " girls	2	160	10	172	21	501	51	5	578	4	372	35	2	413	151	167	74	1	3	14	3	...
6. Lower Primary examination — " boys	105	17,738	390	18,233	471	62,389	1,112	280	64,252	361	39,848	627	219	41,055	2	169	31,563	...	8,659	122	527	78
6. Lower Primary examination — " girls	1	429	10	440	3	1,429	36	4	1,472	3	1,102	26	4	1,135	1	159	831	11	45	73	14	1
Schools for Special Education—																						
1. Training Schools' examination for Masters — English	4	...	...	4	28	...	...	2	30	6	...	...	1	7	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
1. Training Schools' examination for Masters — Vernacular	8	1	...	9	423	5	...	41	469	256	5	...	6	267	...	5	245	...	12	1	3	1
2. School of Arts examination	1	...	...	1	238	...	...	...	238	159	...	...	...	159	1	3	149	3	3	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical examination	4	...	...	4	98	...	...	...	98	80	...	...	...	80	1	...	63	2	14	...	...	...
4. Final examination of Survey School	3	...	...	3	139	...	...	...	139	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	95	1	8	...	...	...
5. Amin class attached to Survey School	3	...	...	3	138	...	...	...	138	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	93	...	21	...	...	...

* Excluding 8 private candidates (including teachers), of whom 19 passed, the caste and creed of the passed candidates being not known.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

B.—Education—Gen

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by—			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University Education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... English	3	1,706	1,568	1,241	...	1,200	...	30,575	500	1,445	33,720	...	...	6,106	7,806
Middle { English	21	1,415	1,369	1,064	...	6,431	...	5,527	1,771	813	14,042	...	353	1,10,804	1,17,088
Middle { Vernacular	141	8,123	7,686	6,161	30	35,968	...	23,976	3,646	72	63,692	...	...	58,396	94,364
For Girls—															
High schools ... English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	165	11,244	10,623	8,436	30	43,599	...	60,078	5,917	1,830	1,11,454	...	353	1,74,806	2,18,758
Primary Schools.															
For Boys { Upper primary	6	150	133	91	...	542	...	94	...	2	638	...	...	1,57,364	1,57,906
For Boys { Lower ditto	2	44	41	33	...	224	...	10	...	...	234	...	...	3,55,588	3,55,812
For Girls { Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,870	2,876
For Girls { Lower ditto	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,952	34,952
Total Primary Schools	8	194	174	124	...	766	...	104	...	2	872	...	...	5,50,780	5,51,540
School Education, Special.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	377	..	...	377
Industrial Schools	6	358	359	277	1,960	18,182	240	5,598	2,000	6,290	29,270	...	...	1,461	14,643
Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	925	925
Other Schools	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,128	3,128
Total	6	358	359	277	1,960	18,182	240	5,598	2,000	6,290	29,270	377	...	5,514	19,073
Total of Direct Expenditure	179	11,796	11,156	8,867	1,990	57,547	240	65,780	7,917	8,122	1,41,596	377	353	7,81,100	7,89,377
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	600	...	423	9,443	11,674	...	...	3,429	4,637
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	983	...	..	9	2,155	3,147	...	...	1,069	2,052
Total	..	..	.	...	...	2,191	600	...	432	11,598	14,821	..	...	4,498	6,689
Inspection	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,618
Scholarships held in—															
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,274
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,728
Primary	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,884
Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,066
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,596
Total Indirect Expenditure	..	...	...	...	...	2,191	600	...	432	11,598	14,821	...	...	4,498	3,82,009
Grand Total for 1899-1900	179	11,796	11,156	8,867	1,990	59,738	840	65,780	8,349	19,720	1,56,417	377	353	7,85,598	11,71,386

* This table does not include the expenditure and the

ERAL TABLE VII.

*Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.**

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	48	57	44	774	...	...	2,424	...	1,849	5,047	..	..	.	..	...	
2	699	716	550	1,326	145	...	12,230	...	...	13,701	...	..	6,661	6,806	14,112	
4	425	431	344	...	1,053	353	8,158	732	...	5,896	.	...	4,000	5,053	1,23,741	
1	67	69	58	...	200	...	463	...	...	663	708	..	2,722	3,630	97,994	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	290	290	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	958	958	
7	1,191	1,216	952	1,326	1,998	353	15,851	732	...	20,260	708	...	14,631	17,337	2,36,095	
5	220	218	155	...	714	...	97	...	...	811	...	...	15,893	16,607	1,74,513	
6	354	341	205	...	287	...	900	...	...	1,187	...	...	34,671	34,958	3,90,770	
1	57	42	30	...	201	...	27	...	...	328	...	...	3,784	3,985	6,861	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,145	4,145	39,097	
12	631	596	450	...	1,202	...	1,024	...	...	2,226	...	...	58,493	59,695	6,11,241	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	240	144	384	15,027	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	240	1,165	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,728	2,728	5,856	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	240	3,112	3,352	22,425	
19	1,822	1,812	1,402	1,326	3,200	353	16,875	732	...	22,186	708	240	76,236	80,384	8,69,761	
...	...	...	...	...	924	...	78	...	...	1,002	20	600	1,559	3,103	7,740	
...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	222	420	2,472	
...	...	...	...	...	1,122	...	78	...	...	1,200	20	600	1,781	3,523	10,212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,190	2,86,317	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	60	2,334	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	12,817	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24	11,856	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	4,220	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,707	66,303	
...	...	...	...	...	1,122	...	78	...	...	1,200	20	600	1,781	12,056	3,91,059	
20	1,870	1,869	1,446	2,100	4,322	353	19,377	732	1,849	28,733	728	840	78,017	92,440	12,63,820	

attendance of the Law class attached to the Municipal College at Midnapore.

B.—Education—General Table VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Managed by Government.	32	1,267	338	539	...	390	11,811	...	3,737	66,374	81,922	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	3	87	...	1	...	86	...	525	...	2,521	3,046	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	34	1,691	43	1,569	...	79	2,484	...	42,055	87,156	1,31,695	
Unaided	157	4,141	103	2,830	716	492	...	...	53,634	2,04,744	2,58,378	
Total ...	226	7,186	481	4,939	716	1,047	14,295	525	99,426	3,60,795	4,75,041	
For Females—												
Managed by Government.	3	125	13	95	...	17	1,997	...	..	11,422	13,419	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	27	1,845	7	1,307	156	375	...	...	36,151	98,810	1,34,961	
Unaided	24	1,185	...	257	766	162	...	...	23,370	46,014	69,384	
Total ...	54	3,155	20	1,659	922	554	1,997	...	59,521	1,56,246	2,17,764	
Grand Total ...	280	10,341	504	5,598	1,638	1,601	16,292	525	1,58,947*	5,17,041	6,92,805*	

* Excludes Rs. 155 spent on Hostels in Native States, viz., Orissa Tributary Mahals.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Burdwan Raj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	50 0 0 monthly.
2. Nirol Bhishak Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
3. Raniganj Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
4. Bankura Hindu Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
5. Midnapore Public Library	Ditto ditto ...	...	150 0 0
6. Beames and Wilson Public Library at Ghatal.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
7. Tamluk Public Library (attached to Tamluk Hamilton School).	Ditto ditto ...	(a)24 0 0	...
8. Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	Ditto ditto ...	...	525 0 0
9. Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	Ditto ditto ...	...	67 0 0
10. Serampore Public Library	To promote the welfare of its members by regular meetings, lectures, and discussions on any but religious, political, and local questions.	...	...
11. Uttarpara Public Library...	To afford the reading public a free and easy access to the Library.	...	2,075 0 0*
12. Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha ..	To educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	240 0 0	180 0 0
13. Sibpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
14. Bally Students' Association	Ditto ditto ...	...	4 9 0
15. Raspur People's Library ...	To diffuse knowledge to the public ...	...	...
16. Mugkalyan Public Library	Imparting education to the public ...	...	5 10 0
17. Ghiguberia Friends' Library.	For the benefit of the reading club ...	...	...
18. Nawada Friends' Library...	Ditto ditto ...	...	2 14 0

(a) Paid from the Library allowance

* From landed property Rs. 1,900 and from

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900.

COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	50 0 0 monthly.	2,722	...	...	2,722	Not registered...	December 1881.
35 2 0	35 2 0	35	1	5	41	Ditto ..	November 1897.
48 0 0	48 0 0	9	...	...	9	Registered ...	1877.
30 0 0	30 0 0	63	...	...	63	Not registered...	11th March 1895.
219 8 0	369 8 0	31	...	...	31	Ditto ...	1852.
168 8 0	168 8 0	201	...	...	201	Ditto ...	December 1883.
8 14 0	32 14 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1880.
209 0 0	734 0 0	841	...	...	841	Ditto ...	14th November 1854.
200 10 0	267 10 0	116	6	60	182	Ditto ...	1st January 1894.
974 0 0	974 0 0	144	...	...	144	Ditto ...	1871.
...	2,075 0 0	No visitors' book is kept.				Registered ...	1859.
304 0 0	724 0 0	150	...	..	150	Not registered...	5th April 1863
1,796 5 0	1,796 5 0	2,995	...	...	2,995	Ditto ...	1878.
146 9 0	151 2 0	79	2	10	91	Registered ...	1886.
51 0 0	51 0 0	3,971	...	980	4,951	Not registered ..	1883.
10 4 0	15 14 0	168	5	40	213	Ditto ..	1887.
5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	8	18	Ditto ...	1302 B S. (*Baisakh*).
34 8 0	37 6 0	16	2	13	31	Ditto ...	1894.

of the Hamilton H. E. School.
the interest of Government security Rs. 175.

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19. Friends' Public Library, Khurat.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	Books by Bengal Government.	120 11 0
20. Andul Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
21. Bagnan Public Library ...	Imparting education to the public ...	...	4 8 0
22. Amta Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
IN THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
1. Barasat Association ...	To promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Barasat and to impart primary education to boys and girls.	(a)240 0 0	3 0 0
2. Bagerhat Bar Library of Pleaders.	Its object is to provide facilities for the spread of legal knowledge by the collection of law books and discussion of legal topics. It provides accommodation to the pleaders while practising in the Courts and also to their library.	...	...
3. Sripur Hita Sadhini Sabha	To promote the general welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places.	...	...
IN CALCUTTA.			
1. Asiatic Society of Bengal(b)	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones:—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within those limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature. "It will flourish, if naturalists, chemists, antiquarian philologers and men of science in different parts of Asia will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. It will languish, if such communications shall be long intermitted; and it will die away if they shall entirely cease."	2,000 0 0	5,500 0 0
2. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Development of agriculture and horticulture.	6,000 0 0	...
3. Ahiritola Reading Room	To provide a reading-room and a library for public use. With a view to stimulate that growing taste for reading which with the spread of education is gently manifesting itself among all classes of the community.	...	6 0 0

(a) Of this, Rs. 120 paid by the Barasat Municipality.
(b) The Society administered two Government Funds:—
1. Oriental Publication Fund, Rs. 9,000 per annum.
2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund, „ 3,200 „ „

LITERARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
410 4 0	580 15 0	146	...	19	165	Not registered...	1870.
16 1 0	16 1 0	509	10	2	521	Ditto ...	1886.
20 0 0	24 8 0	10	1	12	23	Ditto ...	1895.
2 0 0	2 0 0	2	...	...	2	Ditto ...	1882.
175 0 0	418 0 0	57	...	...	57	Ditto ...	September 1871.
1,072 14 0	*1,072 14 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1882.
175 0 0	175 0 0	70	6	...	76	Ditto ...	10th December 1881.
7,000 0 0	14,500 0 0	300	..	...	300	Registered ...	1784.
15,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	612	6	...	618	Ditto ...	1820.
540 0 0	546 0 0	420	...	...	420	Not registered	August 1890.

* This institution is maintained by a subscription paid by litigants who engage pleader by *vokalatnama*, the amount being one anna per *vokalatnama* and per affidavit. Another source of its income is the donation of adjournment costs realized by the party who is ready with his witnesses from his adversary who prays for time to produce his evidence. The amount thus collected for the year ending 31st March 1900 was as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.
The subscription per *Vokalatnama*	329 14 3
Ditto per affidavit	187 3 9
The donation of adjournment costs	555 12

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In: From Government.	In: Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Calcutta University Institute.	Physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the students of Bengal.	Rs. 1,200 @ Rs. 100 per month.	1,721 0 0
5. Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	(1) To give its members and the community generally all facilities for developing healthy literary and scientific taste, and to create interest in current affairs by a supply of English and vernacular works of recognised merit, and of the chief newspapers and magazines both Indian and foreign. (2) To develop friendly intercourse among the members and the community of the neighbourhood.	...	...
6. The Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	(1) Promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free library of reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circulating books, &c., among the members and subscribers. (2) A proper collection of works relating to the History, Religion, Literature, Ethnology, and Philosophy of both ancient and modern India.	...	...
7. The Cornwallis Union Club and Library.	Development of friendly intercourse among the members of the Club and the educated community of the neighbourhood, and the promotion of useful knowledge by supplying to the public a free library and reading-rooms, and by circulating books and periodicals among its constituents at a nominal rate.	...	25 0 0
8. Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee Road, and 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more especially Indian) illustrative of Zoology, Archæology, Ethnology, Technology and Art, and of other objects of interest, and the prosecution of biologic, analytic, and economic researches in connection with the branches of science named.	98,225 0 0	...
9. The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	Promulgation of the Science of Phrenology	...	...
10. Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	Cultivation and progress of Sanskrit learning.	...	...

* Included in

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

come—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
683 4 0	3,604 4 0	323	...	...	323	Not registered...	In 1891.
1,445 9 0	1,445 9 0	29,200, i.e., on an average 80 per day.	...	...	29,200	Registered ...	5th February 1889.
542 0 0	542 0 0	40	...	15	55 daily	Not registered...	January 1872.
430 0 0	455 0 0	210 Average daily attendance of readers is about 45.	...	5	215	Ditto ...	1890.
...	98,225 0 0	392,612	100,960	*...	493,572	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
...	...	5	...	...	5	Not registered...	1888.
390 5 0	390 5 0	90	...	...	90	Ditto ...	1893.

columns 7 and 8.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
11. Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society.	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation, at a cheap rate, of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	233 5 4	...
IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
1. The Rajshahi Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
2. The Rajshahi Students' Debating Club.	To give an impetus to the intellectual culture of the boys, and to help the students to acquire proficiency in the art of public speaking.	...	...
3. The Dighapatiya Young Men's Association.	To enable the boys to speak and write English with facility.	...	...
4. Students' Moral Association of the Dinajpur Zilla School.	Cultivation of morals through essay-writing and oral discussion.	...	...
5. Darjeeling Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
6. Darjeeling Association (*a*)	(1) The cultivation of the power of speech and reasoning. (2) The improvement of the material condition of the country.	...	...
7. Kurseong Association ...	....	...	...
8. Rangpur Institute (*b*) ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...

(*a*) Statistics not supplied though called for.
(*b*) The name of the Rangpur Public Library has

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	283 5 4	14	...	...	14	Registered ...	1817.
1,337 0 0	1,337 0 0	127	3	24	154	Not registered...	9th July 1884.
15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	250	250	Ditto ...	1891. Re-organised in March 1898.
...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	1893.
59 8 0	59 8 0	...	...	65	65	Ditto ...	September 1894.
170 0 8	170 5 8	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	1882.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1882.
8 1 8	8 1 8	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1897.
292 0 0	292 0 0	44	...	...	44	Ditto ...	In or about 1854.

changed into "Rangpur Institute."

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In: From Government.	In: Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9. Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To improve the social condition and education of the Muhammadans of the district, to maintain a hostel for poor Muhammadan boys reading in the Rangpur Madrasah and in the local schools, and to spread primary education through the muktabs.	...	...
10. Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading-room and Library	...	...
11. Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha.	The promotion of the social welfare of the community.	...	6 0 0
12. Bogra Students' Association.	To improve the moral and social character of the boys.	...	...
13. Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the reading public ...	...	...
14. Pabna Public Library ...	The literary recreation of subscribers ..	80 0 0*	150 0 0
15. Sirajganj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	37 8 0	50 0 0
16. Porjana Library ..	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
17. Jamirta Public Library	To promote social and intellectual intercourse among the gentlemen of all communities, and to encourage moral education among the boys of the Jamirta High English School.	...	...
In the Dacca Division.			
1. Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
2. Saraswat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit *tols*	...	...
3. Gyanabikasini Sabha (attached to the Jamalpur H. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
4. Suniti Surabhi Sabha (attached to the Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School).	Moral culture	...	...
5. Gyanadayini Sabha (attached to the Halipur M. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
6. Gyanapradayini Sabha (attached to the Kumaruli M. E. School).	Ditto ditto	...	...

* From Municipality.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
525 0 0	525 0 0	220	5	5	230	Not registered ..	February 1887
227 1 0	227 1 0	52	..	..	52	Ditto ...	1876.
55 8 0	61 8 0	25	1	5	31	Ditto ...	1884
48 2 6	48 2 6	14	...	100	114	Ditto ..	February 1882.
236 4 0	236 4 0	20	1	..	21	Ditto ...	Over 38 years.
379 8 0	609 8 0	46	.	...	46	Ditto ...	1st July 1890.
234 0 0	321 8 0	45	...	..	45	Ditto .	In 1883.
100 0 0	100 0 0	200	150	350	700	Ditto ..	In 1882.
30 0 0	30 0 0	248	20	24	292	Ditto ...	1891.
1,784 0 0	1,784 0 0	106	.	...	106	Ditto ...	1882.
3,328 0 0	3,328 0 0	711	...	...	711	...	1878
124 8 0	124 8 0	106	...	...	106	Ditto ...	1888.
...	...	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	September 1898, in place of the old institution.
...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1884.
...	...	28	...	...	28	Ditto ...	1896.

C.—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In: From Government.	In: Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7. Gyanotpadini Sabha (attached to the Datterbazar M. V. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
8. Manikdaha Hita Sadhini in Faridpur.	Literary	...	...
9. Swasthya Samiti, Manikdaha.	Scientific	...	...
10. Dighalia Kasimpur Hita Sadhini.	Literary	...	13 0 0
11. Faridpur Reading Club...	Ditto	...	...
12. Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Ditto	...	112 0 0
13. Bidyotsahini Sabha ...	Literary and moral culture	...	...
14. Madaripur Karim Public Library.	Literary culture	...	...
15. Barisal Public Library...	Ditto	...	...
16. The Students' Union (Brajamohan Institution, Barisal).	To help the work of the institution by organizing a debating club, a band for helping the sick and the poor, and adopting other measures for the intellectual and physical improvement of boys.	...	175 6 0
17. Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	To present to students by lectures, readings, and songs unsectarian cardinal principles of religion and morality.	...	...
18. Barisal Literary Club ...	Culture	...	...
In the Chittagong Division.			
1. Birchandra Public Library, Comilla.	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	65	...	...	65	Not registered ..	January 1895.
256 0 0	256 0 0	148	2	...	150	Ditto ...	1287 B.S.
20 4 0	20 4 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	1296 B.S.
21 14 0	34 14 0	45	6	...	51	Ditto ...	8th November 1895.
89 1 0	89 1 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1st May 1895.
3,177 0 0	3,289 0 0	1,179	8	...	1,187	Ditto ...	1881.
5 12 0	5 12 0	9	...	100	109	Ditto ...	1884.
155 0 0	155 0 0	82	...	...	82	Ditto ...	March 1896.
583 12 0	583 12 0	3,420	3	No register is kept of juvenile visitors.	3,423	Ditto ...	In 1868.
97 2 0	272 8 0	27	...	684	711	Ditto ...	1886.
...	...	27	...	350	377	Ditto ...	1891.
120 0 0	120 0 0	46*	...	...	46	Ditto ...	22nd January 1899.
1,139 10 6	1,139 10 6	57	1	...	58	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.

* Including 10 visitors.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Balatoshini, Magalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
3. Asadal Samiti, Lamchar Middle English School.	Improvement of moral culture ...	...	...
4. Vidyonnati, Basurhat Middle Vernacular School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
5. Vidyotkarsha Sadhika, Noakhali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral culture	...	...
6. Gnanadayini, Karpara M. V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
7. Gnanabikasini, Sahapur M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
8. Vidyotsahini, Khilpara M. E. School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
9. Gnana Pradayini, Lakhipur H. E. School.	Cultivation of the intellectual, moral and social faculties of the boys of the institution.	...	...
10. Gnanadayini, Panchgáon M. V. School	Cultivation of intellectual faculties ...	...	...
11. Chhatra Samiti, Athakora M. V. School.	Cultivation of moral instruction and composition.	...	...
12. Chittagong Oldham Institute.	To afford facilities to reading public ...	...	...
13. Islamia Reading Club ...	To afford facilities to reading public, especially to Mussulmans.	...	...
IN THE PATNA DIVISION.			
1. Bar Library, Bankipore...	To accommodate members of the legal profession practising in Patna Court.	...	...
2. Patna Oriental Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	840 0 0*	1,760 0 0
3. Victoria Jubilee Club, Bankipore.	To supply a common place of recreation and of social union.	...	...

* Of this, Rs. 840 was

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
9 14 6	9 14 6	11	...	41	52	Not registered...	January 1880.
...	...	4	1	25	30	Ditto ...	April 1892.
...	...	3	...	22	25	Ditto ...	April 1891.
5 15 3	5 15 3	1	...	49	50	Ditto ...	1864-65.
...	...	4	...	38	42	Ditto ...	April 1889.
...	...	2	...	27	29	Ditto ...	April 1890.
...	...	4	...	61	65	Ditto ...	March 1880.
30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	50	50	Ditto ...	March 1894.
...	...	4	...	65	69	Ditto ...	December 1896.
...	...	2	...	43	45	Ditto ...	1893.
510 0 0	510 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto ...	November 1894.
60 0 0	60 0 0	119	...	...	119	Ditto ...	October 1898.
1,552 0 0	1,552 0 0	97	...	...	97	Ditto ...	1886.
...	2,600 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1891.
912 0 0	912 0 0	76	...	...	76	Ditto ...	1887

paid by Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Patna Training School Pupil-Teachers' Association, Bankipore.	For the benefit of the Pupil-Teachers of the Patna Training School.	...	...
5. Bihar Hitaishi Library at Mangli's Tank Gardens.	Social and intellectual advancement ...	120 0 0*	...
6. Baptist Mission Reading-rooms, Bankipore.	Social and literary improvement for all sections of the community.	...	370 0 0
7. Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
8. Seminary Debating Club, Bankipore.	To promote moral and intellectual culture among the students of the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary.	...	...
9. Bar Association, Gaya ...	To provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar, with a library of law books and reports.	...	...
10. Gaya Public Library ...	To supply a library of reference and circulation. There is a museum attached to the library.	...	418 15 2
11. Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	Lectures and discussion on literary, moral, social, as well as religious and political subjects.	...	...
12. Arrah Reading Club ...	Self-improvement and social union ...	...	...
13. Chapra Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	550 0 0‡
14. Chapra Zilla School Students' Debating Club.	Intellectual and moral improvement, and cultivation of English-speaking	...	...
15. Chapra Zilla School Junior English improvement Reading and Athletic Club.	Improvement of general knowledge and physical constitution.	...	...
16. Bar Library, Muzaffarpur	To supply the members of the Bar Library with law-books, &c.	...	...
17. Indian Club, Muzaffarpur	For the improvement of the health and education of the community.	...	...
IN THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
1. Anjuman Himayet Islam, Monghyr.	To support and educate poor orphans ...	...	...
2. Bar Association, Monghyr	To promote the interests and to protect the rights of the Monghyr Bar.	...	...

* Paid by
† Permanent
‡ The Library bungalow is a gift of the late Maharaja Chhattradhari Sahu Bahadur of Hatwa. A portion of the

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	67	...	55	122	Not registered...	1898.
299 0 0	419 0 0	33	...	...	33	Ditto ...	18[illegible]3.
80 0 0	450 0 0	99	...	...	99	Ditto ...	1895.
120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	10	30	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	...	...	50	50	Ditto ...	1897.
1,001 12 0	1,001 12 0	58	...	...	58	Ditto ...	1892.
492 0 0	910 15 2	39	2	...	41	Registered ...	1855.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered...	March 1894.
300 0 0	300 0 0	30†	...	200	230	Ditto ...	1895.
532 6 0	1,082 6 0	18	1	...	19	Ditto ...	1867.
...	...	21	...	331	352	Ditto ...	1895.
204 0 0	204 0 0	21	...	567	588	Ditto ...	1897.
1,416 0 0	1,416 0 0	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	January 1893.
588 0 0	588 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	In 1891.
3,504 8 10	3,504 8 10	200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	19th October 1888.
69 0 0	69 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto ...	1886.

Municipality.
subscribers.
Library bungalow was let out on rent and brought in an annual income of Rs. 550.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Monghyr Aryya Dharma Paricharini Sabha.	To improve religious matters, &c., and encourage Sanskrit learning.	...	11 0 0
4. Bhagalpur Branch of the Calcutta University Institute.	For improving moral and intellectual education.	...	...
5. Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience	...	...
6. Malda Public Library ...	The cultivation of literary tastes ...	...	195 0 0
7. The Malda Muhammadan Association.	To improve the educational, social and political condition of the Muhammadans of Malda.	...	...
IN THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
1. Hazaribagh Bar Library	For pleaders' reference	...	...
2. Hazaribagh Union Club	For the public benefit	...	...
3. The Ranchi Public Library	To supply the public with popular English and Bengali literature, and also with English periodicals.	...	100 0 0*
4. Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply members of the Bar Library with law books and newspapers.	...	...
5. Daltonganj Reading and Sporting Club.	Mental and physical improvement ...	...	...
6. Daltonganj Bar Library†	To supply law books to pleaders and mukhtears.	...	...
IN THE ORISSA DIVISION.			
1. Orissa Graduates' and Under-Graduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest, and to discuss questions of literary and social importance.	...	...
2. Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For the improvement of the Sanskrit language	...	...

† Maintained from adjournment costs awarded in civil cases.

* From
It varies every
‡ Existence

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—continued.

...COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
226 0 0	237 0 0	24	...	...	24	Not registered...	1876.
...	...	40	...	100	140	Ditto ...	January 1891.
Subscription. 138 8 0 Miscellaneous. 105 9 0	244 1 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
324 9 0	519 9 0	600	12	28	640	Ditto ...	17th June 1894.
500 0 0	500 0 0	290	...	...	290	Ditto ...	Established in the year 1891, but reorganised during the year 1895-96.
181 0 0	181 0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto ...	Not known.
228 12 0	228 12 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1881.
Subscription. 198 0 0 Sale of old furniture. 15 0 0	313 0 0	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	About 1864.
264 0 0	264 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	In 1888.
136 8 0	136 8 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	1894.
...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto ...	April 1896.
...	...	84	...	...	84	Ditto ...	3rd March 1888.‡
255 0 0	255 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1893.

house-rent.
year. The average cost may be taken to range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a year.
In name only.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Cuttack Alochaná Sabhá	Literary culture amongst the members and discussion of matters relating to science, art, and agriculture, &c.	...	...
4. Kondrapara Diamond Jubilee Public Library.	For purpose of reading. Diffusion of knowledge and rational recreation.	...	...
5. B. De's Social Club ...	Moral and intellectual improvement and promotion of social intercourse among the several classes of the community.	...	...
6. Balasore Sanskrit Samiti	Encouragement of Sanskrit learning ...	...	...
7. Balasore National Society	Political, social, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...
8. Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti, Puri.	To promote Sanskrit education in the Puri District.	...	...
9. Puri Students' Association.	To promote the intellectual and moral culture of the boys of the Puri Zilla School.	...	...
10. Puri Literary Club ...	To promote intellectual culture and to further the cause of Oriya literature.	...	...
11. Birharikrishnapur Sadálóchani Sabhá.	Study of Sanskrit and Vernacular languages and *Puránas*.	...	...
12. Birnarsinhapur Aryyanitipradípa.	Improvement of Aryya Dharma ...	...	...
13. Sriramchandrapur Utkaladharma Sudhánidhi.	Protection of religion	...	...
14. Sásandámodarpur Satyadharmaprakásiní.	Discussion of Oriya literature and Sanskrit *Puranas*, &c.	...	...
15. Banpur Bhagabatiprasadini.	Improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	...
16. Balisahi Jagannath Samiti.	To increase the capital of the Samiti and to promote the moral culture of the members.	...	...
17. Sidheswarpur Sikshabibodhini Sabha.	Takes interest in matters of religion and literature.	...	...
18. The Observers' Club ...	Literary culture	...	...

* Return not supplied
† The Sabha maintains

LITERARY—concluded.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—concluded.

COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
56 0 0	56 0 0	59	...	26	85	Not registered...	16th December 1893.
297 10 0	297 10 0	76	...	...	76	Ditto ...	23rd June 1897.
705 0 0	705 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1st June 1895.
30 0 0	30 0 0	51	...	...	51	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
173 0 0	173 0 0	42	...	...	42	Recognised by Government.	30th June 1879.
50 0 0	50 0 0	50	...	...	50	Not registered	15th February 1893.
65 0 0	65 0 0	9	...	104	113	Ditto ...	1882.
...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto ...	December 1894.
23 0 0	23 0 0	15	...	15	30	Ditto ...	1st June 1896.
20 0 0	20 0 0	8	...	12	20	Ditto ...	20th June 1886.
40 0 0	40 0 0	17	...	...	17	Registered ...	23rd June 1885.
17 14 0	17 14 0	6	...	16	22	Not registered	1876.
...	...	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	25th December 1898.
117 0 0	117 0 0	39	...	...	39	Ditto ...	1898.
30 0 0	30 0 0	39	...	5	44	Ditto ...	11th March 1894.†
40 0 0	40 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	30th July 1897.

by the Secretary
h library and a poor fund.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Mahatap Press, Burdwan.	Maharaja of Burdwan ...	Nil ...	Forms, etc., are printed.	
		Municipal Press, Burdwan.	Commissioners, Burdwan Municipality.	...	Ditto.	
		Sanjibani Press, Burdwan.	Jogesh Chandra Sircar ...	The Burdwan Sanjivani.	Ditto.	
		Amratola New Press, Burdwan.	Hafizuddin Duftri ...	Nil ...	Ditto.	
		Barabazar Sular Press, Burdwan.	Nawabjan Duftri ...	Nil ...	Job work.	
		Universal Press, Raniganj.	Munshi Oshimuddin Ahmed	Nil ...	Dakhilas, etc., are printed.	
		Bishambhar Press, Kalna.	Shashi Bhushan Banerjee...	Pallibasi ...	Choitanya Charitamrita and miscellaneous works.	
	Birbhum ...	Shome Press, Suri ...	Dino Nath Shome ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ali Press " ...	Manwar Ali Sheikh ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Karuna Sindhu Press, Karungram, thana Nalhaty.	Ananda Gopal Mozumdar	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Karungram Das Press	Abinash Chunder Das ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bankura ...	Bankura Mukerjee Press.	Ram Nath Mukerjee and Ajodhya Nath Mukerjee.	Bankura Darpan	...	
	Midnapore ...	Mission Press ...	The Revd. H. K. Wyman...	...	Job work.	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Babulal Karmokar ...	...	Ditto.	
		Bani Press ...	Srinarain Pal ...	...	Ditto.	
		Lakshi " ...	Deb Das Koran ...	Medinibandhab (weekly).	Ditto.	
		Nihar Press ...	Madhusudan Jana ...	...	Ditto.	
		Moisadal Raja's Press	Raja Joyti Prasad Garga...	...	This is a private press kept up only for the Raja's own work.	
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press.	Rameswar Mallik ...	...	Job work.	
		Lakhi Saraswati Press.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	
		Dinabandhu Press ...	Dina Nath Pal ...	...	Ditto.	
		Mongola Press ...	Jogendro Nandun Das Mohapatra.	...	Ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	Ghosh Press ...	Kristo Pada Ghosh ...	...	Ditto.	
		Diamond Press ...	Dina Nath Mukerjee ...	Bertabaha (weekly)	Ditto.	
		Budhoday " ...	Mukunda Deb Mookerjee	Education Gazette	Ditto.	
		Imperial " ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh ...	...	Ditto.	
		Sabitri " ...	Achalabala and Hiranmoye Dasi.	...	"Purnima."	
		Ganguly Press, Serampore.	Khetter Mohan Ganguly...	...	Books and almanacs.	
		Chandradoy Press, Serampore.	Sonaton Karmokar ...	...	Ditto.	
		Minerva Press, Utterpara.	Kalidas Banerjee ...	...	Ditto.	
		Union Press, Utterpara.	Nrishinha Nath Banerjee...	...	Ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Universal Press ...	Gopal Chundra Bose ...	...	Job work.	
		Hope Press ...	Atul Krishna Dey ...	...	Ditto.	
		Caledonian Printing Press.	Messrs. George Allen & Co.	...	Government forms contractors.	
		British Indian Printing Works.	Atul Krishna Ghosh ...	...	Piecework and Job work.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan—*concluded.*	Howrah—*concld.*	Howrah Municipal Press.	Chairman, Municipal Commissioners, Howrah.	...	Municipal Printing work.	
		Relianco Press ...	Babu Pulin Chunder Roy...	...	Job work and school books, etc.	
		Darpan Press ...	Surendra Nath Rai ...	Fortnightly Bengali newspaper, "Ulubaria Darpan."	Job work.	
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Baranagar Hindu Satkarmamala Press.	Manmatha Nath Smritiratna.	...	...	Proprietor's own book and job work.
		Arundhuti Press ...	Ram Charan Bhattacharjee	...	...	Discontinued since December last.
		Joynagar Shitola Press	Behari Lal Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Charu Press ...	Tara Krishna Chackraburty	...	...	Ditto.
		Usha Press ...	Nibaran Chandra Sirkar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Hand Press ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Bashirhat Suhrid Press	Kunja Behari Nag and others.	Bashirhat Suhrid (weekly).	...	Ditto.
		Chandrodoya Press ...	Purna Chundra Bose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Indian Empire Press ...	K. C. Banerjee ...	Indian Empire (weekly and bi-weekly).	...	
		Azizi Press ...	Ahiduddin	...	...	Arabic, Urdu and Bengali books.
		Ahamuddi Press ...	Moozihur Rahaman ...	...	...	Urdu and Bengali books.
		Satharia Press ...	Abdul Sutter ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Habibia Press ...	Golam Mowla ...	...	...	Bengali books.
		Amir Hossain Press ...	Velayet Hossain ...	...	...	Bengali, Urdu and Persian books.
		Azizia Press ...	Abdul Aziz	...	...	Bengali books.
		Jubbaria Press ...	Hazi Abdul Guffoor ...	...	...	Bengali and Arabic books.
		Reazia Press ...	Raiza Khan ...	...	...	Bengali books.
		Lakhi Bilas Press ...	Rakhal Chandra Mitra ...	...	...	English, Bengali and Nagri books.
		E. B. S. Railway Press	Government	...	...	Railway works.
		Patrick Press ...	Estate of the late P. Ghosh	...	New Magazine ...	Books.
		Bharat Bandhu Press	Godadhur Kavyatirtha ...	...	...	Do.
		Peacock Press ...	Chinta Haran Singh ...	...	...	Books and job work.
		Metropolitan Printing Works.	Purna Chundra Dey ...	...	...	Ditto.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency—*continued.*	24-Parganas—*concld.*	Brittania Press ...	Mrs. C. Mendes ...	...	...	Calcutta Small Cause Court Cause List and case-board (daily).
		May Printing Press ...	Satyendra Kumar Mukerjee	...	...	Catalogues, bills, letter-heads, etc.
		Reyazul Eslam ...	Mahomed Reazuddin ...	...	...	Books, etc.
		Secular Press ...	Kaliprosanna Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Oriental Press ...	Baroda Kanta Bhattacharjee.	...	...	Ditto.
		Vishak Darpan Press	Baroda Prosad Banerjee ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Aroon Press ...	Rajkrishna Rai Chowdhury	...	...	Ditto.
		New Town Press ...	Manmatha Nath Mitra ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Diana Printing Press	Sita Nath Batabyal ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Aryan Press ...	Upendra Nath Mukerjee ...	...	...	Books and job work.
		Jewel Press ...	Saroda Debi ...	...	...	Job work.
		Eureka Press ...	Srish Chandra Mukerjee ...	Indian Christian Herald (weekly).	...	Ditto.
		Gladstone Press ...	Sushil Chundra Mitra ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Monmohan Press ...	Monmohan Bose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Pritigna Press ...	Panchcari Chatterjee ...	...	Nirmola ...	Ditto.
		Girish Printing Works	Sarashibala Ghosh ...	...	...	Ditto. Opened on 14th October 1899.
		Koondoo Press ...	Fakir Chand Koondoo ...	...	...	Job work. Opened about six months ago.
		Power Steam Printing Works.	Srish Chandra Mukerjee ...	Power and Guardian (daily and bi-weekly).	Month ...	Job work.
		Curzon Press ...	Sridhur Das Gupta ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Reformatory School Printing Press.	Government ...	...	...	Government forms, &c.
		Alipore Press ...	Girish Chandra Roy ...	...	...	Job work.
		Aryavarta Press ...	Sunker Nath Pandit ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Nadia ...	Sarasvati Press ...	Nagendra Nath Mitra ...	...	...	Petty works in Bengali and English.
		Mathura Nath Press ...	Auseruddin Ahson Raman Shiddik.	A Bengali fortnightly called the Hitakari.	...	Miscellaneous and petty works.
		Brojendra Press ...	Brojendra Narayan Dey Chowdhuri.	...	...	No printing is being done at present.
		Chaitanya Press ...	Jogendra Nath Sarkar and Basanta Kumar Sanyal.	A monthly Bengali paper called Surbo Dharma.	...	Petty works.

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency—concluded.	Murshidabad	Murshidabad Hitaisi...	Banwari Lal Gossami ...	Newspaper ...	...	Job work.
		Arunodoya Press ...	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.
		Radha Raman Press ...	Pandit Ram Narayan Shiromoni.	...	...	Religious books.
		Sulaya Prokash Press	Rajkrishna Sinha ...	...	...	Job work.
		Biswa Bejoy Press ...	Biswambhar Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Kassimbazar Press ...	Maharaja Monindra Chundra Nandi.	...	...	Job work in connection with his zamindari work.
		Gour Gobindra Press...	Jodu Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Satya Ratna Press	Govindra Chundra Chukerbuty.	...	...	Ditto.
		Murshidadad City Press.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli	...	...	Ditto.
		Dharma Sindhu Press	Rani Menakumari Bibi Sahiba.	...	...	Job work belonging to her zamindari.
		Biswa Benode Press...	Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur.	...	...	Job work belonging to his zamindari.
		Ratnakar Press ...	Ashu Tosh Sarkar ...	...	...	Job work.
	Jessore ...	Shubhakari Press ...	Company Press ...	...	...	Zamindari dakhila, &c.
		Hindu Patrika Press...	Jadu Nath Mozumdar ...	Hindu Patrika Brahmachari Patrika.	...	Notices, etc.
		Anna Purna Press ..	Satya Charan Dutta ...	...	...	Zamindari dakhilas.
		Chikitsa Prokash ...	Girija Nath Mookerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Sarkar Press ...	Chundra Kanto Dutt ...	...	...	Cheques, dhakilas, vakalatnamas and other job work.
	Khulna ..	Subidha Press ...	Hari Charan Shaha ...	...	...	Rent-receipts, chaukidari-tax receipts and other job work.
		Dibakar Press ...	Ram Charan Deb ...	...	...	Rent-bills, handbills, District Board forms and other job work.
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Boalia Dharma Sabha for the time being.	Hindu Ranjika ..	...	
		Rajshahi " ...	Jagot Chandra Chowdhury and Krista Kanta Saha.	...	...	
		Taherpur Tatta Prakashak Press.	Raja Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur.	...	Krishi Patrika.	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Rajah Promoda Nath Roy	...	...	
		Binode " ...	Nil Kanta Maitra ...	...	...	
		Nowgong Sawjanya Press.	Mahomed Tahiruddin ...	...	...	
		Saradindu Press ...	Kumar Saradindu Rai of Balihar.	...	...	
		Bani " ...	Anukul Chandra Chakravarti.	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Rajshahi—*concluded.*	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Ram Chandra Sen ...	...	Dinajpur Mahsik Patrika.	
		Ahmed " ...	Kafiluddin ...	...	...	No papers are issued from any of these presses, which print forms of rent-receipts, &c., to order, as well as for sale. The Rai Press prints papers for the use of the Maharaja alone.
		Hindu " ...	Mobarak Hossain ...	...	...	
		Rai " ...	Maharaja Girija Nath Rai	...	...	
		Sarasvata Jantra ...	Dharma Das Palit ...	...	...	
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Addaita Chandra Rai ...	...	...	
		Surhit Press ...	Kshiroda Mohini Debi ...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri Press ...	Girindra Chandra Banerjee and Purna Chandra Ghosh.	...	...	Job work and occasionally book work.
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, Limited.	...	...	
		Visitor Press ...	H. Barker ...	The Darjeeling Visitor.	1. The Darjeeling, Kalimpong, and Sikkim News. (2). The Masluk Patrika.	
		Darjeeling Standard Press.	Ray & Co. ...	The Darjeeling Standard.	...	
		Darjeeling Press Company, Limited.	Joint Stock Company, property of share-holders.	...	...	
		Purna Chandra Press	Nibaran Chandra Pal ...	...	...	
	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri.	Rangpur Dik Prakash (Bengali weekly).	...	
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhika Raman Chatterjee	...	...	
		Loke Ranjan " ...	Soshee Bhusan Neogy ...	...	...	
		Panga " ...	Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Rani Lakshmi Priya Debya.	...	...	
		Moni Chandra " ...	Moni Chandra Chatterjee	...	...	
		Probhakar " ...	Syama Sankar Chakravarti.	...	...	
		Gharialdanga " ...	Sarat Chandra Roy Chowdhury.	...	...	
		Joy Press ...	Joy Chandra Sarkar ...	...	Rangpur Bartabaha (Bengali fortnightly).	
		Saraswat Press ...	Hari Har Bhattacharjee ...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Gopal Chundra Roy, Barada Kanta Roy and Sarada Kanta Roy.	...	...	
		Bogra Chowdhury Press.	Mobarak Ali Chowdhuri ...	...	...	
	Pabna ...	Nababikash Press ...	Purna Chandra Roy ... Chandra Sekhor Kali. Mukunda Lal Roy. Srish Chandra Roy. Kailash Chandra Sarkar.	...	...	
		Radha Binode Press ...	Roy Bonomali Roy Bahadur	...	...	
		Arya Press ...	Mohini Mohon Sen Gupta.	...	...	
		Mahamedia Press ...	Iswar Chandra Bose ...	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Baikanta Nath Press	Baikanta Nath Dutta ...	None ...	None.	
		Ashutosh Press ...	Brindaban Chandra Dhar...			
		Gopi Nath " ...	Gopi Nath Bysak ...			
		Narayan " ...	Lachman Bysak ...			
		Bhajahari Sankhanidhi Press.	Lal Mohon Shaha ...			
		Gandaria Press ...	Girish Chandra Sen ...			
		Shyamantak " ...	Manik Chand Das ...			
		Grish " ...	Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh Bahadur.			
		Oriental " ...	Baikanta Nath Baral ...	Sikshya Surid.		
		Sudarshan " ...	Radha Raman Guha and others.	None ...		
		Vedavyash " ...	Anath Bandhu Chakravarty			
		Mohammadi " ...	Mahmod Jan ...			
		Islamia " ..	Emdad Ali ...			
		Bengali " ...	Guru Ganga Aich Chowdhuri.	Dacca Prakash ...		
		Raghu Nath " ...	East Bengal Sarasvat Samaj	Sarasvat Patrika		
		Bengal Times " ...	E. C. Kemp ...	Bengal Times ...		
		East Bengal " ...	Banga Chandra Rai ...	The East ...	Banga Bandhu.	
		Ishan Press ...	Shashi Bhusan Roy ...	Dacca Gazette ...	None.	
		Adarsha Press ...	Lalit Mohon Das ...	None ...		
		Pran Chaitannya Press	Sita Nath Bysak ...			
		Brahmabani Press ...	Mohim Chunder Sen ...			
		Bina Pani " ...	Sarat Chandra Guha ...			
		Ramos " ...	Rames Chandra Roy ...			
	Mymensingh	Charu Press ...	Janaki Nath Ghatak ...	Charu Mihir ...		
		Basanta " ...	Keshab Lal Roy ...	None ...		
		Ahmudi " ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	" ...		
		Mahamudia Press ...	Wazid Ali Khan ...	" ...		
		Abdul Rahim " ...	Abdul Rahim ...	" ...		
		Mofidal Islam " ...	Ibrahim Khan ...	" ...		
	Faridpur	Faridpur Hitaishi Press	Aparajita Debi, Heramba Mohyc Debi, Nistarini Dasya, Hem Nalini Dasya, Ananda Mohon Das, Bhagabati Charan Bhattacharjea, Samsanessa Khatun, Kishori Mohon Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Kali Prasanna Sen, and Bepin Behary Sen.	Faridpur Hitaishi		
		Sanjoy Press ...	Rama Nath Ghose ...	Sanjoy ...		
		Santi Jantra Press ...	Sarna Kumar Bandhopadhaya.	None ...	Dharmajiban Patrika.	
	Backergunge...	Satya Prokash Press...	Kedar Nath Kar ...	None ...	Nil.	
		Kashipur Press ...	Protap Chandra Mukerjea	Kashipur Nibashi	Nil.	
		Hitaishi " ...	Raj Mohon Chatterjee ...	Barisal Hitaishi ...	Nil.	
		Adarsha " ...	Kali Pada Banerjee ...	None ...	Chhatra bandhu and Bilbashi (monthly).	
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	Sinha Press (Comilla)	Guru Doyal Sinha ...	Tripura Hitaishi.		
		Chaitanya Press (Comilla).	Pran Chaitanya Ghose ...	...		
		Upen Press (Comilla)	Upendra Kumar Dutta ...	...		
		*Kailash Press (Comilla)	Kailash Chandra Chaudhuri	...	...	* Amar Press shown in last year's statement was sold to Babu Kailash Chandra Chowdhury and it has since been styled as Kailash Press in the name of the present proprietor.
		Hitaishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Naba Chandra Dutta ...	...		
			Jagat Chandra Bhattacharjee.			
			Beni Madhab Sen ...			
			Narendra Chandra Burdhan			
			Ramdoyal Burdhan ...			
			Didarbux Jamadar ...			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chittagong—concluded.	Noakhali	Noakhali Press ...	1. Majuddin Ahmed *alias* Lal Mea Chowdhury. 2. Sufi Abdur Rahaman Sodagar.	...	...	
		Madhusudan " ...	Guru Nath Ghosal ...	...	...	
		Ramendra " ...	Ramendra Chaudhuri ...	...	...	
	Chittagong	Sonatan " ...	Kali Krishna Kundu ...	...	...	
		Chandra Sekhar Press	Basanta Kumar Rai ...	...	...	
		Sadharan Press ...	Chandra Kanta Chackrabutty and his wife Nayan Tara Debi.	...	...	
		Bharati " ...	Kashi Chandra Gupta and others.	Shangshodhini ...	...	
		Annada " ...	Annada Charan Das and Syama Charan Das.	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	......	......	...	...	
Patna.	Patna	Bihar Times ...	Mahesh Narain ...	Bihar Times ...	...	English (weekly).
		Bihar Herald ..	A. C. Dass Gupta ...	Bihar Herald ...	...	English (bi-weekly).
		Matha Hanfia ...	Kazi Abdul Wahid ...	...	Tuhfi Hanfia ...	Urdu (monthly).
		Matha Subah ...	Syed Azhar ...	...	Islah ...	Ditto.
		Matha Ahmadi ...	Maulvi Mahammad ...	...	Esarus ...	Ditto.
		Bihar Bandhu ...	Gajadhar Bhatt ...	Bihar Bandhu ..	...	Hindi (weekly).
		Anguman Islamia ...	Wali Mahammad Phodu ...	...	Ahlidin ...	Monthly magazine.
		Alpanch ...	Mohammad Rahimuddin ...	Alpanch ...	...	Urdu (weekly).
		Kharagbilas ...	Ramdin Singha ...	...	Harish Chandra Kala and Brahmin and Bidya Vinode	Hindi (monthly).
		Zahur Press ...	Zahur Khan ...	...	...	Prints proclamation notices and Urdu books.
		Ahsanul Matai ...	Abdul Kadir ...	...	...	Receipts and Urdu books.
		Matha Kaisri ...	Khyaje Mohammad Khalil	...	...	Ditto.
		Matha Mohammadi ...	Syed Fazle Kareem ...	...	...	Bills, notices and books.
		Sadikpur Press ...	Mohammad Ishaq ...	...	...	Books and forms, &c.
		Municipal " ...	Vice-Chairman Municipality	...	...	Forms and books, &c.
		Cheap Printing Press	Nathmi Ram ...	...	...	Books, forms, and job work.
		Dinapur Central "	Mathura Nath Singha ...	...	...	Job and miscellaneous work.
		Dinapur Crown "	Kailas Chander Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Light Press ...	P. C. Natu & Co.	...	...	Job and miscellaneous work.
		Watling " ...	G. P. Watling ...	...	...	Ditto.
		F. P. Sod & Co.'s Press	Thakur Parshad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gaya	Magadh Shubhankar Press.	Bageshwari Prashad Trivedi.	...	...	
		The District Board Press	The District Board ...	...	...	
		Tikari Court of Wards' Press.	Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh, minor.	...	...	
		Shubrai Afaq Press ...	Syed Mohammad Tahir ...	...	...	
		Sulbh Press ...	Jiva Narain Misra ...	...	...	
	Shahabad	City Press ...	Fakir Chand Dass ...	...	...	
		N. G. Brothers' Press	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	
		Star of India Press ...	Mohamad Zahurul Huq ...	...	...	
		Dumraon Raj " ...	Maharani Beni Prosad Kuar.	...	...	
	Saran	Bihar Benode Press (late Nasim Saran).	Akshay Kumar Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Shanker Press ...	Dharm Deo Singh ...	...	...	
		Saran Sudhakar Press	Kishun Pershad ...	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Patna—*concluded.*	Champaran	S. P. Sett & Co.'s Press,	Bhola Nath Sen ...	...	...	
		Printing works, Motihari.	Head clerk, Tirkaulia Factory.	...	...	
		Crown Press ...	Ram Chandra Mitter, Sattya Parshad Mittor.	...	...	
			Gopal Chandra Mittra, Makhan Lall Bose.	...	...	
		Bettiah Raj Press ...	Bettiah Raj, under the Court of Wards.	...	...	
		Pravakar Press, Bettiah	Surajmul ...	...	...	
	Muzaffarpur	Narain Press ...	Permeshwar Narain Mahtta	...	...	Job and solid work.
		Herculean " ...	Ajodhya Pershad and Mahadeo Pershad.	...	...	Job and solid work; not in working order.
		Madai Quenin " ...	Sekh Najib ...	...	...	Job, solid and book work.
		Mashriq Noor " ...	Sekh Mohamad Jan and others.	...	...	Ditto.
		German Mission " ...	German Missionary ...	...	...	Religious tracts and book work.
		Dilawari Press ...	Shaikh Delawar Ali ...	...	...	Rent receipts, plaints, and Civil Court processes.
	Darbhanga	Raj Press ...	The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameswar Singh Bahadur.	...	...	
		The Union Press ...	Hari Mohan Banerjee ...	...	...	
		The Kaesth " ...	Banwari Lal ...	...	...	
			Janak Dhari Lall ...	...	...	
			Nath Sahay ...	...	...	
			Hira Lall ...	...	...	
			Gobardhan Pershad ..	...	...	
			Raghunath Sahay ...	...	...	
		Chitra Gupta " ...	Jugal Kishore Narain ...	...	...	
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Diamond Jubilee Press	Lachman Prosad ..	...	...	(a) Babu Thakur Das Das, Secretary. Shareholders:— Babu Prankrishna Bhaduri. Babu Nilmani Ghatak. Babu Kunja Behari Sarkar. Babu Bhagabat Charan Sen. Babu Sundar Lal Das. Babu Radhesh Chandra Sett. Babu Bepin Behari Ghosh. Babu Krishna Lal Chowdhury. Babu Gopal Chandra Das. Babu Krishna Chandra Bagchi. Babu Protap Chandra Satiap. Babu Govinda Chandra Das. Babu Rajani Kanto Das. Babu Jogeswar Das. Moulvi Abdul Azis Khan. Munshi Sariat Mundal.
		Star Press	Nanit Lal ...	...		
		City Press (new) ...	Bhagwan Dass ...	...		
		Mirat ul-Hind Press (new).	Ram Prasad ...	...		
	Bhagalpur	Albert Press ...	Lakhi Chand ..	...		
		Victoria " ...	Tara Bilas Neogi and Akhoy Kumar Neogi.			
		Krishna " ...	Balkishna Das ...			
		Harawat " ...	Rai Gunpat Singh Bahadur and Narput Singh.			
		Behar Angel Press ...	Murli Lal ...	Behar News (weekly).		
	Purnea	Blank ..	Blank ...	...		
	Malda	Krishna Kali Press ...	(a) Printing Press Company	...		
		Damudar " ...	Broja Govind Basak ...	...		
		Madhu Sudan Jantra	Madhu Sudan Ghose ...	...		
	Sonthal Parganas.	Sonthal Press (new) ...	Jahu Chand Rai ...	...		
		Indian Home Mission to the Sontal Press (new).	Indian Home Mission to the Sontals.	...	A monthly vernacular in Sontali called "The Sontal's Friend."	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press...	Baptist Missionary Society, London, England.	Nil ...	(1) Morning Star, a monthly paper. (2) Uriya Government *Gazette*.	
		Cuttack Printing Company.	Cuttack Printing Company	The Utkal Dipika	Nil.	
		Roy Press ...	Sitanath Roy ...	Nil ...	Utkal Sahitya.	
		Aurunodoy Press ...	Bhagbut Prasad Dass ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Darpan Raj " ...	Rajkumar Harihar Nath Pandit.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Orissa Patriot " ...	Dhananjoy Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Balasore	Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company.	Sambadbahika ...	Nil.	
		De's Utkal " ...	Satyendra Nath De ...	Uriya and Navasambad.	Nil.	
		Binode " ...	Brojo Nath De ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Puri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur Probha Machine Press.	N. C. Chakravarti ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Ranchi	G. E. L. Mission Press	Revd. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	Gharbandhu, and its supplement Dholwans.	Nil ...	Book and job work.
		Kamaleswar Press ...	Kamaleswar Krishna Sahai	Aryavarata, a weekly religious Hindi paper.	Nil ...	It also issues religious and school books and does job work.
		Lakshmi Press ...	Paresh Nath ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Printed only zemindari papers.
	Palamau ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Manbhum ...	Sonthal Mission Press, Pokhuria, Gobindpur Subdivision.	Free Church of Scotland Mission.	Nil ...	Dharwak, a monthly religious journal published in Sonthali.	Job work.
		Annapurna Press, Purulia.	Panchu Gopal Chatterjee and Kishindra Nath Sinha, Purulia.	Manbhum, a weekly in Bengali.	Nil ...	Job work.
	Singhbhum ...	Seraikella Royal Press	Raja Udit Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur.	Nil ...	Nil.	
Calcutta.	Calcutta	Bhaishajya Machine Press.	Satish Chunder Mukerjee	...	...	
		Puran Press ...	Bepin Behary Munshi ...	Nihedan or Sign board (fortnightly).	The Calcutta Monthly. Chaitanya Patrika (monthly). Gardening Circular (monthly).	
		Sri Press ...	Jadu Nath Seal ...	...		
		Patrika " ...	Mati Lall Ghose ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika (daily). " (bi-weekly). " (weekly).	...	
		Udbhodhan " ...	Swami Trigunatita ...	...	Udbodhan (fortnightly).	
		Ananda Bazar Press ...	Nirmalkanti Ghose ...	Bishnupriya and Ananda Bazar Patrika (weekly).		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	New Calcutta Press ...	Upendro Nath Mukerjee ...	Basumati (weekly)	Upanyash Vandar (monthly).	
		Intelligence Press ...	Apurba Kristo Bose ...	...	Medical Intelligence (monthly).	
		Royal Press ...	Surjo Kumar Muker jee...	...	...	
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Beni Madhub Dey ...	...	...	
		New Bengal " ...	Charu Chunder Chatterjee	...	...	
		M. L. Seal's " ...	Mohendra Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Kamala Kanta Press ...	Baneswar Ghose ...	...	...	
		Seal Press ...	Binodo Bihari Seal ...	...	...	
		Romanath Press ...	Broja Nath Laha ...	...	...	
		Elgin " ...	Ganendra Kumar Bose ...	...	...	
		Sreerampore " ...	Balahari Pal ...	...	...	
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Rasik Lal Chunder ...	...	...	
		Kristo Press ...	Kristodhone Kundu ...	...	...	
		Kabita Ratnakar Jantra	Ananta Lal Laha ...	...	...	
		Lakhibilas Jantra ...	Adhur Chunder Ghosal ...	...	...	
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nritya Lal Seal ...	...	...	
		Hindu " ...	Nundo Lal Dey ...	...	...	
		Mohananda " ...	Beni Madhub Burdhan ...	...	...	
		Dakshayani Jantra ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Sen Press ...	Jagannath Daw ...	...	...	
		New Victoria Press ...	Ram Lal Seal ...	...	...	
		Rabi Jantra ...	Sarat Chunder Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sita Nath Roy ...	...	...	
		Great Town " ...	Sarat Kumar Sen ...	...	...	
		Chaitanya " ...	Jogendro Nath Dey ...	...	...	
		Islamia " ...	Shaik Shumsher Ali ...	...	...	
		Jesus " ...	Behari Lall Dutt ...	...	...	
		Pravakar " ...	Upendro Kristo Gupta ...	Sangbad Pravakar (daily).	...	
		Hari " ...	Haridas Nandan ...	...	...	
		Sulamani " ...	Maniruddin Ahmed ...	...	...	
		Siddikia " ...	Mofizuddin Ahmed ...	...	...	
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhub Bhattacherjee.	...	...	
		Sudharnaba Press ...	Amrita Lal Dutt ...	...	...	
		Dutt " ...	Nritya Lall Dutt ...	...	...	
		Hanifia " ...	Mahomed Khater ...	...	...	
		Bedanta " ...	Shoshi Bhuson Mookerjee	...	...	
		Noor Mahomed Yar Press.	Muckbooll Ahmed ...	...	...	
		Harmonial Jantra ...	Umesh Chander Bhattacherjee.	...	...	
		Bysack Press ...	Chundi Churn Bysack ...	...	...	
		Great Indian " ...	Surruth Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Newton " ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Aryan " ...	Surendra Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Sahitya Press ...	Suresh Chunder Somajpati	...	Sahitya.	
		Panchanan Press ...	Nadiar Chand Seal ...	...	...	
		Satyanarain Jantra ...	Subarnamayi Dasi ...	...	...	
		Elysium Press ...	Manmatha Nath Dutt ...	...	Oriental.	
		School Book " ...	Abalakanta Sen ...	...	...	
		Victoria " ...	Manimohun Rakhit ...	...	Nababidhan, Young Men's Monthly. Paricharika.	
		Great Eden " ...	Upendra Chunder Bose ...	...	Sahitya Parisat Patrika, Hitaishi.	
		Naba Kavya Prakash Jantra.	Nobo Kumar Bose ...	...	...	
		Co-operative Press ...	Hari Das Manna ...	...	New Age.	
		Bharat Darpan "	Radhika Romon Chatterjee	...	Bharat Darpan.	
		Jubilee Press ...	Bhubon Mohun Biswas ...	...	...	
		Mukerjee's Press ...	Gopal Chunder Mukerjee	...	...	
		Juno Printing Works	Binda Kusum Debi ...	...	...	
		Anandamat Press ...	Narain Chunder Banerjee	...	...	
		Manika " ...	A. C. Bose ...	...	Swargia Agni.	
		Sanskrit " ...	Rajkisto Banerjee and Jadu Nath Ghose.	...	...	
		New Britannia Press	Ashutosh Mitter ...	Kamala (weekly)	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Shikhok Samiti Press	Kailas Behary Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Foolmoon Printing Works.	P. C. Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Elm Press ...	Ram Prosad Mitter ...	...	...	
		Seal " ...	N. L. Seal ...	...	...	
		Picture " ...	P. C. Biswas ...	...	...	
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Dutt ...	...	...	
		New Oriental " ...	Behary Lall Bhur ...	...	...	
		Hare " ...	Punchanun Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Bose " ...	Kumudini Dasi ...	...	...	
		Girish Vidyaratna Press.	Girish Chunder Vidyaratna	...	...	
		Union Printing Works	Durmadas Sen Gupta ...	...	...	
		Phœnix Printing Works.	Siddessur Chowdry ...	...	...	
		Bengal Press ...	Annada Prosad Roy ...	...	Indian Citizen (monthly).	
		B. P. M.'s " ...	B. P Mazumdar ...	...	...	
		Balmiki " ...	Kali Das Bhonjo ...	...	...	
		Somprokash " ...	Koylash Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Somprokas (weekly).	...	
		Siddessur " ...	S. Pal.			
		Nabya Bharat Press ...	Debi Prosonno Rai Chowdhuri.	...	Nabya Bharat, Birbhumi.	
		Raghunath Press ...	Tulsi Das Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Kalika " ...	Sarat Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	...	
		Ratna " ...	Nobin Chunder Vidyaratna.	...	...	
		Kuntaline " ...	H. Bose ...	...	...	
		Mazumdar & Co.'s Press	Issur Chunder Mozumdar and Nundo Coomar Mozumdar.	...	...	
		Gupta Press ...	Srinath Laha ...	...	...	
		Minerva " ...	Bepin Bihary Bysack ...	...	...	
		Lily " ...	Madhabanunda Bysack ...	...	...	
		Sulab " ...	Hurri Das Shaha ...	...	...	
		Art Union " ...	Kali Das Pal ...	...	...	
		Economic Hazrah Press	Hari Lal Hazrah ...	...	Ugra Kshatriya Bartabaha.	
		Sen Press ...	Kali Das Sen ...	...	...	
		New Bengal Press ...	Subal Chunder Mitter ...	...	...	
		Kripananda " ...	Nafar Chunder Sircar ...	...	...	
		Metcalfe " ...	Abinash Chunder Mukerjee and Haripodo Chatterjee.	...	...	
		Victoria Printing Works	Narain Das Pal	...	...	
		Jyotish Prokas Press	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	...	Arunodaya, Jyotish, Kalpadrum.	
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadharan Brahmo Somaj Society: Secretary, Shoshi Bhuson Bose.	Indian Messenger, Tatwa Kaumudi.		
		Gupta Press ...	Jagat Jyoti Gupta ...	...	Sabitri.	
		Sulav Press (Branch)...	Hari Das Shaw ...	...	...	
		Sudhasindhu Jantra ...	Moti Lal Das ...	...	...	
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nobin Chunder Pal ...	...	...	
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj Society: Secretary, Rabindra Nath Tagore.	...	Tatwa Bodhini Patrika.	
		Law Book Press ...	H. Banerjee & Co. ...	...	...	
		Chorebagan Art Studio	Bijoy Kumar Shaw and Hemanta Kumar Shaw.	...	...	
		Bharat Mitra Press ...	Juggernath Das ...	Bharat Mitra ...	...	
		Corinthian Press ...	Uma Churn Das ...	...	...	
		Dass Brother's Diamond Jubilee Press.	Kunja Behari Dass ...	...	...	
		Chunder Coomar Mukerjee's Press.	Hari Dass Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Clive Printing Works	H. P. Kent & Co. ...	...	...	
		Century Press ...	J. B. Biswas & Brothers ...	...	...	
		Hoare Miller & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.	...	...	
		Diamond Press ...	Shaik Dulloo ...	...	...	

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Purna Chandrodaya Press.	Shama Churn Addy ...	Sangbad Purnachandrodaya.	...	
		Bangabidya Prokasika Press.	Ashutosh Addy ...	...	...	
		Narayan Press ...	Ram Narayan Pal ...	...	...	
		The Nagendra Printing Works.	Nagendra Nath Sen ...	...	...	
		Aurbed Press ...	Binode Behary Sen ...	..	Samiran (weekly).	
		Indian Opinion Press	Banerjee Brothers ...	...	...	
		Bonanza Indian Rubber Stamp Press.	Haran Chunder Dass ...	...	...	
		Lithograph Press ...	Elahi Bux ...	...	...	
		Ahmedi „ ...	Ahmed Hossain ...	...	...	
		Aryan „ ...	Chandi Churn Ghose ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Police Office Press.	Government ...	...	...	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	H. A. Jewell ...	Indian Sportsman (weekly).	...	
		Model Printing Works	Nilmony Halder & Co. ...	...	...	
		Eastern Press ...	Elias Moses D. Cohen ...	...	...	
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	Calcutta Gazette	Civil List.	
		Exchange Gazette „	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.		
		Excelsior Press ...	Abbott, Miller & Co. ...	...	...	
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Gocool Chunder Dutt & Co.	...	...	
		Columbian Press ...	Ramgopal Ghose ...	...	...	
		Dassoo Khan Duftry's Press.	Dassoo Khan Duftry ...	...	...	
		Commercial Press ...	Gora Chand Aich & Co. ...	...	...	
		Standard „ ...	Sital Chunder Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Good Hope „ ...	Jahed Ali ...	...	...	
		Criterion Printing Works.	Issur Chunder Coondoo & Co.	...	...	
		Vulcan Printing Works	A. Dionysius ...	...	...	
		New Herald Press ...	Nilmadhab Chatterjee Brothers.	...	...	
		Catholic Orphan Press	Archbishop of Calcutta ...	Indo-European Correspondence.		
		Soshi Bhuson Chowdry's Press.	S. B. Chowdry ...	...	...	
		Gopal Chunder Dass's Press.	Shoshi Bhuson Chowdry ...	...	...	
		Commercial Press ...	R. A. Walker ...	...	...	
		Jogendra „ ...	Jogendra Nath Sen Kabiraj	...	...	
		Darus Sultanat „ ...	Maulvi Abdul Bari ...	Darus Sultanat and Urdu Guide.	...	Discontinued since January 1900.
		Burman Medical Press	Dr. S. K. Burman ...	...	...	
		Nasratul Islam „	Khaja Ahmed Hossain ...	Nasratul Islam ...	...	
		Hedaitulla Mutb „	Moulvi Hedaitulla ...	...	...	
		Muhammadan Orphanage Press.	Muhammadan Orphanage Association, Secretary Abul Hossain Khan.	National Magazine	...	
		Bakshi Press ...	Alla Bux Bakshi ...	...	...	
		Dhannantari Press ...	Kali Prosonno Kavyabisharad.	Hitabadi ...	...	
		Lithograph Fine Arts Association.	Subul Chunder Dhur ...	...	...	
		Bangabasi Press ...	Jogendra Chunder Bose ...	Bangabasi (Bengali and Hindi).	...	
		Nogendra „ ...	Kali Prosad Dutt and Mohim Chunder Sirkar.	Dainik Chandrika	...	
		Basista Ramayan Press	Nunda Lal Pal ...	...	...	
		Stanhope Press ...	Bijoy Kisto Bose & Co. ...	...	Calcutta University Magazine.	
		Banik „ ...	Ashutosh Ghosal ...	...	...	
		People's Friend „ ...	Rash Behari Dhur ...	...	...	
		Lithographic „ ...	Jagarnath and Makhun Lal	...	...	
		Rahamani Litho. Press	Motihar Rahman ...	...	...	
		Mujtabai Press ...	Abdul Khalik ...	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	New Arya Mission Press.	Wooma Churn Rakhit ...	Unity and Minister	...	
		Kiron Press ...	Protap Chunder Chowdhury	...	...	
		Dainik Samachar Press	Mohendra Chunder Seal...	Dainik Samachar	...	
		Nizami Press ...	Maulvi Sadat Ali ...	...	...	
		Bengalee " ...	Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee.	Bengalee (daily and bi-weekly).	...	
		Samaya Press ...	Ganendra Nath Dass ...	Samaya ...	...	
		Bharat Mihir " ...	Kali Narayan Sandel ...	Anushadhan ...	Pradip, Binabadini, Dawn.	
		Post Despatch Printing Works.	Akhoy Coomar Mukerjee...	...	...	
		J. G. Chatterjee & Co.'s Press.	Jadu Gopal Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		Criterion Press ...	Premtosh Bose ...	...	Bhisak Darpan, Gleaner.	
		Cotton " ...	Basanta Kumar Lahiri ...	...	...	
		Radharaman Press ...	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty	...	...	
		Mangalganj Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	...	Interpreter and New Dispensation, Dharmatatwa, Mohila.	
		Queen Press ...	Ashootosh Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	...	Friendly Greetings.	
		Jayanti " ...	B. K. Chuckerbutty and Brothers.	...	...	
		Banerjee " ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Model " ...	Shaik Sarifudin ...	...	...	
		Indian " ...	Nanda Lal Chatterjee ...	...	Bama Bodhini Patrika.	
		Presidency " ...	Adhore Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		University " ...	Srimati Khirod Shoshi Debi and Girish Chunder Roy.	...	...	
		Samya " ...	Kali Sankar Sukul, Heramba Chunder Moitra, and Kristo Kumar Mitra.	Sanjibani, Extra for War News.	...	
		Nutan Bankim Chunder Press.	Narendra Nath Chatterjee	...	Nava Yug.	
		Hindu Machine Press	Rajani Kanta Gupta ...	...	...	
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	G. S. Dass & Co. ...	...	...	
		Elgin Press ...	Thomas Barlow ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Art Studio and Litho. Press	K. C. Pal and N. Biswas ...	...	...	
		C. C. Mukerjee & Co.'s Press.	N. C. Mukerjee & Co. ...	...	...	
		Nababibhakar Press ...	Nritya Gopal Ghosal ...	...	...	
		B. B. Dhur & Co.'s Press.	Binode Behary Dhur ...	...	...	
		Sathi Press ...	Bhooban Mohun Roy ...	...	Sakha and Sathi.	
		Cherry Press ...	Upendra Nath Sircar ...	...	Mukul.	
		Nadiya Printing Works	Bijoy Nath Bhuttacharjee	...	...	
		Commercial Printing Works.	P. N. Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Hara Sundar Press ...	Shamsundar Chakravarty	Pratibasi ...	Âlo.	
		Bungabhumi Press ...	Gora Chand Dass ...	Bangabhumi ...	Bhaber Hât.	
		L. L. Pyne Press (Litho)	L. L. Pyne ...	...	...	
		Herald Printing Press	Rajendra Nath Mookerjee and Aswini Kumar Bhattacharjee.	...	Sadrishya Chikitsa.	
		Lithograph Press ...	Kishori Mohun Burral ...	...	...	
		Government of India Printing Press (branch).	Government of India ...	...	...	
		Crown Printing Press	Suresh Chunder Dutt ...	The Standard, The Indian Nation.	...	
		T. N. Ghose & Sons' Press.	Trailokya Nath Ghose ...	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	Latiff Press ...	Munshi Fuzlar Rahaman	Mihir-o-Sudhakar	...	
		Calcutta " ...	Mookerjee & Co. ...	...	...	
		Calcutta General Printing Company.	E. Whiteaway, M. Wilkinson & D. L. Monro.	Indian Planters' Gazette. Indian Medical Record. Indian Methodical Service. Indian Gardening. Indian Volunteer Records. Epiphany, Railways.	Saint Andrews. Rochabite Magazine. Indian Church Quarterly Review. Indian Church Directory.	
		Hablul Matin Press ...	Jalaluddin ...	Hablul Matin ...	Muftahar Zuffar.	
		The Record Press ...	Barker Brothers ...	...	...	
		The Law Publishing Press.	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	...	Oriental Watchman. Indian Engineering.	
		Mercantile Press ...	A. R. Gupta ...	Indian Weekly Cyclist.	...	Discontinued from March 1900.
		New School Book Press	Shoshi Bhuson Chatterjee	...	...	
		Bird of Paradise Press	N. L. Das & Co. ...	...	...	
		Nundy Press ...	Kali Nundy ...	...	...	
		Wellington Printing Press.	Sumbhoo Chunder Addy...	...	...	
		Addy Press ...	Sonatun Auddy ...	...	...	
		Kumari " ...	Hari Das Dey ...	...	...	
		Gour " ...	Kali Das Dey ...	...	...	
		Dutta " ...	Surendra Nath Dutt ...	...	...	
		Bee " ...	Redoy Churn Ghose ...	Reis and Rayyet ...	...	
		Standard " ...	Baidya Nath Brahma ...	...	...	
		S. C. Ghose & Co.'s Press.	Upendra Nath Ghose ...	...	...	
		Hazrah Press ...	Satish Chunder Hazrah ...	...	...	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D., D.L., C.I.E.	...	Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	
		Sen Press ...	Narendra Nath Sen ...	Indian Mirror ...	...	
		The Calcutta Advertiser Press.	W. T. Spink & T. W. Spink.	Calcutta Daily Advertiser.	Indian Evangelical Review. Import and Export Summary List.	
		Indian Daily News Press.	Indian Publishers, Ld. ...	Indian Daily News. Overland Summary of the Indian Daily News.	...	
		Caxton Printing Works	Messrs. Newman & Co. ...	...	St. Veronica. Mohabodhi Journal.	
		Government of India Printing Press.	Government of India ...	India Gazette ...	Catalogue of Indian Publications. Army List. Postal Guide. P. W. D. Classified List. Telegraphic Guide.	
		Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.	Empress ...	Racing Calendar. The Indian and Eastern Engineer. The Indian Medical Gazette. The Philatelic Journal of India.	
		Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders ...	Englishman ... Saturday Journal. The Planter's Journal. The Englishman's Summary of European News. The Englishman's Telegram Extras. The Englishman's Overland Mail.	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta—*contd.*	K. P. Mukerjee's & Co.'s Press.	Rash Behary Banerjee ...	...	...	
		H. C. Ganguli & Co.'s Press.	Sib Prosunno Mukerjee and Brothers.	...	...	
		P. S. D'Rozario & Co.'s Printing Press.	S. P. D'Rozario ...	...	...	
		Cambrian Press ...	E. R. C. Jones ...	...	...	
		Victor Printing Works	H. J. Haldar ...	...	Indian Freemason. Indian Churchman.	
		City Press ...	The Executors to the Estate of the late Thos. Smith.	...	The Calcutta Review. Parish Magazine. Victoria School Record. Photographic Society's Journal. The Entertainment Guide.	
		The Caledonian Steam Printing Works	G. W. Allen & Co. ...	Asian ... Capital ...	Indian Law Reports.	
		The Standard Printing Press.	B. L. Dass & Brothers ...	...	Stamp (monthly).	
		The Weekly Notes Printing Works.	J. Chowdry ...	The Calcutta Weekly Notes.	...	
		Bank of Bengal Printing Press.	Bank of Bengal ...	...	...	
		East Indian Railway Printing Press.	East Indian Railway Company.	...	...	
		Government of India Military Department, Printing Press.	Government of India ...	...	...	
		Civil and Military Press	A. L. Panck ...	...	...	
		Statesman Press ...	R. Knight & Sons ...	Statesman and Friend of India.	Indian Agriculturist. Friend of India.	
		Municipal Press ...	Corporation of Calcutta ...	...	...	
		Osborne Printing Press.	Protap Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Syedi Press ...	Mahomed Israil ...	...	...	
		Methodist Mission Press.	Methodist Mission ...	Indian Witness ...	Woman's Friend. White Ribbon. Indian Epworth Herald. Indian Endeavourer.	
		Lithograph Press ...	Gowrah Bewa ...	...	...	
		Dalhousie Printing Works.	W. Lewis ...	...	...	
		Tarini Press ...	Tincori Dass ...	...	...	
		Gousia Press ...	Hafiz Abdulla ...	...	...	
		Oscar Press ...	J. H. Belchambers ...	...	...	
		Hindu Patriot Press	Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.	Hindu Patriot ...	...	
		Attic Press ...	Sanjib Chunder Sanyal ...	...	...	
		Curzon Press ...	Nilmony Das ...	...	...	
		Primrose Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Hamid ...	Moslem Chronicle and Muhammadan Observer.	...	
		Kiron Press ...	Protap Chandra Chowdhry and Srimati Sowdamini Guha.	...	...	
		Indian Lancet Press ...	Dr. L. Fernandez ...	Indian Lancet. Elwood's Evening News.	Round the Indian World.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1899-1900—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*concluded.*	Calcutta—*concld.*	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission Society	English ...	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Journal of the Bhuddist Text and Anthropological Society. Indian Sunday School Journal. Monthly Record of News and Notes. Monthly News Letters. Our Bond.	
				Bengali ...	Khristya Bandhab. Suchamayi. Amader Patrika. Bengali Sunday School Leaflets. Monthly Messenger. Monthly Zenana Leaflet.	
				Hindi ...	Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika.	
				Garo ...	Achi Kani Ripeng	
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	Bengal and Bihar Police Gazettes.	
		Royal Irish Rifles Regimental Press.	Officer Commanding Royal Irish Rifles.	...	...	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs and among classes in respect of which particulars have been obtained during the year 1899.

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	466,460	16,377	35·1
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta (amalgamated area)	215,100	9,446	43·9
(3) General district, excluding above	70,388,057	21,92,420	31·14
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	3,270	21	6·4
(5) Bengal Police (including Bengal Military Police) ...	24,169	517	21·3
(6) Railway Police	777	15	19·3
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	19,106	448	23·4

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.—Statement showing the number of deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1899.

Division.	District.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	19,174	16,994	36,168	28 07	23·96	25·98
	Birbhum ...	798,254	10,873	9,653	20,526	27 89	23·63	25·71
	Bankura ...	1,069,668	12,242	10,238	22,480	23·27	18·82	21·01
	Midnapore ...	2,631,466	34,605	31,583	66,188	26·45	23·86	25·15
	Hooghly ...	1,034,296	16,608	14,398	31,006	32·61	27·41	29·97
	Howrah ...	763,625	14,377	11,009	25,386	37·35	29·06	33·24
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	28,335	23,395	51,730	28·64	25 91	27·34
	Calcutta ...	681,560	15,113	10,710	25,823	33·82	45·61	37·88
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	30,749	30,058	60,807	38·33	35·69	36·98
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	27,227	26,576	53,803	44·95	41·18	43·00
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	40,494	38,228	78,722	43·01	40·34	41 67
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	21,531	19,814	41,345	34·84	35·40	35·10
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,437,460	30,669	29,968	60,637	42 71	41·65	42·18
	Dinajpur ...	1,482,570	32,452	29,081	61,533	41·90	41·06	41·50
	Jalpaiguri ...	680,736	12,575	10,878	23,453	34·51	34·37	34·45
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	5,099	3,901	9,000	41·43	38·90	40·30
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	34,291	29,488	93,779	32·29	29 38	30·87
	Bogra ...	766,635	13,436	11,661	25,097	34·19	31·20	32·73
	Pabna ...	1,361,223	27,420	22,804	50,224	40·48	33·34	36·89
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,395,602	46,049	39,693	85,742	38·76	32·86	35 78
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	58,209	47,735	105,944	32·54	28·35	30·51
	Faridpur ...	1,823,543	43,453	39,424	82,877	47·93	42·99	45·44
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	39,573	34,663	74,236	35·83	33·02	34·46
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	26,670	23,421	50,091	29·24	26·88	28·09
	Noakhali ...	1,009,693	21,953	18,526	40,479	43·15	36·98	40·09
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	17,275	15,487	31,762	28·04	21·48	24·61
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,772,352	26,735	25,035	51,770	30·82	27·66	29·20
	Gaya ...	2,138,331	31,226	29,993	61,219	29·88	27·43	28·62
	Shahabad ...	2,060,579	36,050	32,727	68,777	36·42	30·55	33·37
	Saran ...	2,466,065	37,855	29,854	67,709	33·40	22·39	27·45
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	26,402	22,368	48,770	28 20	24·22	26·22
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	38,369	33,748	72,117	29·37	23·98	26·58
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	41,862	36,013	77,875	30·53	25·16	27·79
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	28,465	25,527	53,992	28·83	24·33	26·51
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	34,383	27,960	62,343	34·21	27·20	30·67
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	35,993	30,688	66,681	36·22	32·43	34·28
	Malda ...	814,919	22,336	19,027	41,363	55·85	45·84	50·75
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	19,065	16,280	35,345	21·90	18·42	20·15
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	32,359	29,831	62,190	34·40	29 91	32·09
	Balasore ...	994,675	14,381	13,571	27,952	29·85	26·45	28·10
	Puri ...	944,998	15,868	14,988	30,856	33·43	31·85	32·65
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	15,178	13,922	29,100	26·77	23·30	24·99
	Ranchi ...	1,128,885	13,664	11,819	25,483	25·75	20 48	22·57
	Palamau ...	596,770	10,771	10,034	20 805	36·59	33 17	34·86
	Manbhum ...	1,193,328	13,401	10,760	24,161	22·59	17·92	20·24
	Singhbhum ...	545,488	5,905	4,992	10,897	21·75	18·21	19·97
	Total for the Province	71,069,617	1,180,720	1,037,523	2,218,243	33·33	29·10	31·21

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.														Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	1	11	45	273	7	65	32	...	1	12	26	67	...	141	60	26
All others	1	72	102	301	1	36	3	2	...	54	25	126	...	327	196	453
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	2	18	116	21	14	45	.	...	8	11	2	...	33	5	1
All others	...	28	45	139	...	11	3	1	...	28	14	27	...	30	19	16
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	7	99	393	19	85	123	3	8	114	76	76	1	411	75	17
All others	...	...	7	18	..	7	17	2	...	18	13	6	...	17	4	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	88	61	433	...	1	1	...	...	...	87	25	...	31	18	88
Chandney Hospital	...	1	16	34	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	32	2	6
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	1	20	...	4	3	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	2	...
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	26	136	650	1,262	26	199	81	1	1	325	333	201	22	309	264	154
Police Hospital	...	...	390	1,198	59	40	38	...	1	121	95	11	1	288	51	29
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhawanipur—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
All others	...	10	62	209	2	6	2	1	...	9	36	52	...	11	11	64
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ..	...	2	6	108	1	9	3	...	...	2	16	...	1	8	2	31
Burdwan Dispensary	...	3	108	224	37	21	6	...	1	17	31	1	3	75	17	89
Suri "	...	...	2	13	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	25
Bankura "	...	...	17	23	3	...	...	...	2	19	5	2	...	8	8	20
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	5	12	2	3	...	...	...	3	11	...	1	7	3	6
Midnapore Dispensary	...	9	93	131	...	58	18	1	2	9	18	50	4	23	15	96
Hooghly "	...	10	110	127	...	16	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	50	9	28
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	1	1	24	41	...	6	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	8	6	15
Serampore Dispensary	...	18	114	111	9	12	1	...	...	73	19	10	1	...	5	8
Ulubaria "	...	13	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	6	23	64	3	21	1	...	...	11	16	...	...	8	15	46
Berhampore "	...	5	25	40	3	11	1	...	...	2	7	8	...	15	4	124
Jessore "	...	...	12	27	...	11	6	...	...	8	2	...	...	13	10	2
Khulna Woodburn Hospital	...	...	3	18	4	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	18	1	5
Rampur Boalia Dispensary	...	10	69	20	3	7	1	...	...	8	14	9	2	12	8	106
Dinajpur "	...	2	37	255	18	14	...	...	...	22	24	7	...	77	8	2
Jalpaiguri "	...	...	11	97	2	3	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	1	2	5
Darjeeling "	...	...	14	43	5	9	1	...	2	5	9	9	...	7	2	16
Rangpur "	...	1	36	165	18	24	8	...	...	29	17	...	...	3	10	45
Bogra "	...	...	24	60	2	5	6	...	1	1	4	...	...	6	3	21
Pabna "	...	3	8	28	1	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	8
Dacca "	...	28	135	476	35	117	18	...	...	113	93	36	7	187	85	222
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Mymensingh Dispensary	...	23	20	46	7	49	...	2	...	64	14	6	...	10	10	67
Bidyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
Faridpur Dispensary	...	1	8	30	4	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	1
Barisal "	...	17	15	61	2	19	2	...	...	11	10	2	...	2	3	7
Comilla "	...	5	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	5	8	...	...	26	...	7
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	..	...	10	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	7	75
Chittagong "	...	2	16	59	3	2	10	...	...	10	13	...	...	78	10	60
Bankipore "	...	32	27	181	29	14	9	...	2	99	24	6	...	160	9	146
Patna "	...	11	25	14	...	5	...	...	...	84	3	15	...	18	5	67
Dinapore "	...	...	12	78	...	1	...	...	3	3	5	1	...	1	10	8
Gaya "	...	...	39	2	5	3	...	...	1	11	15	6	2	82	14	278
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya ...	...	...	3	5	..	3	...	1	8	21	7	10	...	21	8	84
Arrah Dispensary	...	...	15	38	9	10	4	...	...	22	13	...	...	18	3	160
Chapra "	...	10	7	53	...	14	3	1	7	83	11	10	...	33	19	234

OF LIFE—*continued:*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1899.

TREATED.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	1	38	98	54	33	17	64	145	...	50	...	51	14	606	11	88	45	25	63	3	61	55	2,268
...	3	65	192	100	51	14	130	196	13	76	...	136	8	794	73	241	46	27	148	47	246	134	4,447
1	...	5	14	8	21	36	9	33	...	23	...	6	5	15	...	20	2	6	1	...	42	1	524
1	1	...	8	20	313	2	3	18	...	2	...	8	2	21	5	25	21	1	1	58	214	9	1,094
13	15	58	51	182	73	50	63	185	...	54	...	48	50	61	38	55	37	128	28	5	122	2	2,769
...	1	7	2	12	3	4	2	12	...	1	...	5	6	3	6	4	3	8	1	...	6	...	194
...	...	2	57	78	35	1	18	42	35	22	...	21	...	56	20	85	13	6	...	12	322	49	1,710
...	...	...	9	8	5	2	1	9	13	6	1	...	4	5	2	16	5	1	...	1	84	6	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	4	2	4	...	6	13	1	...	3	...	83	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
17	10	30	158	194	655	28	123	179	188	92	...	61	96	168	84	243	218	55	2	5	207	16	6,809
19	1	1	27	79	11	183	6	40	2	24	...	3	6	69	5	35	34	71	2	...	54	2	2,996
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
...	1	6	13	26	22	3	20	24	1	17	...	16	2	28	25	24	12	5	2	13	85	2	822
...	...	...	5	3	7	2	7	18	23	11	...	8	...	42	4	29	10	10	...	...	144	9	521
2	6	3	20	8	28	6	17	20	48	10	..	10	...	38	16	21	22	11	8	6	69	5	1,007
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	8	3	2	..	...	...	18	1	13	7	1	...	1	75	...	181
1	...	...	3	...	15	...	1	16	7	1	...	4	...	5	12	6	19	2	5	...	82	...	286
...	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	10	2	1	...	1	...	15	1	7	6	3	...	...	3	...	114
...	1	8	26	26	14	25	5	26	19	11	...	37	27	31	32	17	30	15	...	7	59	2	950
...	1	9	24	10	13	...	12	15	23	6	...	26	10	11	8	15	7	8	...	1	76	2	648
...	...	6	3	11	8	...	10	...	23	3	...	12	6	25	1	2	4	2	...	2	2	...	231
...	...	3	3	4	83	1	2	21	31	6	...	...	...	5	...	11	17	3	...	1	144	6	722
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	53	1	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	117	5	123
1	...	2	10	3	3	2	2	10	53	...	...	21	2	6	...	13	19	1	...	...	42	2	406
...	...	3	5	5	13	...	7	10	15	...	1	12	...	15	15	32	26	...	...	...	21	..	425
...	...	1	5	5	4	5	1	6	26	1	...	4	...	8	6	12	4	6	4	1	114	1	305
...	...	...	3	1	8	1	1	3	21	2	..	4	...	5	2	3	9	...	8	...	52	2	181
...	...	...	5	29	11	8	...	14	38	3	...	7	...	3	5	7	27	1	...	...	54	3	484
...	...	1	12	5	9	...	9	7	22	4	..	2	...	11	...	6	9	4	6	3	37	...	613
...	...	...	6	2	5	...	1	...	15	1	...	1	4	...	1	5	10	...	5	...	53	...	245
...	...	...	24	9	7	1	2	22	10	5	.	2	4	6	4	7	7	3	...	...	58	...	293
...	...	5	13	12	21	4	5	23	34	1	1	11	4	16	12	8	38	6	...	...	74	...	644
...	...	...	...	4	11	3	...	8	20	1	...	6	...	11	1	4	13	...	...	...	70	1	276
...	1	...	1	3	3	2	2	5	8	....	..	2	...	...	5	8	11	3	1	2	98	...	217
5	5	36	44	58	139	88	25	75	47	26	3	118	33	117	16	130	99	36	98	6	434	10	3,150
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16
...	...	1	3	3	34	26	1	10	40	3	...	22	1	17	3	30	9	1	...	...	116	1	639
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	23
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	1	35	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	198	1	315
...	2	...	1	2	7	2	3	10	11	3	...	10	...	7	2	12	6	...	...	1	356	11	587
...	...	...	2	2	3	6	3	9	9	...	...	4	2	8	11	...	7	1	...	...	85	1	214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	3	3	5	4	4	34	78	15	...	3	...	3	16	8	13	3	...	...	66	...	371
...	1	1	12	8	11	2	4	20	6	7	...	14	1	11	19	25	24	5	...	...	72	2	508
2	2	2	50	1	56	6	45	8	68	26		25	5	4	2	42	32	1	44	...	189	1	1,349
...	...	2	...	...	7	...	3	7	18	...	..	7	1	5	...	6	15	1	...	...	94	2	365
...	1	...	2	5	42	14	6	...	17	...	.	14	4	5	2	1	4	3	5	...	91	...	338
1	1	...	7	8	19	3	13	15	26	...	...	54	1	32	16	16	29	9	9	6	126	12	859
3	2	4	2	13	7	25	17	11	11	4	...	2	...	52	...	3	4	13	5	3	3	...	310
...	...	1	4	10	23	...	2	7	30	1	...	16	4	8	...	20	32	2	...	...	51	1	499
1	4	...	1	4	41	1	4	28	3	6	...	26	5	58	20	6	20	9	...	4	393	4	1,123

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anaemia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	1	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	24	11	1
All others	1	44	27	41	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	34	...	154	42	...
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
All others		17	29	19	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	16	...	11	6	...
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	7	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	6	...
All others	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	54	14	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	22	9	...
Chandney Hospital	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	12	91	302	223	...	17	...	...	...	40	10	112	4	138	44	4
Police Hospital	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhawanipur—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
All others	...	6	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	5	2	...
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ...		1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burdwan Dispensary	...	1	38	25	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	14	5	1
Suri "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura "	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Dispensary	...	4	41	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	3	...	1
Hooghly "	...	7	36	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly ..	...	1	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Serampore Dispensary	...	15	48	9	1	...	...	...	...	25	1	3	...	...	3	...
Ulubaria "	...	9	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	...
Berhampore "	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...
Jessore "	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Khulna Woodburn Hospital	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Rampur Boalia Dispensary	...	9	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Dinajpur "	...	1	19	44	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	23	1	...
Jalpaiguri "	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Darjeeling "	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Rangpur "	...		8	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra "	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Pabna "	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca "	...	17	28	43	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	13	7	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh Dispensary	...	11	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	4	...	1	8	...
Bidyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur Dispensary	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Barisal "	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
Comilla "		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Chittagong "	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	...
Bankipore "	...	26	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	14	...	...
Patna "	...	5	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	4	1	...
Dinapore "	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gaya "	...	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	7	1	...
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Arrah Dispensary	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	...
Chapra "	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1899—continued.

DIED.																							
Local Diseases.																							
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	...	3	16	1	6	...	14	12	...	1	...	2	...	16	...	4	2	1	5	1	2	4	157
...	...	13	60	6	8	1	37	26	2	4		15	...	48	...	19	2	1	3	20	26	25	670
...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	21
...	...	...	2	1	170	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	6	1	307
...	...	5	14	5	3	...	8	18	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	1	125
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	1	11	3	3	...	5	5	2	...	..	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	20	9	224
...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	9	100	51	331	...	48	44	16	2	..	11	...	14	15	35	28	...	1	3	31	5	1,741
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	2	6	7	10	...	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	141
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	2	..	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	10	2	39
...	...	1	4	3	12	...	7	3	5	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	10	...	144
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14
...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
...	...	1	7	1	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	120
...	...	...	13	1	6	...	4	1	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	106
...	...	...	2	4	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	55	...	1	5	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	1	184
...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	.	1	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	44
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	21
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	.	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	44
...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	24
...	...	...	4	...	8	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22
...	...	2	2	2	12	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	59
...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	40
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	16
...	...	3	14	1	49	...	3	5	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	4	...	9	2	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	36
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	36
...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	102
...	...	[illegible]	...	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	49
...	...	[illegible]	...	...	9	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	21
...	...	[illegible]	3	1	12	...	2	3	5	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	1	77
...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
...	...	[illegible]	1	1	9	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	30
...	...	[illegible]	1	...	23	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	55

STATISTICS.

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Motihari Dispensary	...	1	6	24	4	28	2	...	...	33	5	3	...	13	2	59
Bettiah "	...	2	27	58	3	16	1	...	...	38	17	8	...	11	8	29
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah ...	...	...	41	47	...	2	...	...	5	4	26	...	...	1	6	14
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	13	5	15	8	2	1	...	...	9	12	2	...	7	2	113
Darbhanga "	...	6	63	95	8	31	6	...	1	62	58	18	...	4	18	85
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	4	16	2	18	3	...	...	41	7	...	...	2	2	47
Monghyr Dispensary	...	12	21	280	19	21	1	...	...	48	23	4	3	12	9	101
Bhagalpur "	...	12	8	36	2	19	3	...	...	...	8	7	...	20	8	60
Rani Sibatarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	2	2	9	...	23	1	...	...	3	11	...	...	5	2	2
Purnea Dispensary	...	..	15	164	7	25	5	...	...	7	17	...	...	25	6	20
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	16	68	167	2	10	1	...	1	5	2	...	...	5	4	60
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	3	18	74	4	1	1	...	...	16	4	...	1	5	7	1
Cuttack "	6	39	70	67	28	26	9	...	1	35	28	17	14	10	14	43
Balasore "	...	28	10	66	2	6	...	...	...	12	7	...	8	13	3	5
Angul "	...	1	...	1	...	5	3	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	4	5
Puri "	...	651	71	59	9	47	2	...	...	102	15	...	...	31	11	37
Hazaribagh "	...	...	13	35	...	3	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	1	1	39
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ranchi Dispensary	7	...	8	30	...	3	2	...	...	11	5	1	...	12	...	36
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	1	1
Palamau (Daltonganj) Dispensary	...	...	9	17	5	...	1	...	...	5	7	...	...	9	2	44
Purulia Dispensary	...	13	7	19	9	6	...	...	...	4	6	7	...	26	5	3
Chaibassa "	...	...	5	13	6	2	...	...	...	9	3	1	1	2	2	...
Total ...	56	1,366	3,055	8,351	466	1,245	496	15	51	1,875	1,433	858	72	2,835	1,130	3,719

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1899—continued.

TREATED																							
Local Diseases.																							
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	2	...	1	2	12	4	1	3	14	1	2	19	7	6	9	12	4	9	...	3	14	...	306
...	...	...	2	7	13	5	5	8	39	1	..	15	12	9	6	24	13	...	18	...	33	...	428
3	...	3	11	18	9	6	12	3	14	3	...	4	...	3	...	18	9	9	...	1	5	...	277
3	2	4	1	8	18	4	5	19	26	6	..	9	1	14	9	11	15	5	15	1	90	3	457
2	1	1	...	27	81	7	2	38	42	8	...	28	16	42	21	30	64	14	62	...	92	2	1,035
...	3	2	2	6	15	...	4	4	22	...	.	3	...	29	1	12	10	7	3	...	4	...	269
...	...	2	11	...	39	5	12	7	87	18	...	29	...	13	15	15	40	11	...	...	75	1	934
...	1	4	3	5	24	1	5	6	50	...	...	20	7	19	3	10	9	5	...	4	37	1	897
...	...	...	...	5	10	1	...	3	6	..	...	3	...	7	...	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	105
...	3	...	6	6	19	7	6	12	9	7	1	4	7	27	5	4	16	1	1	1	40	...	473
2	1	...	1	7	13	1	9	13	...	2	1	7	...	11	8	9	4	5	2	30	37	4	508
1	10	...	5	1	15	3	1	3	3	1	.	5	1	6	2	4	6	...	5	...	31	1	239
1	...	1	9	15	44	34	8	17	3	7	...	19	4	67	19	33	54	16	4	6	26	4	798
...	1	...	10	...	58	3	1	1	3	2	...	1	2	...	1	26	10	5	...	...	24	5	813
...	1	2	3	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	..	...	1	5	...	1	15	2	1	13	7	...	83
...	...	2	6	15	23	3	4	17	...	4	...	7	6	8	23	12	22	8	1	2	26	2	1,226
...	...	13	22	...	4	...	...	2	7	2	...	3	...	1	3	16	11	...	...	4	23	1	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
1	...	...	4	6	22	...	3	8	...	...	..	5	6	4	1	3	8	5	...	...	86	1	277
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	31
...	3	...	15	...	2	...	3	2	17	...	...	15	1	5	10	...	8	13	4	...	32	...	229
...	...	1	8	3	4	...	7	5	8	1	...	6	1	6	12	9	15	7	...	...	127	...	325
...	2	...	4	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	...	4	2	...	5	26	...	105
86	91	381	1,037	1,158	2,329	628	760	1,542	1,460	594	10	1,054	378	2,819	651	1,622	1,376	624	564	259	6,056	387	52,842

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Motihari Dispensary	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...
Bettiah "	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	10	4	4	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	...
Darbhanga "	...	4	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr Dispensary	...	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	...
Bhagalpur "	...	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1
Rani Sibatarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Purnea Dispensary	...	...	3	10	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	...
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	10	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Cuttack "	...	15	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	3	6	1	4	...
Balasore "	...	17	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4	1	...
Angul "	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri "	...	482	21	6	...	...	..	...	...	15	...	...	...	4	1	...
Hazaribagh "	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi Dispensary	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau (Daltonganj) Dispensary	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Purulia Dispensary	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...
Chaibassa "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Total ...	21	925	889	696	3	31	...	1	...	201	21	296	18	544	170	8

OF LIFE.—*concluded.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1899—concluded.

DIED.																							
LOCAL DISEASES.																							
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	9	...	...	5	2	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	7	...	54
...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	50
...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	1	9	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	56
...	...	...	...	2	12	..	...	1	4	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	46
...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	.	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	45
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	57
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17
...	...	...	1	1	20	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	4	...	...	1	2	...	109
...	1	...	8	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	67
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	7
...	...	...	5	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	546
...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	1	1	1	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	5	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	34
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	11
2	3	49	332	106	955	4	158	190	125	11	...	91	1	124	30	99	77	6	27	62	272	59	6,605

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1899.

District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
Burdwan	46	27,305	178	27,483	2,613	5	6	42,117,144 (Burdwan to Political States, Chota Nagpur)
Birbhum	25	19,982	14	19,996	1,526	13	0	
Bankura	65	42,204	1,764	43,968	1,922	0	9	
Midnapore	136	63,900	1,351	65,251	4,507	4	10	
Hooghly	46	19,470	172	19 642	2,386	11	11	
Howrah	19	16,759	369	17,128	1,585	15	0	
24-Parganas	60	35,182	42	35,224	4,346	15	1	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	4	2,351	1,755	4,106	5,972	12	9	
Calcutta	27	15,216	7,034	22,250	15,146	5	10	
Nadia	83	46,913	458	47,371	2,733	2	9	
Murshidabad	55	34,554	299	34,853	2,495	8	5	
Jessore	106	44,370	401	44,771	2,960	6	9	
Khulna	64	37,471	141	37,612	2,259	15	6	
Rajshahi	69	38,829	247	39,076	1,741	5	0	
Dinajpur	65	35,251	494	35,745	2,047	2	0	
Jalpaiguri	48	19,294	1,011	20,305	1,472	15	0	
Darjeeling	15	21,628	156	21,784	4,833	4	6	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	273	2	275	4,316	1	9	
Rangpur	148	57,161	1,053	58,214	2,214	8	6	
Bogra	29	21,275	211	21,486	1,263	7	7	
Pabna	60	29,322	788	30,110	1,906	12	3	
Dacca	126	108,729	3,414	112,143	3,816	1	9	
Mymensingh	187	132,829	4,148	136,977	3,150	11	6	
Faridpur	74	51,339	1,502	52,841	3,288	13	7	
Backergunge	51	66,085	2,458	68,543	4,354	9	3	
Tippera	79	56,243	493	56,736	2,330	2	10	
Noakhali	53	29,749	627	30,376	1,731	14	4	
Chittagong	78	48,047	994	49,041	2,609	10	7	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	7,988	107	8,095	2,781	12	4	
Patna	137	28,894	1,131	30,025	2,345	10	0	
Gaya	98	51,583	3,202	54,785	3,469	3	0	
Shahabad	89	18,871	568	19,439	2,707	15	5	
Saran	125	65,755	4,715	70,470	2,031	7	9	
Champaran	92	39,272	1,503	40,775	1,580	10	0	
Muzaffarpur	102	71,136	1,123	72,259	2,175	6	2	
Darbhanga	126	69,834	1,063	70,897	2,290	11	0	
Monghyr	84	49,249	158	49,407	3,054	4	6	
Bhagalpur	92	74,724	396	75,120	2,806	1	11	
Purnea	62	63,170	599	63,769	2,397	12	0	
Malda	44	25,422	1,487	26,909	1,468	14	0	
Sonthal Parganas ...	100	71,153	685	71,838	3,085	4	3	
Cuttack	105	53,436	2,480	55,916	3,827	4	2	
Balasore	51	50,390	1,105	51,495	1,651	13	6	
Angul and Khondmals ...	13	4,875	362	5,237	1,741	2	7	
Puri	85	21,392	897	22,289	2,396	0	10	
Orissa Tributary States ...	79	27,299	1,867	29,166	1,868	8	0	
Hazaribagh	67	33,857	243	34,100	2,268	0	0	
Ranchi	80	42,108	555	42,663	1,244	12	0	
Palamau	30	13,508	701	14,2 9	1,310	3	0	
Manbhum	40	32,6-0	298	32,978	1,949	13	6	
Singhbhum	24	15,208	1,063	16,271	1,468	7	0	
Political States, Chota Nagpur	.39	27,859	525	28,384	466	10	0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	20,836	14	3	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these districts.	245	95,5 1	17,217	112,718	20,659	11	4	3,717,422
Total ...	3,837	21,76,895	75,626	2,252,521	1,84,414	3	0	45,834,566